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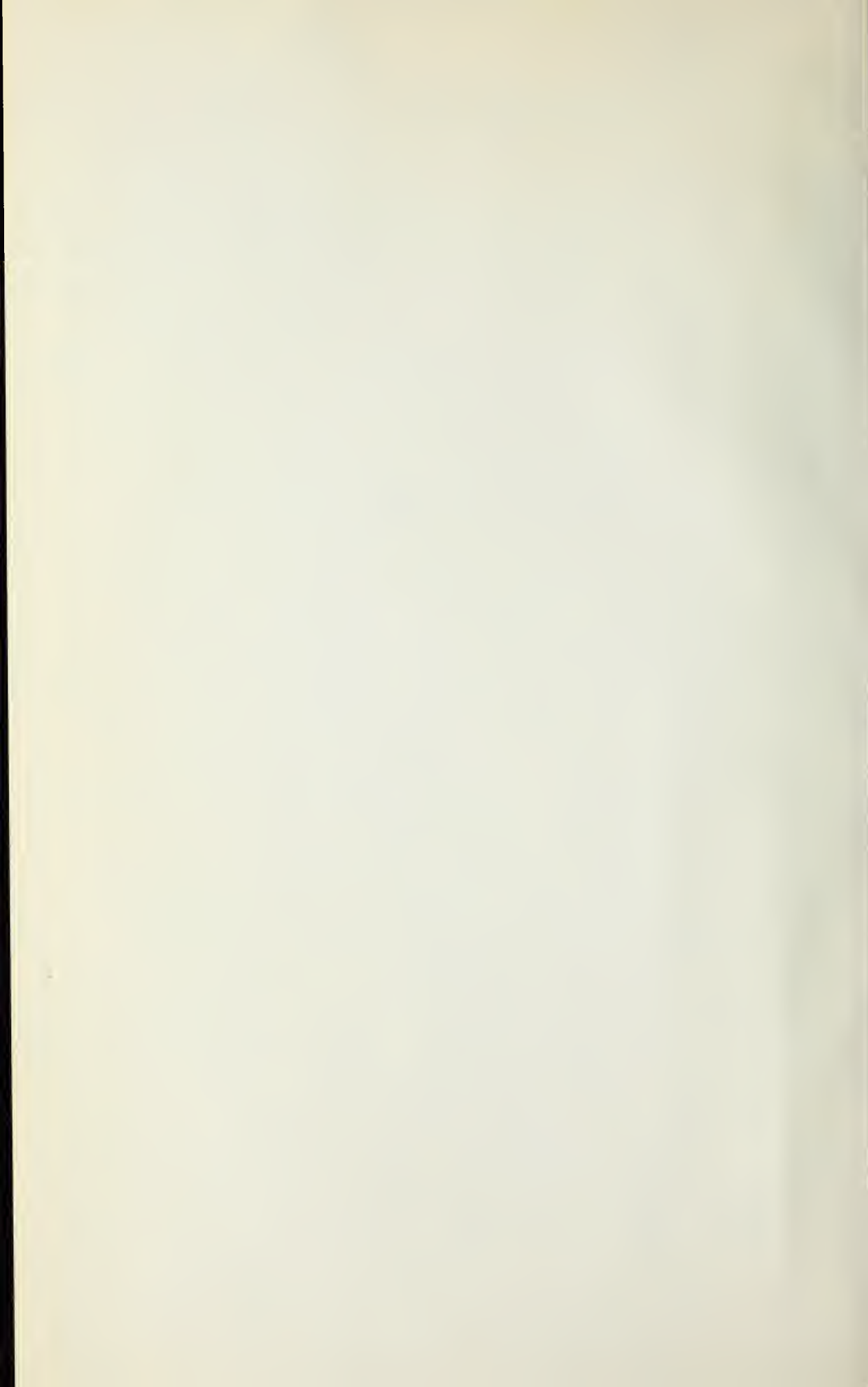
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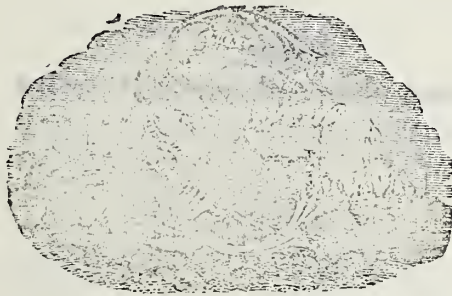
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OF THE
ILLINOIS STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

JESSIE PALMER WEBER, *Editor*.

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J. H. Burnham
William A. Meese
H. W. Clendenin

George W. Smith
Andrew Russel
Edward C. Page

THE
HISTORY
OF
THE
CITY
OF
BOSTON
FROM
1630
TO
1880
BY
JOHN
B. HENNINGSON
AND
JOHN
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2072	960
2073	965
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2075	975
2076	980
2077	985
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2079	995
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The Methodist Episcopal Church and Reconstruction

BY WILLIAM W. SWEET, DE PAUW UNIVERSITY.

In a paper as brief, as this one must necessarily be, I can barely hope to touch upon the possibilities of this subject and to suggest the general lines along which such an investigation might be expected to follow. One of the neglected fields of historical investigation in America is that of church history, especially in its relation to social and political movements, but there are indications at present, however, that would point to a growing interest in this particular field. Among the indications pointing to an increased interest in this field is the fact, that at the last meeting of the American Historical Association, at Charleston, South Carolina, a conference was conducted on "American Religious History" and it is hoped that such a conference will be made a permanent feature of not only the annual meeting of the American Historical Association, but of other historical societies as well.

The general outline I propose to follow in this discussion of the Methodist Episcopal Church and Reconstruction is:

First. The Status of the Methodist Church at the close of the war, and its relation to the Church South.

2. The Methodist Episcopal Church and the Freedmen.

3. The position of the Church on the question of political reconstruction.

4. Some observations in regard to the influence of the Church on parties and individuals during the period of reconstruction.

I.

During the progress of the war the Methodist Episcopal Church had given the Government of the United States a most

loyal support. Its 127 conferences in their annual sessions had passed strong, loyal resolutions;¹ the eighteen official periodicals of the Church had supported the cause of the Union by vigorous editorials, urging enlistments, by printing patriotic sermons and addresses, and by calling upon the people for supplies for the Christian and Sanitary Commissions, and by devoting a large share of their space in every issue to the giving of war news.² This Church furnished over five hundred chaplains to the armies and navies of the Union,³ besides over four hundred Methodist ministers who served as delegates under the Christian Commission, all of whom gave some of their time free of charge, to the work of the Commission, many of them going to the front.⁴ It is impossible to tell how many Methodist soldiers served in the Union Army, but the number has been variously estimated from 100,000 to 300,000, and Mr. Lincoln's statement in his address to a Methodist delegation representing the General Conference of 1864, of which Methodists are so proud, is no doubt strictly true: "That the Methodist Episcopal Church sent more soldiers to the field, more nurses to the hospitals, and more prayers to heaven than any."⁵ And lastly when the body of the martyred president was laid to rest here in Springfield, at the close of the war, a Methodist bishop, Matthew Simpson, was chosen to speak the last words at the tomb.

Before the close of the war the Methodist Episcopal Church had already entered the South with a two-fold mission,—first to carry on the work of their Church in those localities in the South, from which the ministers of the Methodist Church South had fled, on the approach of the Union Armies, leaving their churches vacant. Such churches were, by the order of the War Department at Washington, to be turned over by the various military commanders, to the loyal bishops of the North, who were to appoint loyal ministers to go down and

1. "The Methodist Episcopal Church and the Civil War." Sweet, pp. 47-95.

2. Ibid. Chapter VI, pp. 111-132.

3. Ibid. Chapter VII, pp. 133-141.

4. Ibid., p. 164.

5. McPherson's Rebellion, p. 499.

take possession. And, second, the Methodist Episcopal Church had gone into the South to look after the freedmen, whose helpless condition appealed strongly to Christian people of every denomination.

Naturally when the war was over and the Methodist Church South began to lay plans for the reorganization of their societies throughout the South, they came in contact and conflict with these representatives of the Church from the North. There was considerable protest on the part of the Church South against the Southern policy of the Methodist Episcopal Church, for in many instances, when they came to take possession of their churches, they found them occupied by their Northern brethren. "There was much trouble," writes a minister of the Church South, "especially in the Tennessee part of our territory, where our houses of worship had been taken from us by force and our preachers threatened with all sorts of violence if they should dare come into the country to preach."⁶ The Southern bishops in their first meeting after the close of the war, drew up a pastoral letter, which was sent out over the South, in which they state that "the conduct of certain Northern Methodist bishops and preachers in taking advantage of the confusion incident to a state of war, to intrude themselves into several of our houses of worship, and in continuing to hold these places against the wishes and protests of the congregations and rightful owners." Which they say, causes them pain, "not only as working an injury to us, but as presenting to the world a spectacle ill calculated to make an impression favorable to Christianity."⁷

The Church papers of both branches of Methodism, at the close of the war were filled with discussions relating to the reconstruction of Methodism in the South. There seemed to be a widespread feeling on the part of the leaders in the North that these two largest branches of Methodism should reunite, now that the cause of the split—slavery—was forever removed. Dr. J. P. Newman, who had been placed in charge of

6. *Recollections of an Old Man—Seventy Years in Dixie.* By D. Sullens, p. 307.

7. *Annual Cyclopaedia* 1865, p. 620.

the activities of the Methodist Episcopal Church at New Orleans and vicinity, in 1864, and who was familiar with the situation through first-hand knowledge, says in a communication to one of the Church papers: "The authorities of our Church should make overtures for a reunion to the Methodist Episcopal Church South, on two general conditions: Unqualified loyalty to the general government, and the acceptance of the anti-slavery doctrine of the Church," and he further advises that if this proposal be rejected," then let the Methodist Episcopal Church plant a loyal, living Church in every city and hamlet of the South."⁸ Another writer some weeks later, however, looks upon the prospect of reunion as very doubtful, owing to the fact that the leaders in the Church South "realize that their only hope of influence, or even respectability, is in holding together, as an independent body, the Church they have ruled so long." And further on the same writer says, "They hate the Union, the North, and especially the Methodist Church."⁹ There were some leaders in the Southern Church who seemed very receptive of the idea of restoration of fraternal relations between the Churches. A correspondent of one of the influential Southern Methodist papers has this to say on the question: "We will, the whole Southern Church, will entertain any proposition coming from the North for fraternal relations, when that proposition comes from a proper source, and with reasonable and Christian conditions and suggestions.—But no proposition has yet been offered, no official communication has yet been made to us as a Church, and perhaps none ever will be."¹⁰ Still another leader in the Southern Church says, concerning Church conciliation: "The South is ready for conciliation," and infers that his Church is ready to hear and consider, in a Christian spirit, whatever proposition the Methodist Episcopal Church sees fit to make.¹¹

8. *Christian Adv. and Journal* (New York), May 25, 1865.

9. *Ibid.* June 28, 1865. Article on Methodist Reconstruction by Rev. Geo. L. Taylor.

10. *Southern Christian Advocate*, Sept. 21, 1865, quoted in article on "The Spirit of the Southern Press," *Methodist Quarterly Review*, Jan. 1866, p. 128.

11. "Episcopal Methodist," quoted as above.

A correspondence was held during the spring of 1869 between a committee of the bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church and a committee of the bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, in reference to the reunion of the two branches of the Church. The Northern bishops said in part: "It seems to us that, as the division of those Churches of our country which are of like faith and order has been productive of evil, so the reunion of them would be productive of good. As the main cause of the separation has been removed so the chief obstacle of the restoration. It is fitting that the Methodist Church, which began the disunion, should not be the last to achieve the reunion."¹² The Southern bishops replied that they regretted the controversies and expressed a disposition to co-operate to bring about a better state of things. They suggested, however, that the establishment of fraternal feelings and relations between the Churches would be a necessary precedent to reunion, and called attention to the fact of the rejection by the General Conference of 1848 of Rev. Dr. Pierce as fraternal delegate of the Southern Church. In their reply they also make complaint of the Northern missionaries and other agents who have been sent South and have attempted to disintegrate and absorb their societies and have taken possession of their houses of worship. The address ended by stating that "We have no authority to determine any thing as to the propriety, practicability and methods" of reunion "of the Churches represented by you and ourselves."

In 1866, and for several years thereafter there was considerable fear expressed by the Southern Church leaders of their Church being "swallowed" by their more powerful rivals of the North,¹³ and in order to prevent such an unwelcome assimilation, it was proposed to change the name of the Southern Church, to "Episcopal Methodist Church." The General Conference of the Methodist Church South meeting in 1866 passed a resolution to that effect but the annual Con-

12. Annual Cyclopaedia, 1869, pp. 432-433.

13. "The Two Methodisms, North and South," Methodist Quarterly Review, April, 1866.

ferences failed to concur, as the proposition could not command a three-fourths majority of the members.¹⁴ The activity of their Northern brethren in the South urged the Southern Church on to an increased effort to rehabilitate their disorganized and depleted societies,¹⁵ and there was even an attempt made as early as 1866 to invade the North. In the fall of 1866, Bishop Doggett of the Southern Church, met with the council of the Christian Union Church, an organization made up largely of Southern sympathizers, who had separated from the Methodist Episcopal Church during the war. This Church was very small, most of its membership being found in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. Their general council met in 1866 at Clinton, Illinois, and was made up of about one hundred delegates. Bishop Doggett, however, on looking the situation over, decided that it was not best to attempt affiliation with the Church South at that time. A Northern editor of a Methodist journal, commenting on this meeting and the suggested affiliation, says: "We invite the Church South to any field in the North it can occupy. The people they propose to serve in Illinois, as God knows, need all possible moral influences. Their preachers may be compelled to go on short rations, but we will not duck them, or hang them. We will stand by them against all violence. We give them a free North, and demand for ourselves a free South."¹⁶

The aggressiveness of the Northern Church in the South, immediately after the war, resulted in the organization by 1869 of ten new annual conferences as follows:

Holston Conference, organized at Athens, Tennessee, June 1, 1865.

Mississippi Conference, organized at New Orleans, Louisiana, December 25-27, 1865.

South Carolina Conference, organized at Charleston, April 23, 1866.

14. *Annual Cyclopaedia*, 1867, pp. 494-495.

15. For an able discussion of the future of Southern Methodism, with quotations from the "Southern Christian Advocate," see "The Christian Adv. (New York), Feb. 22, 1866.

16. "The Church South in Illinois," *Western*, Oct. 10, 1866.

Tennessee Conference, organized at Murfreesborough, Tennessee, October 11-14, 1866.

Texas Conference, organized at Houston, Texas, January 3-5, 1867.

Virginia Conference, organized at Portsmouth, Virginia, January 3-7, 1867.

Georgia Conference, organized at Atlanta, Georgia, October 10-14, 1867.

Alabama Conference, organized at Talledega, Alabama, October 17-20, 1867.

Louisiana Conference, organized at New Orleans, January 13-18, 1869.

North Carolina Conference, organized at Union Chapel, North Carolina, January 14-18, 1869.¹⁷

Numbering ten in all.

In 1867 there were 66,040 full members reported, and 16,447 probationers and 220 charges.¹⁸ Some of these churches had been founded by army chaplains, as for instance, the church at Baton Rouge, where a chaplain had been appointed pastor of the Northern Methodist Church by Bishop Ames, in 1864, while he was still serving in the army.¹⁹ By 1871, the membership of these churches had grown to 135,424, and the number of preachers had become 630. Of the preachers, 260 were white and 370 were colored, while of the membership 47,000 were white people and 88,425 were colored.²⁰ The most conspicuous leader of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the South at the close of the war was Dr. J. P. Newman, who had been sent to New Orleans in 1864 to superintend the work in that vicinity. Later Dr. Newman became the pastor of the Grant family and a close personal friend of President Grant.

As a matter of course the ministry and membership of these Northern Methodist Churches, planted in the South, were Re-

17. "The Methodist Episcopal Church in the Southern States." By L. C. Matlack, in *Methodist Quarterly Review*, Jan., 1872, pp. 103-126.

18. General Minutes of the Methodist Episcopal Church for 1867.

19. *Western Christian Adv.*, April 26, 1865. Letter by Chaplain N. L. Brake-man.

20. *Quarterly Review*, Jan., 1872.

publicans, and were supporters of the radical reconstruction policies. It is also true that their membership included some carpet-baggers, employees of the Freedman's Bureau, and scalawags. A conspicuous example of the former is Rev. B. F. Whittemore,²¹ who was a member of the South Carolina Conference, and in 1867 was superintendent of schools in South Carolina, and later under the carpet-bagger Scott's administration represented the First Congressional District of South Carolina in Congress. He was accused of the unblushing sale of cadetships at West Point and Annapolis, and these charges were investigated by a committee, of which General Logan of Illinois was chairman, and he would have been expelled had he not resigned.²² I think it may be stated without any hesitancy, that the Methodist Episcopal Church in the South was one of the strong factors in organizing the Republican party there, and is therefore partly responsible for perpetrating carpet-bag government and Negro rule upon the prostrate South. The missionaries of the Methodist Episcopal Church, working in the South, realized that the success and perpetuity of their work there depended largely upon the triumph of the radicals in Congress. One missionary writing from the South, states that if President Johnson's policy succeeds, "Union men, missionaries and teachers of freedmen" will be in danger, and "every church and schoolhouse we have established will be destroyed," and further along he says, "If Congress fail we fail; if Congress succeeds we succeed."²³ And it is undoubtedly true that Greeley's definition of a carpet-bagger would apply to some of these Northern Methodists in the South. Some of them were "long faced, and with eyes rolled up, were greatly concerned for the education of the blacks, and for the salvation of their souls. 'Let us pray,' they

21. General Minutes, 1867.

22. Rhodes, Vol. VII., pp. 149-150.

23. Christian Advocate (New York), Sept. 13, 1866, p. 292. Ann. Cyclo. 1866, p. 489. "The progress of the M. E. Church in the late slave-holding States continues to be more rapid than that of any other of the Northern anti-slavery churches and to augur important results, ecclesiastical as well as political."

said, but they spelled pray with an 'e' and thus spelled, they obeyed the apostolic injunction to 'pray without ceasing.'"²⁴

To infer, however, that the motives of the Methodist Episcopal Church in sending Northern missionaries into the South, and establishing their churches there, was purely a political one or was primarily selfish, is inferring too much. Many of the Church's leaders were sincere and unselfish, though perhaps many were overzealous, in their feeling that their Church was needed in the South to perform a work, which could not be performed by the Church South because of its poverty and disorganized condition.²⁵ And also many felt that the Methodist Episcopal Church was needed in the South as a center about which loyal people might congregate, in order to offset the reputed disloyalty of the Methodist Church South. Concerning, however, the position of the Church South in respect to loyalty to the United States Government, at the close of the war, there is much conflicting opinion. The Church South had been practically a unit in the support of the Confederacy, as there is much testimony to prove, but there is also much evidence that at the close of the war the Southern Church accepted the verdict and were sincere in their attempt to become once more loyal supporters of the Government at Washington. The pastoral address of the Southern bishops, issued in the summer of 1865, advises their people to adjust themselves "as citizens of the United States promptly, cheerfully, and in good faith, to all your duties and responsibilities," and this course they feel is called for "both by a sound judgment and an enlightened conscience."²⁶ Bishop Paine advises the Southern Methodists "to resume in good faith their former positions as law-abiding and useful citizens," and he urged the ministers "to use their influence both publicly and privately, for the promotion of peace and quietness among all classes."²⁷ Bishop Pierce likewise advises the people to accept "the issues of the war as the will of God," and tells

24. Reports of Com. House of Rep., 2 S. 42. Cong. Vol. II, p. 477.

25. Christian Adv., Feb., 22, 1866.

26. Annual Cyclo., 1865, p. 620.

27. Methodist Quarterly Review, Jan., 1866, p. 125.

them not to leave their loyalty in doubt by unmanly repinings, "or by refusing the terms of offered amnesty."²⁸ Indeed a Southern Methodist paper went so far as to claim that the "Southern Methodist Church today is more thoroughly loyal to the Government, more to be trusted, than the Northern Methodist Church. * * * Our oaths have been taken in good faith and we intend to keep them."²⁹ While still another Southern writer asserts, "We take our position under the Government to promote peace," and the South "may rest assured that Providence has restored us to the Union, and the Union to us, for purposes and ends wise and beneficent, and reaching far into the future."³⁰

On the other hand, there is much Northern opinion to the contrary, and there was a very strong feeling in the North that the Southern Church was still far from loyal. And it is not at all strange that there should have been such diversity of opinion as to the loyalty of the Southern Church, since Generals Grant and Schurz disagreed on the same general question in regard to the whole South. One Northern editor says, "The loyalty of the Southern Methodist Church is probably much the same kind and degree with that of the mass of 'reconstructed rebels,'"³¹ and again the same editor suspects that "Much of the loyalty of the South, (meaning the Southern Church) is only from the lips outward and that only where Union bayonets compel it."³² Still another writer asserts that the Southern Methodists "hate the Union and the North,"³³ while Dr. J. P. Newman felt the need of a "loyal, living" Methodist Episcopal Church "in every city and hamlet of the South."³⁴

II.

A second reason which called the Methodist Episcopal Church into the South at the close of the war, was the great

28. Methodist Quarterly Review, Jan., 1866, p. 125, from an article on "The Spirit of the Southern Methodist Press."

29. "The Episcopal Methodist" (Richmond), Oct. 11, 1865.

30. "The Southern Christian Advocate," Oct. 5, 1865.

31. Christian Adv. and Journal, Jan. 25, 1866.

32. Ibid., Aug. 3, 1865.

33. Ibid., June 8, 1865.

34. Ibid., May 25, 1865.

mass of ignorant and needy freedmen. The Church in the North had already begun work among the freedmen, before the close of the war, and missions for colored people had been established as early as 1862,³⁵ and by the end of the war, the Church was giving general support to a number of Freedmen's associations.³⁶ During the years 1864 and 1865 the Methodist Church had sent out several missionaries to Negroes in the South, and the Missionary Society had appropriated a considerable sum of money for their support, and for the establishment of churches, Sunday schools and day schools. The Church papers and the various conferences had urged upon the Government the necessity of establishing a Freedman's Bureau, and among the resolutions passed by the General Conference of 1864 was one stating "that the best interests of the freedmen, and of the country demand legislation that shall foster and protect this people," and they urge upon Congress to establish a bureau of freedmen's affairs.³⁷ And after the organization of the Freedmen's Bureau the Methodist Church became a staunch defender of its work, and a number of Methodist ministers and laymen found employment in it. The best known Methodist layman engaged in the work of the bureau was General Clinton B. Fisk, who was assistant commissioner for Kentucky, and his work was given extravagant praise in the Church press.³⁸

When the war was over the Methodist Church greatly increased their work among the freedmen, and by 1871 there were 88,425 colored members of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the South, and a number of schools had been established for them, in various sections. In 1866 the Freedman's Aid Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in Cincinnati, by a convention of ministers and laymen, called for that purpose and in 1868 the organization

35. *Christian Advocate and Journal*, Feb. 27, 1862.

36. Sweet, pp. 171-172.

37. *General Conference Journal*, 1864, p. 130.

38. *Western Christian Adv.*, Oct. 18, 1865. An editorial on the "Freedmen's Bureau" in which General Fisk receives high praise.

was given official recognition by the Church and, has remained one of its principal benevolent organizations ever since.³⁹

The Colored Methodist Episcopal Church at Baton Rouge, which was organized in the spring of 1864, is a typical example of the better class of colored churches of this period. This Church, according to the report of the Union chaplain at that post, had nearly three hundred members in 1865, and was in a flourishing condition generally. The congregation worshipped in the basement of the white Methodist Church, and often Union chaplains or ministers from the ranks preached for them. The colored churches were, as a rule, well supplied with local preachers, exhorters and class leaders, and in the church above referred to there were two local preachers, six exhorters and eight class leaders,—an excellent training for future political leaders among the colored race.⁴⁰

The attitude of the Southern Church toward the Negro seemed most commendable. At least the editors of their Church papers professed a humane and Christian interest in them, and they further profess that they will meet in the spirit of Christ, the Northern missionary who comes among them to do good and they also state that they do not intend to be out-done in deeds of kindness towards the Negro race. One editor says: "As the father would tenderly nurture the child, and stimulate, encourage and direct his labor to bring it to the productive point, so a wise political economy would impel Southern people to do the same by the Negro."⁴¹ Again the same editor says some months later, "The duty is no less ours, (to bring the gospel to the Negro) now than it was before the slaves were emancipated. It is as much our duty to look after their spiritual interests as it is to send missionaries to the Indians or to China."⁴² Still another Southern editor says they will rejoice if the "Northern Christians" do half as much

39. Report of the Freedman's Aid Society, 1868, pp. 5-8. The first officers of the new society were: President, Bishop D. W. Clark; vice-presidents, Gen. C. B. Fisk, Hon. Grant Goodrich, Rev. J. W. Wiley; corresponding secretary, Rev. J. M. Walden; field secretary, Rev. R. S. Rust; recording secretary, Rev. J. M. Reed; treasurer, Rev. Adam Poe.

40. Western, April 26, 1865.

41. Southern Christian Adv., Sept. 21, 1865.

42. Ibid., Sept. 21, 1865.

as they declare they intend to do, and as to their own work he says "While we boast of no great wealth, and a very humble share of piety is all we claim, yet, when the genuineness of our regard for the colored race is brought fairly to the test the logic of facts will vindicate us."⁴³ The Southern ministers as well as the editors were also kindly disposed to the Negro, though in many instances they advised them to leave the Methodist Church South, and enter the Negro churches, such as Zion's Methodist Church or the African Methodist Episcopal Church. One minister states that he told the colored members of his church about Zion's Methodist Church, and "We got the colored people together and after a little talk they agreed to go in a body to that Church, so I took the church register and transferred them."⁴⁴

The attitude of the Methodist leaders in the North toward the Negro, was, as we now look at it, foolishly sentimental. They advocated, from the beginning of the war, not only emancipation, but the enfranchisement of the Negro as well. They exalted and exaggerated his virtues, and were more or less blind to his ignorance and glaring weaknesses and faults. Resolutions were passed by the conferences recognizing the freedmen as "native born citizens entitled to all the privileges, immunities and responsibilities of citizenship, including * * * the protection of law and the right of suffrage," and they further declared that they would not slacken their efforts until these rights are obtained for the Negro.⁴⁵ Editors wrote stirring editorials on the subject of Negro enfranchisement, and glowing reports from the missionaries in the South were printed from time to time, telling of the great progress of the Negro, and of his fitness for citizenship.

Nothing, perhaps, could have been better fitted for the organization of the Negroes into groups for the purpose of their political control by white leaders than their organization into congregations under the guidance of a white missionary. But just how much of a political role such congregations played

43. Richmond Christian Adv., Oct. 26, 1865.

44. Recollections of an Old Man. D. Sullens, p. 327.

45. New York East Conference Minutes, 1865, pp. 41-42.

during the period of Negro rule, I am not prepared, because of the lack of evidence, to state, but that they did play a considerable political role, I think may be maintained without doubt. As I have already suggested, the Methodist Church particularly, is a good school, for the training of speakers, for it gives the layman, as well as the minister, plenty of opportunity in that direction and statistics show that the Negro churches were well supplied with local preachers, exhorters and class leaders. We also know that a number of Negro preachers became prominent and occupied important political positions during the years of Negro supremacy. For instance, in the constitutional convention of South Carolina, at the beginning of carpet-bag rule, there were seven colored preachers out of fifty-seven colored delegates,⁴⁶ and a colored preacher by the name of Cain was one of South Carolina's congressmen at this time.⁴⁷ And also one of the only two colored men who ever became members of the United States senate was a colored preacher, one Rev. Hiram R. Revels, from Mississippi.⁴⁸ The other colored United States senator was Blanche K. Bruce, also of Mississippi.

III.

There remains yet for us to discuss the position of the Church on the question of political reconstruction.

It would be natural to expect that the Methodist Church, having been an extremely loyal church during the war, should at the close of the war take an extremely radical position on the question of reconstruction. And this is exactly what happened. In fact, nowhere have I found a more bitter denunciation of the South, or a more extreme vindictiveness toward those lately in rebellion than that expressed by the leaders in the Church and by the Church press. Especially was this spirit manifest after the assassination of Mr. Lincoln. Even

46. "Voice from South Carolina." Leland.

47. Proceedings of South Carolina Constitutional Convention, pp. 522-525.

48. Schouler, Vol. VII., p. 170 (foot-note).

Bishop Simpson, in his funeral oration⁴⁹ over the body of the martyred president, delivered here in Springfield, is not entirely free from this spirit and says, toward its close, "Let every man who was a senator or representative in Congress and who aided in beginning this rebellion and thus led to the slaughter of our sons and daughters, be brought to speedy and certain punishment. Let every officer educated at public expense, who having been advanced to position, has perjured himself and turned his sword against the vitals of his country be doomed to this. * * * Men may attempt to compromise and to restore these traitors and murderers in society again, but the American people will arise in their majesty and sweep all such compromises and compromisers away, and will declare that there shall be no peace to rebels." The resolutions passed by the Boston Methodist preachers' meeting, at their first meeting following the death of Lincoln, are equally vindictive. "Never," they declare, "will the nation feel its sense of honor and justice vindicated until the leaders of this unprovoked and wicked rebellion shall have suffered condign punishment, the penalty of death." And they further resolve that "we hold the national authority bound by the most solemn obligation to God and to man, to bring all the civil and military leaders of the rebellion to trial by due course of law, and when they are clearly convicted, to execute them."⁵⁰

The Methodist press generally supported the early acts of President Johnson's administration,⁵¹ but no journals were quicker to question his later acts and motives than the Church papers, and Congressional reconstruction found no more loyal supporters than the Methodist editors, and other Church leaders. The editor of the *Western Christian Advocate* of Cincinnati has this to say of President Johnson's reconstruction policy in an editorial at the time of the convening of Congress in December, 1865: "The experience of the president in the

49. *Christian Advocate* (New York), May 11, 1865. Gives the funeral oration of Bishop Simpson in full.

50. *Minutes of the Boston Methodist Preachers' Meeting* (Mss.), April 24, 1865.

51. *Western Christian Adv.*, June 14, 1865.

exercise of a broad and even excessive magnanimity, seems not to have been more satisfactory to him in the end, than it was to many of us in the beginning."⁵² And the editor of the *New York Advocate*, at the time of the New Orleans riot, begins a long editorial with, "Among the severest chastisements that Divine Providence inflicts upon sinning nations, is giving them incompetent, obstinate and violent rulers."⁵³ And then the editorial proceeds to lay the blame for the riot and the bloodshed at the president's door. In the next issue of this same journal, the president again comes in for a scathing rebuke, in an editorial entitled, "The Nation's Peril."⁵⁴

As the contest between the president and Congress became more and more bitter, the Methodist papers became more and more open in their hostility to President Johnson. Commenting, in January, 1868, on the removal of two Union generals from commands in the South, one Methodist editor remarks: "Unless reasons more plausible than any that have hitherto been adduced, shall be furnished for this act, it will add a still darker hue to the reputation of the chief magistrate of this nation."⁵⁵ And when the news came that President Johnson was impeached, this editor exultingly announces at the beginning of an editorial entitled "Impeachment": "Andrew Johnson is impeached before the Senate of the United States for high crimes and misdemeanors. * * * He has at last * * * boldly set at defiance the laws of the land. * * * Our readers will remember how the beastly drunkenness of Mr. Johnson, three years ago at Louisville and Cincinnati and Washington on the day of inauguration, was denounced in our columns, and how we begged the people forthwith to demand his resignation. His moral corruption has ever made him a disgrace to the nation."⁵⁶ How much of this righteous indignation is due to Mr. Johnson's supposed habits, or to disgust at his reconstruction policy, would be hard to determine.

52. *Western Christian Advocate*, Dec. 6, 1865.

53. *Christian Adv.* (New York), Aug. 30, 1866.

54. *Ibid.*, Sept. 6, 1866. See still another editorial in the issue of Oct. 4, 1866, on "The Issues Before the Country."

55. *Western Christian Adv.*, Jan. 8, 1865.

56. *Ibid.*, March 4, 1868.

On one occasion, when Bishop Ames was presiding at the Indiana conference in the fall of 1867, meeting in Indianapolis, a retired Methodist preacher was making a fervent speech, bearing upon his long experience in the ministry, and in the course of his remarks said, "I would rather be a Methodist preacher than to be president of the United States." Just at that juncture Bishop Ames, who had been a strenuous supporter of the Union during the war, said in his piping voice, "Most anybody else would, than the kind of president we've got now." This remark brought out the most boisterous laughter, and so long did it continue that the old brother could not finish his speech.⁵⁷

Such bold statements of political opinion, as we have noticed, both in the Methodist press and on the platform, is evidence in itself, that the Methodist Church in the North was practically a unit on the question of political reconstruction, and in their opposition to President Johnson. If there had been a divided opinion in the Church on this issue, such bold statements as I have given, would not have been reiterated again and again, and there would have appeared some protest. But nowhere have I been able to find even a breath of protest.

IV.

In conclusion I wish first of all to draw some rather general conclusions in regard to the influence of the Church on the politics of the period, and then to observe in a couple of instances the influence of the Church over important individuals during the reconstruction period.

After the evidence which we have just read, I think I am safe in observing that at the close of the war the Methodist Episcopal Church was practically a unit in favor of the radical or Congressional reconstruction policies. They favored such policies because they had felt strongly on the question of slavery and the war, and a feeling of vindictiveness toward the South was the natural result. Second, the Methodist Church exerted political influence of no small power in the

57. This incident occurred Sept. 14, 1867. Recollections of Dr. H. A. Gobin.

South, as we have already pointed out, through its missionary operations among the Negroes especially, and thirdly the political influence of the Methodist Church in the North was perhaps stronger at this period than it had ever been before or since, and it is a rather significant fact that both General Grant and President Hayes were Methodists.

And now in closing I wish to call brief attention to some interesting personal relations which seem to me significant. One of the most interesting of such relationships was that existing between President Grant and Rev. Dr. J. P. Newman. As already noted, Dr. Newman was the most influential man sent into the South by the Methodist Episcopal Church at the close of the war, and his positions on Southern questions were as might be expected, extremely radical, and he was not at all reluctant in letting his opinions be known. During President Grant's administrations, Dr. Newman became pastor of the church in Washington attended by the Grant family, and with them and especially with the president, he became very intimate. Dr. George F. Shrady, who was one of the consulting surgeons during the last illness of Grant, and who had opportunity of seeing these two men often together, observes that "There could be no doubt of a great bond of sympathy between these two men, who from long association, understood each other perfectly,"⁵⁸ and while General Grant was at Mt. McGregor, Dr. Newman was in more or less constant attendance, and it was there that he on one occasion, when they thought the general was dying, administered to him the sacrament of baptism⁵⁹ and received him into membership of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Knowing the susceptibility of General Grant to be influenced by men for whom he had a personal liking, and knowing Dr. Newman's position and strong feeling on the question of Southern reconstruction, and knowing that the success of his Church in the South depended more or less upon the triumph of radical reconstruction, I can hardly escape the conclusion,

58. "General Grant's Last Days," by Geo. F. Shrady, M.D., Century, June, 1908, p. 276.

59. *Ibid.*

that Dr. Newman had something to do with determining General Grant's personal attitude.

Another interesting personal relationship was that between Dr. Newman and the Logans. Mrs. Logan especially was a staunch Methodist and was a great admirer of Dr. Newman. Speaking of him in her *Reminiscences*, recently published, she says: "His sermons were, without exception, full of inspired language. * * * He was a large man with a big head full of brains. * * * He was intensely patriotic and courageous, and there was never any doubt as to the meaning of his utterances. He was devoted to General Grant, and losing all patience with General Grant's detractors, he was ever ready to defend him valiantly." Mrs. Logan says that when President Hayes, himself a Methodist, became president, he refused to attend the Metropolitan Church, where Dr. Newman was the pastor, because General Grant attended that church, and Dr. Newman was always defending Grant and all the "skulduggery" of his administration.⁶⁰ It was Dr. Newman, also, who was at the death-bed of General Logan,⁶¹ as he had been in constant attendance at the deathbed of his chief, General Grant.

It is very interesting, if not significant, that this minister, Dr. Newman, afterwards Bishop Newman, should have had such close personal relationships with these two public men, both of whom played such an important role in the reconstruction of the Southern States.

As suggested at the outstart, this paper is simply meant to be suggestive, rather than conclusive, though I am convinced that the lines of investigation here indicated so imperfectly, would yield, if followed, direct clarification to the period under consideration, as well as illuminating and interesting sidelights.

60. "Reminiscences of a Soldier's Wife." By Mrs. John A. Logan, pp. 369-370.

61. *Ibid.*, p. 430.

The County Seat Battles of Cass County, Illinois.

By J. N. GRIDLEY.

Cass County lies in the central portion of the State of Illinois, immediately south of the Sangamon River, and immediately east of the Illinois River. It is bounded on the north by the County of Mason; on the east, by the Counties of Menard and Sangamon; on the south, by the County of Morgan; on the west, by the Counties of Brown and Schuyler. Its east line is sixteen miles in length, and its south line is thirty-one miles long; its area is three hundred and seventy five square miles. The State of Illinois contains one hundred and two counties; if all were equal in size, each would contain five hundred and fifty-five square miles; therefore, Cass is but two-thirds of the area of the average Illinois county. In 1910, the population of Cass County was 17,372; the population of its towns was as follows: Beardstown, 6,107; Virginia, 1,501; Chandlerville, 884; Ashland, 1,096; Arenzville, 518.

Morgan County, Illinois, was organized by Act of the Illinois General Assembly, on January 31, 1823, from the northern part of Greene County, and comprised all the territory between the present Greene County on the south, and the Sangamon River on the north, being bounded on the west by the Illinois River, and on the east by Sangamon County, (of which Springfield is the county seat), which included the present Scott and Cass Counties. The county seat of Morgan County is Jacksonville, which was platted in the year 1825.

During the winter of 1836 and '37, petitions were circulated in the northern part of Morgan County for a new county. The proposed county was to be made from the northern part of Morgan, which laid north of the line dividing townships

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16 and 17, running from the Illinois River east, to the Sangamon County line. These petitions were signed by some five hundred voters in Morgan County, which then contained, and at the previous August election had polled, about 3,600 votes. Acting on these petitions, the Legislature passed a law conditionally creating the County of Cass, making the line not where the petition called for viz: the line dividing the township 16 from the township 17, but locating it through the center of the township 17, thus cutting off a strip from the entire south end of the proposed territory three miles in width, and more than thirty miles in length. The condition of this law was, that, at the time appointed in the law, an election should be held in Morgan County, which then included the present Counties of Scott and Cass, for the purpose of accepting or rejecting the proposed county. At that time Morgan County was represented by Wm. O'Rear, Wm. Thomas and Wm. Weatherford in the Senate, and Newton Cloud, Stephen A. Douglas, Wm. W. Happy, John J. Hardin, Joseph Morton and Richard Walker in the lower house. Of these, only one, Richard Walker, lived within the territory sought to be erected into the new county. This three-mile strip was composed of very choice land, which these gentlemen did not care to see cut off from their county; another reason for their act was, that the town of Virginia had been laid out by its proprietor, Dr. Henry H. Hall, in May, 1836, in the geographical center of the proposed new county, and he and his friends, Archibald Job, William Holmes and others, were urging, not only that the new county be created, but that Virginia be designated as its permanent county seat. But Virginia was but fifteen miles directly north from Jacksonville, and this influential Morgan County delegation did not care to see a county seat so near; Beardstown laid out on the bank of the Illinois River in 1826 by E. C. March and Thomas Beard, was twelve miles west and four miles north of Virginia, or thirteen miles distant therefrom by following the Beardstown and Springfield State road that connected the two; and these gentlemen decided, that if a new county seat was to come into existence,

the farther from Jacksonville, the better, and they resolved to leave the selection of the site to the voters, believing, that as Virginia was then a mere hamlet, and Beardstown quite a growing place of ten years in advance, that the latter town would be chosen; in this they were right, as the sequel will show.

The act for the formation of Cass County was enacted on March 3, 1837. The first section described the boundary of the proposed county, which description eliminated the three-mile strip mentioned. The second section provided for an election to be held on the third Monday of April, 1837, by the people of Morgan County for or against the formation of the new county. The act further provided that if the returns should show that a majority of the votes cast were in favor of the creation of the proposed county, then the clerk of the County Commissioners Court should transmit a certificate of that fact to the secretary of state of the State of Illinois to be filed by him as the evidence that the new county had been created, and in that event that an election should be held in the new county on the first Monday of May, 1837, to choose the county seat for the County of Cass; that if the owner of lands where said county seat should be located, shall donate and convey to the County of Cass at least fifteen acres of land, where said seat should be located, to be disposed of by the County Court and the proceeds used in erecting a court house and jail; but if Beardstown should be chosen, then that town, within a year should donate not less than \$10,000 for the erection of such buildings; that the seat of justice should be located at Beardstown, until the public buildings were erected; that in case Beardstown failed to make the payment of \$10,000 within the year, then the County Court should locate the county seat at the point where the fifteen acres should be provided.

At the appointed time an election was held under this act; many of the voters within the proposed new county were so enraged because the three-mile strip was omitted that they refused to go to the polls; others did vote for the new county for the reason they believed a subsequent Legislature would

add this strip. Of the 3,600 votes that were polled the previous fall, only one thousand were cast at this special election in April; and of the voters within the boundaries of the proposed new county there was an actual majority of 48 against the proposition, but by rejecting the returns from Lucas Precinct which was within the proposed new county and Meredosia Precinct, in what is now and then was Morgan County, it was declared that the election had resulted in favor of the formation of Cass County; the returns from Meredosia Precinct were thrown out because they were returned by a citizen who was neither a clerk nor a judge of the election; and the returns from Lucas Precinct were rejected for the reason that they were sent in by mail, instead of having been delivered by one of the election officials. The election held the following month, to choose the seat of justice of Cass County, resulted in a majority in favor of Beardstown.

On July 21, 1837, the Legislature passed an act in relation to Cass County, Illinois, in which it was recited that under elections held under the former act that a majority of the votes were cast in favor of the creation of the new county, and that Beardstown had been chosen as the county seat; that some doubts had been expressed as to the legality of the proceedings, and therefore this act declared that Cass County was one of the counties of the State of Illinois; that the county seat shall be located in Beardstown, provided said town paid the sum of \$10,000 for the erection of the public buildings; that said sum might be made in three equal annual payments, etc.

Beardstown having failed to pay any portion of the \$10,000 for the erection of the court house and jail within the time mentioned in the foregoing act of July 21, 1837, the County Commissioners proceeded to locate the county seat of Cass County at the town of Virginia, as Dr. Henry H. Hall, the proprietor of the said town had conveyed to the county a tract of fifteen acres, immediately west of and adjoining the plat of the addition to the town. The County Commissioners then appointed Dr. Hall as a special commissioner to lay off the said

tract of fifteen acres into a block for the new court house and lots, streets and alleys, and sell and convey the same in behalf of the county; acting under this power, Dr. Hall platted a three-acre tract three hundred feet wide and four hundred and fifty feet long for the "Court House Square," and the remainder of the donated tract was platted as ordered. Dr. Hall had no sooner begun the sale of lots in this addition which was called "The Public Grounds of Cass County," than the County Commissioners proposed a new contract, which the Doctor accepted, under which Hall agreed to erect the court house and jail according to plans agreed upon, and in consideration thereof the County Commissioners reconveyed to Hall all the lots aside from the three-acre tract aforesaid, and repaid to him the moneys he had received from the sale of the lots. The building of a very respectable two-story building for a court house was begun in the fall of 1838, and rapidly finished; a sufficient jail was built nearby, both buildings of brick.

On the 2nd day of March, 1839, the State Legislature passed an act to provide for the location of the county seat of Cass County; in the preamble to this act it was recited that the corporation of Beardstown had failed to pay the \$10,000, and had not agreed to comply with the provisions of the former act in relation to such payment; that the County Commissioners of said Cass County had located the county seat at Virginia and had contracted for the erection of a court house and jail in said county; that doubts were entertained as to the authority of the commissioners to so act, therefore it was enacted that the county seat of Cass County be and remain at Virginia, and the courts of said county shall hereafter be held at that place; and the several officers of said county who are required to keep their offices at the county seat are required to remove their respective books and papers, etc., pertaining to the same to Virginia, on or before the first Monday of May, 1839, and any one of them failing to comply to be liable to indictment and removal from office.

It appears that the buildings were not fully completed by May, 1839, and therefore the first term of the Circuit Court

of the county was held at Beardstown, beginning on November 13, 1837, Judge Jesse B. Thomas presiding, who appointed N. B. Thompson clerk of the Circuit Court, Lemon Plaster was the sheriff. The next term of said court was held in Beardstown May 21, 1838, in October 1839, Hon. Samuel H. Treat, presiding as judge; at Virginia, Judge Samuel D. Lockwood presided at the next term in April, 1840.

In the meantime steamboat transportation upon the Illinois River had greatly increased, to the great benefit of Beardstown, which began a rapid growth of population and business enterprises; the people of that town much regretted that they had failed to retain the possession of the county seat, and resolved to procure its return from Virginia. Accordingly they procured the passage of an act by the Legislature, which was enacted on March 4, 1843, providing for an election to be held for the purpose of selecting a permanent seat of justice for Cass County. The act further provided that the citizens or proprietors of the place selected by the majority of the votes cast at the election, shall, within eighteen months after the said election, convey, or procure to be conveyed to the said County of Cass a suitable lot or lots of ground for the purpose of a public square, with a suitable building thereon erected for the purpose of holding courts therein, and a suitable lot or lots of ground with a suitable jail thereon erected, the suitability of such buildings to be certified by the presiding judge of the Circuit Court of said county, by his certificate in writing, to be filed in the office of the clerk of the County Commissioners Court of said county, and if the provisions of this act be not complied with, then the county seat of the County of Cass shall forever thereafter be and remain at the town of Virginia, in Cass County. Should the town of Beardstown be selected as the county seat, the president and trustees of the said town are authorized to convey to the said county any lot or lots of ground, the title to which to be vested in the inhabitants of said town, in order to carry out the provisions of this act.

Under this law, an election was held in the County of Cass, on the first Monday of September, 1843; 741 votes were polled

at that election, of which 426 were cast in the Beardstown precinct, and 236 were cast in the Virginia precinct; the result was a majority of 165 in favor of removal. Immediately the people of Beardstown proceeded to procure a location for the proposed buildings; a lot was selected at the southeast corner of the public park upon which a commodious two-story court house of brick was erected, in the rear of which a safe and secure jail was built; these buildings were erected in the year 1844.

The records of the Cass County Commissioners Court show the following order:

"February called term of the County Commissioners Court. This day, (February 8, 1845,) the court met in pursuance to a call made on the 3d instant.

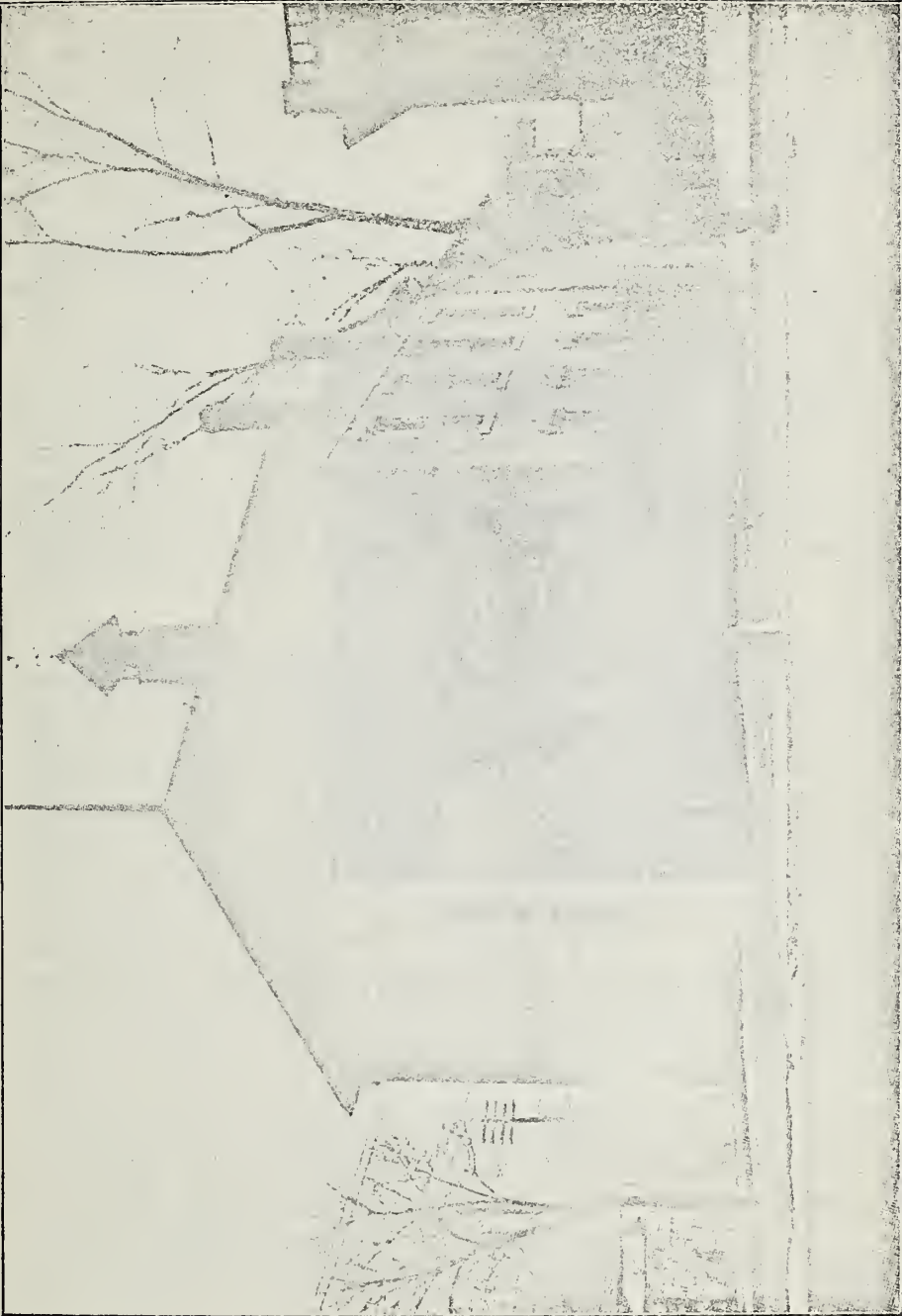
Present, Henry McHenry, Jesse B. Pearce and George B. Thompson.

This day Henry E. Dummer, Esqr., on the behalf of the Corporation of Beardstown, presented to the court a deed from Thomas R. Saunders to the County of Cass for Lot Number One in Block Number Thirty-one in Beardstown in said county. Also a receipt from B. W. Schneider, contractor for building the court house on Lot One in Block Thirty-one (31) in the town of Beardstown in Cass County, for the payment in full for erecting said building; also a like receipt from Thomas Beard, contractor for building the jail on said lot, to the trustees of Beardstown; and also the certificate of the sufficiency of the court house and jail at Beardstown from the Hon. Samuel D. Lockwood, presiding judge of the Circuit Court of Cass County which papers were ordered to be duly filed.

Court adjourned to meet at Beardstown on the first Monday in March, 1845.

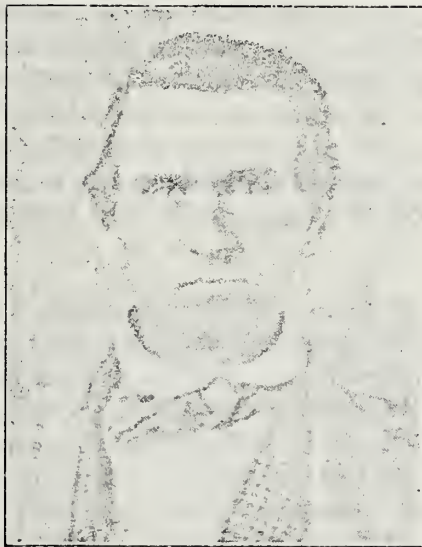
H. McHenry,
J. B. Pearce,
G. B. Thompson,"
Commissioners.

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CITY HALL, BEARDSTOWN, ILLINOIS, FORMERLY CASS COUNTY COURT HOUSE

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JOHN W. PRATT

This loss of the county seat seemed like a death blow to the little scattered town of Virginia, only a hamlet of some 200 population. The center of population for the county then being at Bluff Springs, but four miles east of Beardstown; the eastern end of the county was very sparsely settled at that date. Acting under that belief, a number of the business men of Virginia left the place to settle at Bath, twenty miles or more to the northeast, located on the Illinois River and then a flourishing town and the county seat of Mason County; but a few residents of Virginia, led by N. B. Thompson, refused to acquiesce in that view of the matter, and, with the spirit that animated the Crusaders to recover the Holy Sepulchre, they dedicated their lives to the sacred cause of regaining the county seat. They bided their time with patience, awaiting the eastward moving of the population's center by access of immigrants in the eastern part of the county to favor their object.

In the meantime very strenuous efforts were put forth to recover the three-mile strip, which the citizens of Cass believed they were entitled to have as their own. The county was ably represented in the State Legislature by John W. Pratt, a citizen of Virginia, who had held the office of county clerk of the county. Mr. Pratt made an able speech in that body as early as the 7th day of February, 1843, in favor of his bill to extend the limits of Cass County. The members from Morgan County, led by the Hon. Newton Cloud, strongly opposed the measure. The Legislature adjourned within a month from the time Mr. Pratt made his speech in favor of his bill, and in that short time he was not able to overcome the strong opposition made by the Morgan County members. His constituents, recognizing his ability, returned him as their member at the election held on August 5, 1844, by a handsome majority, and on the 2nd day of December, 1844, he again took his seat as a member of that body. The Morgan delegation then consisted of John Henry, senator, and Francis Arenz, Samuel S. Matthews, Isaac D. Rawlings and Richard Yates, representatives. The last named later became the great war

governor of Illinois. Newton Cloud was clerk of the House. The proposition to extend the limits of Cass County was again brought to the attention of the law-makers of the State; Mr. Pratt, with his persistent ability, aided by his former experience and more general acquaintance with the public men of his day; with right and justice upon his side, was successful in obtaining the passage of his bill on the 26th day of February, 1845, which submitted the question of adding the three-mile strip to Cass County by a vote of the residents upon the territory in question, which election was held on the first Monday in May, 1845, and resulted in favor of the proposition by a large majority; 246 voting for annexation to Cass County and but 78 voting against it.

On the 11th day of February, the State Legislature passed a law entitled an act to re-locate the county seat of Cass County, which provided for an election to be held on the first Monday in November, 1853, to determine whether the present seat of justice of said county shall be removed to Virginia; in case the election shall result in favor of such removal, then it shall be the duty of the County Court of said county to provide suitable public buildings, etc. Under this act an election was held which resulted in the defeat of Virginia by a vote of 609 votes for removal, and 886 votes against removal.

In the spring of 1857, John Mathers, Elmore Crow, James L. Beggs, Richards Yates, Newton Cloud and others, organized the Ashland Land Company, and laid out the town of Ashland, in the southeast corner of Cass County on the line of a recently incorporated railroad, then in course of construction, from Jacksonville to Tonica, in La Salle County, to be called the Tonica and Petersburg Railroad; a short time later the plan was changed and the road switched into Bloomington; it is now a branch of the Chicago and Alton system. The right of way of the Illinois River Railroad had been secured from Havana in Mason County to Virginia in Cass County; the Cumberland Presbyterian Church had established a college in Virginia, and to accommodate the people who were moving in to educate their children, the Hall and

Thomas' addition to the town had been laid out, many of the lots purchased by those who were erecting homes thereon. The very rich prairies about Virginia were being fast settled, and it was thought that the outlook favored another trial to remove the county seat from the Illinois River on the extreme west to the geographical center of the county, where the town of Virginia was then flourishing.

On the 16th day of February, 1857, the Legislature of the State passed another act for the re-location of the county seat of Cass County, which provided for an election to be held in November, 1857; that it should be lawful for the citizens of Virginia, or any other persons, before or after the election, to enter into bonds to pay such sums for the purpose of erecting public buildings, and if a majority of the votes were cast for removal, then such bonds should be legal and binding. This election was held on the 3rd day of November, 1857, and Virginia was again defeated. The interest and excitement incident to that election were most intense, and arrayed the citizens and partisans of the two towns against each other in bitter personal animosity. The people of Beardstown, determined to overcome the increased vote of the eastern portion of the county, resorted to unstinted frauds, even to importing the hoop-pole cutters and stave-splitters to vote for them. For that purpose a steamboat plied all day to and from points in Brown and Schuyler Counties; and all aliens and non-residents in reach were brought in to vote for Beardstown, and to vote often. By such means, there were polled 1,606 votes against removal, a larger number, by nearly 200 than all the legal voters of the county at that time. In all other parts of the county, 986 were cast for removal; a goodly portion were obviously also fraudulent. At the same election the proposition submitted to the people of Cass County to subscribe \$50,000 to the Keokuk and Warsaw Railroad, (a Beardstown project) was rejected by the vote of 636 for, and 792 against. The Virginians did not appeal to the courts for a recount of the ballots and expurgation of frauds, but sul-

lenly acquiesced in the result as shown by the poll-books, determined to try it again at a later day.

By the end of the next decade, the name of the Illinois River Railroad had been changed to the Peoria, Pekin and Jacksonville Railroad, and was completed between Pekin and Virginia, and the Tonica Road through Ashland was running as far north as Petersburg; a national bank had been organized in Virginia, and the town was in a very healthy condition; the numerous railroads through the country had caused the river transportation to almost disappear; Beardstown had been at a standstill for a long time and was then decreasing in business importance, and so the Virginians thought the time had come to engage in another battle for the long coveted county seat. They, therefore, procured the passage of another act by the Legislature on February 14, 1867, for another election which they hoped would bring victory to them at last. By this act it was provided that the question should be submitted to the voters on the second Tuesday in April, 1867, and in case the result was in favor of removal, then it was provided that Virginia must pay over to the County Court of the county the sum of ten thousand dollars, to be used in constructing county buildings; it should have been stated, that in 1845, after the seat of justice had been removed to Beardstown, the county authorities, without objection, conveyed the ground and building which had been built for a court house by Dr. Hall in 1838-9, to the school trustees of the Virginia township for school purposes, and the ground and building was thereafter converted to that use.

Fully expecting that the Beardstown managers would have recourse to the same frauds they practised so successfully ten years before, the Virginians foolishly determined to "beat them at their own game," and did—very much so—by adopting the same wretched tactics. In fact, they largely overdid it, the poll-books showing that all the poets and philosophers of ancient times, the signers of the Declaration of Independence, as well as a host of Union and Confederate heroes of the late war, had voted for Virginia. The result was 3,940 votes were

recorded for removal, of which 2,820 were polled in Virginia alone. The votes against removal numbered but 850. The entire legal vote of the county was then, approximately, about 1,600. Beardstown contested the election in the Circuit Court, the case was heard by Judge Smith, of Galesburg, who came to Beardstown to try the case; among the lawyers for Virginia was Hon. Robert G. Ingersoll, then of Peoria, Illinois, and Samuel L. Richmond, of Lacon, Illinois, a circuit judge; of counsel for Beardstown was Hon. U. F. Linder, a noted lawyer of southern Illinois. The poll-books kept by the election officers at Virginia were rejected, and Beardstown was again triumphant.

Among the delegates chosen by the people of Illinois to prepare their new constitution of 1870 were two eminent lawyers, Hon. Alfred M. Craig, of Knox County, and Hon. John M. Scholfield, of Clark County; both these gentlemen later were elevated to the bench of the Supreme Court of the State. The makers of this new constitution agreed that all special legislation should be prohibited in the future, which included acts for the removal of county seats. The members from Knox and Clark had county seat troubles of their own, and united in the framing of the following section to be included in the article entitled counties:

"Section 4. No county seat shall be removed until the point to which it is proposed to be removed shall be fixed in pursuance of law, and three-fifths of the voters of the county, to be ascertained in such manner as shall be provided by general law, shall have voted in favor of its removal to such point; and no person shall vote on such question who has not resided in the county six months, and in the election precinct ninety days next preceding such election. The question of the removal of a county seat shall not be oftener submitted than once in ten years, to a vote of the people."

It may be believed that the Virginians were closely watching the proceedings of this convention, and when it was learned that this Section 4 was practically agreed on, knowing it would forever blast their fond hopes of some day seeing the

court house again in Virginia, they resolved to do all in their power to prevent the adoption of this section, as the task of getting three-fifths of all the voters of Cass County to agree that the county seat be removed to Virginia was a hopeless one. The trustees of Virginia sent two citizens to Springfield to act as "lobby members" of the convention; one was Samuel H. Petefish, a wealthy farmer and banker, and the other the writer of this sketch, who was a young man just beginning the practice of the law in Cass County. They first appealed to Judges Scholfield and Craig to agree to a change of this section, but found them invulnerable; they believed the section was as good as adopted already. They then began to interview other members of the convention, whom they hoped might be so influential as to be able to defeat the passage of this odious section. The writer interviewed Judge Underwood of St. Clair County upon the subject; the judge very plainly said that the previous county seat elections had been most disgraceful, and he should use all his influence to prevent any more of them. There had been other contests of this sort in Illinois, conducted very much on the plan of the Beardstown election of 1857 and the Virginia affair of 1867. Even the restrictions that were finally adopted by the makers of the constitution of 1870 did not close the door against a repetition of those former disgraceful scenes. At an election held in Knox County, the home of Judge Craig, in a contest between Knoxville, then the county seat, and Galesburg, a city that desired its removal, the election was contested and a history of it is to be found in the 63d volume of the decisions of the Supreme Court of Illinois; the title of the case is *The Board of Supervisors of Knox County, and others, against George Davis, and others*; in this opinion the court said, that stupendous frauds were committed at Knoxville; the election officers boarded up the windows so as to be unable to see each person who presented his ballot, there only being a small opening through which ballots could be passed; persons were permitted to vote many times; even young boys voted, and a vote for a dog was received; the poll-books showed a vote of over 1,500,

when there had never been polled there before one-half so many; the clerks of the election refused to testify that the poll-books had not been changed.

Although Judge Underwood flatly refused to assist the suffering Virginians, an appeal to his colleague, Hon. Wm. H. Snyder, of St. Clair County, was successfully made. This gentleman was a member of great influence in that body, later he became a judge of the Circuit Court in his district, to which station he was re-elected. Judge Snyder gladly took the lead in the attack upon this objectionable section because he saw the rank injustice of it, but for the additional reason that his brother, Dr. J. F. Snyder, was a resident of Virginia, and, of course, much interested in the welfare of his town. The Doctor has since served our State Historical Society as its honored president, and has made many valuable contributions to our records. The able and powerful attacks made by Judge Snyder against this fourth section appealed very strongly to many other members, who joined the Judge in the objections to it. Judge Craig became alarmed at the situation and approached our Virginia lobby members to ascertain whether he could make terms with them. A compromise was soon agreed upon by adding to the section as it had been framed these words:

“But when an attempt is made to remove a county seat to a point nearer to the center of a county, then a majority vote only shall be necessary.”

As Knoxville was nearer the center of Knox County than was Galesburg, and as Virginia was within a few rods of the geographical center of Cass County, Judge Craig was satisfied and Mr. Petefish and the writer went home, and the people ratified the constitution with Section 4, Article 10, as above set forth.

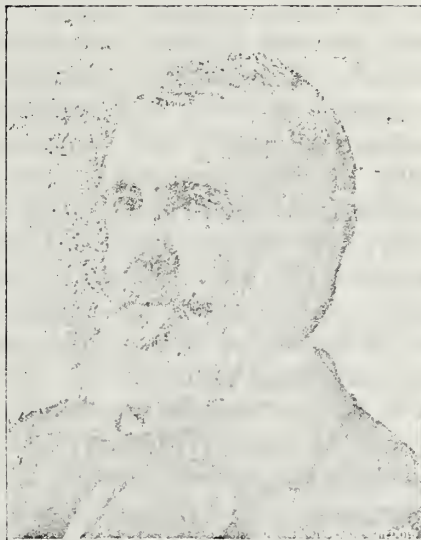
The next step on the long and weary road to the removal of the Cass County seat, was to watch the Legislature to see that a proper law regulating county seat elections should be written into the statute book. Accordingly, Virginia sent up a strong force to look after this, to them a most important mat-

ter. Among those who went was Dr. J. F. Snyder, who took an active part in this business. Colonel William R. Morrison, a life-long personal friend of the Doctor, often gave this account of it. He said the Doctor interviewed Gus Koerner, representative from St. Clair County, and a member of the county seat committee, and was very persistent in impressing upon him the advisability of a carefully constructed law relating to county seat removals. "Rest assured, Doctor," said Gus, "that we will make a fair county seat law." "That is what we want," replied the Doctor, "but we don't want it so d—d fair that it will let Beardstown beat us."

The general law for the removal of county seats, now in force, was passed by the Illinois Legislature on March 15, 1872, in force July 1, 1872. This law provided that all elections for removal of county seats must be held on the second Tuesday after the first Monday of November, at the usual places of holding elections; and the same persons who were judges and clerks at the next preceding general election, in their respective election precincts, shall act as judges and clerks of such county seat elections. It was by this law made necessary to circulate petitions throughout the county for a vote upon the removal of the county seat, and it was also necessary that as many as two-fifths in number of the votes cast at the preceding presidential election should be signed to the said petition by legal voters outside of the two contesting precincts. It was required that this petition be filed by the clerk of the county court of the county, and it was the duty of that court to examine the petition and determine whether the law had been followed.

The Virginians entered into this contest with brighter prospects than ever before. The establishment of the Farmer's National Bank in the town in 1865 has been referred to; the managers secured the services of John H. Wood as cashier; Mr. Wood had been connected with one of the banks in Jacksonville, Illinois, for a number of years, and was an excellent man for the position; Edward T. Oliver was employed as an assistant; he was a native Virginian, and a young man of ex-

1800



SAMUEL H. PETEFISH

emplary habits and of very good business ability. A large number of wealthy farmers of Cass County had previously transacted their banking business in Jacksonville, and, as a matter of convenience, had done their trading there. All these transferred their accounts to the new bank in Virginia. Barden and Wood laid off an addition adjoining the plat on the southeast, and at once lots were sold and houses began to grow upon them. In 1871 Samuel H. Petefish, a wealthy and enterprising farmer, who had recently moved in from his farm to Virginia, organized the banking firm of Petefish, Skiles and Company, composed of Samuel H. Petefish, Ignatius Skiles, William Campbell and Jacob A. Epler, all of whom were prosperous farmers; Mr. Epler had retired, and was then living in Virginia. They employed Mr. Richard Elliott, a son of Edward R. Elliott, one of the most solid and successful bankers in central Illinois, a member of the firm of Hockenhull, King and Elliott of Jacksonville. Fine brick store buildings were erected around the public square; people who believed the county seat would soon be located in Virginia came in, and a boom was on. On the other hand, Beardstown was in a sad condition. The town was laid out in 1826; Thomas Beard came to Illinois in the year 1817, when he was but 23 years old; he found General Murray McConnel at Edwardsville, Illinois. The general was attracted to the young man, who told him that his ambition was to locate a ferry on the Illinois River. McConnel had previously explored the valley of that river and described to the young man the famous Kickapoo Mounds a short distance below the mouth of the Sangamon River, and offered to go with him to inspect that locality. They set out on horseback to travel the distance of 100 miles; Beard was charmed with the prospect and resolved to remain there; he soon made friends with the Indians and established his ferry at that point, as the east bank of the river was an eligible site for an Illinois city. It was named in his honor; as soon as he was able he erected a fine building and established a hotel therein. His ferry enterprize prospered; it was not long until his daily receipts were large—sometimes \$100 per day.

When settlers began to fill up Iowa, hundreds of them crossed the Illinois ferry at Beardstown. The river navigation rapidly increased; for years all the supplies needed in Springfield were shipped by the river to Beardstown, and carted across the country to Springfield in wagons, a distance of fifty miles. Thousands and thousands of hogs were driven to Beardstown, coming for a distance of nearly fifty miles to be slaughtered and packed for shipment to New Orleans, St. Louis, Cincinnati and other cities. The town grew rapidly; flouring mills, saw mills, distilleries, and other business enterprises were there established and did a thriving business. In the '50's Horace Billings erected the Park House, a three-story brick hotel, a palace in those days, and even today widely known as one of the best managed hotel properties in the middle west. Henry E. Dummer came there in an early day from New England, a young lawyer; he became probate judge, a State senator, built a fine brick law office on the public square and prospered; Garland Pollard, another bright young attorney, came from the east and settled in Beardstown in 1860; he also flourished, known as a lawyer of distinguished ability. But, alas, for Beardstown, railroads began building; the river traffic began failing, and the city began to languish; no railroad, hundreds of fertile acres immediately near, still annually overflowed, the days of drainage had not yet arrived; Leonard's bank went to smash; Judge Dummer became discouraged and went to Jacksonville, where he soon built up a fine law practice; Mr. Pollard quit in disgust and went to St. Louis where his ability was soon recognized and he was made attorney in chief of the great Baltimore and Ohio railroad system; the large and well appointed Park House was turned over to Andy Maxwell, furnished for one year rent free, the following year he paid as rent the beggarly pittance of three hundred dollars. Judge Douglas, of national fame, had purchased a large number of lots in Beardstown; he allowed them to sell for taxes; the writer of this sketch owned a number of lots, now very valuable, for which he was glad to get \$75 each; no one now visiting the beautiful and pros-

perous city of Beardstown, one of the very best little cities in Illinois, can easily believe this doleful account of her condition in those "hard times." The railroad now owned by the Baltimore and Ohio system had been extended into Beardstown about 1870, but seemed at that time to be of no benefit or advantage to her. It was like the razors that were made, not to shave, but to sell. That with many other roads was built to bond, and then allow the bond-holders to foreclose and lose their money; that class of railroads are now owned by the great railroad systems of the country, bought for a beggarly price and used as feeders.

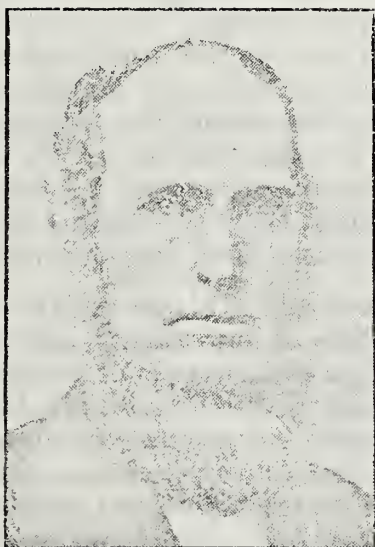
And so Virginia thought that to get the county seat would now be an easy task; they reckoned without their host, as the sequel will show.

The first necessary thing to do was to make a *city* out of the little town of Virginia, and to do that it was necessary to find at least one thousand people within the corporate limits. For that work a census-taker was chosen. A boy was once sent out into a farm-yard to count the pigs; he returned and reported that he had counted all but one, and that one had run so fast that he could not count him; perhaps our census man found so many in the outskirts running so fast that he counted them more than once; but, at least, he reported one thousand, and who was there to dispute it? The Bible says that once on a time the disciples were all in one place, with one accord, and like them, there was no dissension among the Virginians in the beginning of this contest. The next move was to employ Hon. Cassius G. Whitney of Pekin, Illinois, a talented young lawyer who then was the state's attorney for the circuit containing Tazewell, Mason, Menard and Cass Counties. Later he was a partner of Hon. Charles M. Tinney, a well known Illinois republican politician, now living in Springfield. Mr. Whitney prepared the preliminary notices under the law, and the Virginia party was soon made aware of the fact that the opposition to their plans was to be strong and bitter. Mr. Whitney with some of the more zealous Virginians, among them Ignatius Skiles, Morrison Graves, Chas. Crandall and

others, made a school house campaign all over the central and eastern portion of the county, urging the people to remove their county seat where justice demanded it should be situated.

No sooner was the campaign inaugurated than Jacob Dunaway unfolded his plan to win the county seat election. This man became a resident of Virginia about 1849; he came as a stage driver; soon he owned the stage lines between Virginia and Jacksonville, and Virginia and Beardstown; soon he purchased the Virginia hotel; he was a man of but little education, but of great natural ability; had he been properly educated, he might have become a famous lawyer. He had been in the thickest of the fight in the various county seat elections held after his advent into Cass County; he knew what Beardstown had done, what she could do, and what she would be likely to do. He saw that a majority of *all the voters in the county* must be obtained to win; that all the sick, all the absentees, all the supremely indifferent would be counted against Virginia, and so he declared that the only way to win the county seat was for the town of Virginia to build a respectable court house on the public square before the election. His plan, at first was ridiculed; the objectors exclaimed, "Virginia has no authority to build a court house." To this Dunaway replied, "Virginia can build a city hall and turn it over to the county." The answer to this was, "Virginia already has a two-story brick city hall that is still unpaid for, and if we begin on your plan an injunction will be issued to stop us." But Dunaway persisted; he hammered away, and, at last, it was agreed that the building should be erected. If the plan of Jacob Dunaway had not been adopted, the county seat would never have been removed to Virginia, as the reader will see before he finishes this account. If Virginia had derived one-half the expected benefit the removal of the seat of justice was to bring, then it would be the duty of their citizens to erect a monument in the public square to the memory of Jacob Dunaway. There could not have been another election before 1882, and by that date Beardstown was on the high road to her present degree of prosperity, and an effort then to take the county seat would not have been made.

1840



JACOB DUNAWAY

The plans for a neat two-story building of brick with stone trimmings, conveniently arranged for a court house, were arranged to cost more than twenty thousand dollars; Jobst and Pierce of Peoria, were awarded the contract to build it, and immediately the work was begun upon the public square and was rapidly pushed forward. The dedicatory services were attended by a large concourse of people, but not many came from Beardstown. The argument of Jacob Dunaway was this: A large number of tax-paying citizens, living half-way between the towns, finding that Virginia has paid for a court house to be given to the county, will not vote for Beardstown, knowing that if Beardstown wins, she will tax us to build a set of county buildings that will forever settle this county seat question. Virginia will be as convenient to us as Beardstown, so we will vote for removal to accept a court house ready for use. This argument without doubt was effective with not a few of the voters who lived near the "divide."

On the 5th day of November, 1872, the election for county officers was held in Cass County, and to show the bitterness that then existed between the two contending factions, let me here say: Previous to that time for many years, Cass County had been a democratic stronghold; the county could be depended upon to roll up a democratic majority of several hundred, but, at that election, two candidates upon the republican ticket, George Volkmar for sheriff, and Albert W. Arenz, for circuit clerk, were elected by good majorities for the reason that they were residents of Beardstown, and both active workers against Virginia. For some years after that election the county was divided into two hostile camps, in bitter warfare; the Virginians made up mixed Virginia tickets composed of both republicans and democrats, and fought for them and elected them until such time as the hatred wore away.

The 12th day of November was an ideal day, a beautiful Indian summer day, and in what land can more entrancing weather be enjoyed than that of the Indian summers of the middle west? Challengers came up from Beardstown provided for by the county seat law to attend the election at

Virginia, and challengers went to Beardstown to see the election was a fair one. The nooks and corners of the little county were carefully explored; the bushes were beaten, and every effort was made to get all the voters to the polls. The battle was very quietly fought and fairly conducted on both sides. The result, as shown by the count, was 1,458 votes for the removal, and 1,330 votes against the removal, a majority of 128 votes in favor of Virginia, and there was great rejoicing in the center of the county. But the good people of Beardstown did not believe in surrender, and prepared to fight to the limit. The service of able lawyers was arranged for; Garland Pollard, then of St. Louis, and Isaac J. Ketcham of Jacksonville, were at once retained, with Hon. Thomas H. Carter, an old lawyer of Beardstown, who was selected for local counsel. They promptly prepared a bill to contest the election, claiming that many persons had voted for removal without right; that more than one hundred legal voters had not voted either way; and that there was not a majority of all the legal voters of the county who had voted for removal.

Cass County never adopted the township organization plan of county government, but retained the old system. The three county commissioners were originally called the County Commissioners Court, and later were styled the County Court; the Probate Court had recently been granted common law jurisdiction, to a limited extent, and that tribunal was also called the County Court. In the fifteen sections of the act for the removal of county seats, the County Court was named in seven of them, and there was some doubt which of these two "courts" was meant in these several sections. This defect was recognized by the Legislature of 1873, which amended the act by providing that the words "county court," or "court," as they appear in the original act shall, except in Sections 12 and 13 be held to mean the County Court for the transaction of probate and judicial business; and the word "county court," as used in Section 13 of the act, shall be held to mean the county court for the transaction for county business. As the law was blind on this important point, Mr. Whitney had to

make a guess at it, and, of course, the attorneys for Beardstown, no matter what they really believed, pretended to believe that the Virginians got into the wrong court and therefore the whole proceedings were void, and no valid election had been held. Before November was ended, a large delegation from these two contending cities were in Havana, Mason County, before Charles Turner, the judge of the Circuit Court, in a struggle over this disputed question. The judge held one session in Havana and continued it to a later date to be finished at Pekin. Hon. N. W. Green, an excellent lawyer of Pekin, was retained by the Virginians to aid Mr. Whitney; Beardstown was there, represented by Messrs. Pollard and Ketcham. The judge held that Whitney had guessed right, and that ended that contention.

An injunction had been granted in the case for the contesting of this election, restraining the removal of the county records, until the final disposition of the case, so Beardstown was in no hurry to reach the end of the action. After a long conference, it was agreed that Mr. James A. Hall, then in the employ of Judge Kirby of Jacksonville, in his title abstract office, should be chosen as the special commissioner to take the testimony in the case. A part of the testimony was taken at Virginia, but the greater part at Beardstown, where this writer was engaged more than two hundred days. The examination of witnesses dragged on for many weary months; hundreds of those who had voted were called upon to testify; some were sent for several different times, to their discomfort and disgust. Under the county seat election law, the residence qualification required that the voter should have resided one year in the State, six months in the county, and ninety days in the election precinct, whereas, in other elections, but ninety days' residence in the county and thirty days in the election precinct was necessary; the difference was designed to discourage the colonization of voters for the special purpose.

At one stage of the battle, the Beardstown attorneys found it necessary to amend their pleadings, and a judge was applied to for consent so to do. In preparing his order, the writer of

it neglected to provide for the continuance of the injunction. This failure was noticed by Mr. Whitney, and he prepared to give the good people of Beardstown a surprise. As before stated, the Virginians had combined to nominate a Virginia non-partizan ticket for use in the election of county officers; this ticket for the election of November, 1874, named James B. Black, a republican, for county clerk, and John W. Savage, a democratic-greenbacker, for county judge, and William Epler, a republican, for sheriff. These three gentlemen, of course, were strong partizans on the Virginia side of the battle, and they were elected, and at this time were holding their respective offices in the court house in Beardstown. The time was in the winter of 1874-5. In the darkness of the night, two teams and wagons, accompanied by a goodly number of horsemen, all armed, left Virginia. About midnight they arrived in the suburbs of Beardstown; two of the horsemen rode quietly to the court house, and found that Judge Savage and Mr. Black had boxed up all the records of the county clerk's office ready for removal. The two messengers rode back to their confederates and reported that "all was quiet on the Potomac." The teamster drove through the streets of Beardstown, which were then in deep sand, now well paved. The teams were halted by the side of the building; the precious boxes soon loaded into the wagons, and the procession moved out of the city in the darkness, undiscovered. About three the next morning, the sleepers in Virginia were aroused by the firing of guns and shouting; they could not imagine the occasion. The contents of the wagons were carried up into the second story of the new court house and put under a guard. Early in the morning, it was discovered that the office room of the county clerk was an empty one. A dispatch was sent to the Beardstown lawyers, who at once patched up their pleadings and obtained an order restraining the runaway officials from transacting any official business in Virginia until the end of the case; consequently, Mr. Black and Judge Savage enjoyed a vacation for several months, and important probate matters were cared for by the judge of the Circuit Court in vacation.

At length, the parties announced that they were ready, and

the cause was heard by Judge Lyman Lacey, one of the judges of the judicial circuit. The trial occupied the greater part of two weeks, filled with bloodless skirmishes. Judge Lacey found the issues for Virginia, and Beardstown promptly obtained an appeal to the Supreme Court of the State. In that court Beardstown was most ably represented by Judge Anthony Thornton, for many years one of the judges of the Supreme Court of Illinois, and by Garland Pollard of St. Louis, and I. J. Ketcham of Jacksonville, Thomas H. Carter of Beardstown and the law firm of Hay, Greene and Littler of Springfield. Virginia was represented by the Chicago firm of Lawrence, Winston, Campbell and Lawrence, the senior member being Hon. Charles B. Lawrence, for many years one of the judges of the Illinois Supreme Court; also by C. G. Whitney of Pekin, and Isaac L. Morrison of Jacksonville, and the writer of this sketch, of Virginia. The case was heard at the January term, 1875, twenty-six months after the election. The opinion was written by Judge Sheldon and is reported in the 76th volume of the Illinois Reports at page 34; the title of the cause being *The City of Beardstown, appellant, vs. The City of Virginia, appellee*.

Among other important questions passed upon by the court was this one: Were aliens, who were minors on April 1, 1848, made voters by the Constitution of Illinois adopted in 1848. By the adoption of that instrument, all male aliens above the age of 21 years residing in Illinois on April 1, 1848, were made legal voters, without the necessity of their taking out naturalization papers. The question was: Did the minor sons of these aliens become voters upon their arriving at the age of 21 years. The appellants in this case contended that this class of the people were entitled to vote for this reason: The naturalization law provided that if the alien father became naturalized, his minor sons became legal voters at the age of 21 years by operation of law, and by analogy it should be held these "'48 minors," as they were called, became legal voters at their majority. As there were forty-four in this class, ten of whom had voted for removal and thirty-four against, it

was very important that Beardstown should win on this contention. Judge Thornton, in his argument in this case, used nearly half of its printed pages strenuously insisting that these " '48 minors" were made voters by the constitution of 1848. He burst out in these strains of eloquence:

"The noble boy, who witnesseth with a deep interest the annual return of the day of election, looks forward to the time, when he can be a participant, although he can not use it, the privilege is secured to him; the constitution has guaranteed it, and he only awaits the rapid passage of time, to deposit his ballot, as an American freeman. He is in truth, in the broad sense of the term, an elector. The enfranchisement of the father is the enfranchisement of the child."

In replying to this choice bit of eloquence, Judge Lawrence first examined the record of the proceedings of the constitutional convention of 1848, of which Judge Thornton was a distinguished member and has this to say:

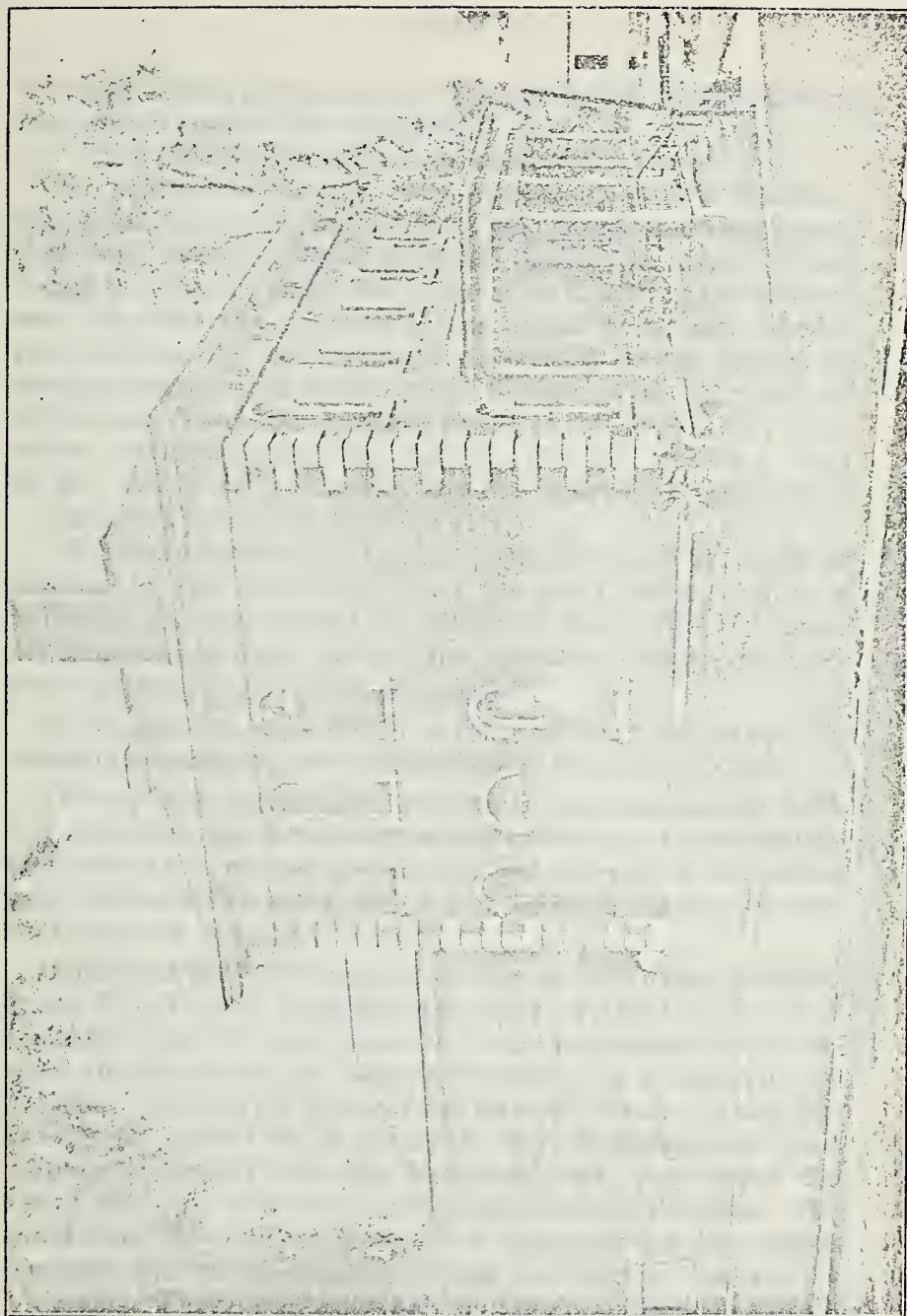
"We confess to a great degree of surprise, when we read that '*Mr. Anthony Thornton, of Shelby*, argued against the power of this State to pass any law allowing foreigners the right of suffrage. He thought such laws were unconstitutional, and challenged a precedent in the Union. In Ohio the constitution was in the same words as ours, yet they have never interpreted it as we have. He would vote against the amendment."

"It is difficult for us to realize that this was the language of the learned counsel for the appellant, who now argues so strenuously to convince the court that the article, as originally drafted, and as finally adopted with his vote among the '*Yeas*', was understood *by him* to invest any unnaturalized foreigner with the right to vote, though he had not already exercised that right under the constitution of 1818."

Judge Lawrence then quotes the passage referred to concerning the "noble boy," and then adds:

"We must be permitted to doubt whether '*the noble boy*,' then present to the sight of '*Mr. Thornton, of Shelby*,' bore

1900



CASS COUNTY JAIL, VIRGINIA, ILLINOIS

the same aspect as the one now present to the imagination of the learned counsel for appellant."

" ' 'Tis distance lends enchantment to the view.' "

The opinion in the case was written by Justice Sheldon. The court held with Judge Lacey who heard the case below, that these minors of 1848 were not entitled to vote. It was found that the majority for removal as found by the returns was 128; that the numbers of the illegal votes cast against removal was 129; votes illegally excluded by the judges of election but received by the court, 2; making an aggregate of 259 votes. Votes for removal found to be illegal, 102; legal voters of Cass County who did not vote, 149, making a total of 251; which left a majority for the removal of eight votes.

The court proceeded as follows:

"We find a number of cases on each side where we would be inclined to find differently from the court below; but on a balancing the one against the other, we fail to find an excess of erroneous rulings against the appellant enough to overcome the majority in favor of removal."

In the case the court found in favor of the right to vote by certain persons who were naturalized in the county courts.

This opinion reached the parties in mid-summer of 1875, and therefore the remaining officials came up from Beardstown with their records and established themselves in the new court house in Virginia, and it was believed that the county seat case was at an end.

In the case of *The People ex rel, etc. vs. McGowan*, reported in the 77th Illinois, page 644, the court reversed their ruling upon the right of county courts to naturalize aliens, whereupon the attorneys for Beardstown obtained a rehearing of the case. It came up again at the term of January, 1876, and is reported in Vol. 81 at page 541. By the revision of their findings to accord with the McGowan case, they found the result was a tie vote between Beardstown and Virginia. The court must have found it was in a dilemma, for the county business was proceeding in a very satisfactory manner in Virginia. There was no other course to pursue, except to

dig down deep into the case, and wade through the swollen record. This the court proceeded to do, overhauling the testimony at a great rate. Just what they found in the many cases would not interest the reader of this sketch; suffice it to say, that when the work was ended the court found there was a majority in favor of removal of just three votes, and two of the judges, Justices Craig and Dickey, dissented to that finding.

So the reader will agree that if the plan of Jacob Dunaway had not been adopted and carried out, Virginia would have not won this hard-fought battle.

The Virginians, now victorious but utterly exhausted, sat down to wait for the establishment of the county seat to make for them a great and populous city. Merchants came from Jacksonville, Chandlerville and Beardstown, and Virginia found it had more dry goods stores than were in Jacksonville—a city ten times its size. But the people and the trade did not materialize as expected and these newcomers silently folded their tents and stole away. The Burlington Railroad system acquired the ownership of the valuable line of road extending from Rock Island to St. Louis through Beardstown, and established their extensive shops in the former county seat of Cass County. The trains were made up at Beardstown, one set of their trainmen going north and the other south; a large sum of money was weekly paid out to the numerous employees there and Beardstown began its healthy growth; it increased from 4,226 in 1890 to 4,827 in 1900, and to 6,107 in 1910; while Virginia declined from 1,602 in 1890 to 1,600 in 1900, to 1,501 in 1910. It would be hard to find 1,600 there today. This is a poor showing—a gain from 1,000 in 1872 to 1,600 in 1914—600 in thirty-two years, or but nineteen per year. I dare say many other small towns in Illinois can make a better showing without a county seat. Virginia expended in these numerous battles at least the sum of one hundred thousand dollars; half that sum would have provided an abundant supply of excellent water from the Sangamon valley, and the remainder might have been well expended in the es-

tablishment of factories which must be had to make a city out of a town. And the people of Beardstown must see how foolish they were to make such a terrible fight to retain what was of so little value. They now have a City Court there, held in the solid old court house built in 1844, still in excellent condition, which has been reconveyed to them by Cass County. They have three daily trains each way to and from Virginia, but thirteen miles away. The State road between the cities is now being paved by the State, county and city authorities; a trip in a motor car can be made when the roads are dry in thirty minutes, and Beardstown would be foolish if they offered thirty cents for the county seat's return, and why? Because Beardstown has paid a large part of the cost of two expensive additions to the original court house building in Virginia to accommodate the county offices; it has helped build an expensive jail there; it has helped to pave the street in front of the jail and the entire court house square; why should they wish to tax themselves to build another set of buildings in Beardstown? Why should they care to begin another season of turmoil, to cause the sections of that now peaceful little county to again begin hating each other as do the Germans and French in Europe?

Very nearly all the active workers in behalf of Virginia have passed over into the spirit world. Jacob Dunaway, Ignatius Skiles, Morrison Graves, John H. Tureman, Dr. Goodspeed, C. A. Crandall, S. H. Petefish, John A. Petefish, Edward T. Oliver, John M. Epler, Z. W. Gatton, A. G. Angier, W. W. Easley, R. W. Mills, J. H. Wood, Allen Dunaway, R. W. Rabourn, all are numbered with the dead, and many others. There are very few left, Dr. Snyder, Robert Hall and Frank M. Davis, and perhaps a few others, are yet on the shores of time; Wm. Epler, who was elected sheriff in 1874, yet survives; of all the attorneys engaged in all those battles only the writer is left, except that Judge Henry Phillips of Beardstown, who helped to represent his city in the trial before Judge Lacey, still lingers. If all those well remembered Virginians were permitted to return and look the ground over, see the

present conditions, count the cost and foot up the results, might they not agree that the title to this sketch might well be borrowed from the plays of Shakespeare and appropriated, "Much Ado About Nothing."

NOTE: The foregoing sketch was prepared by the writer at his present home in Pomona, California. For copies of statutes and records, and valuable matter sent out to him from Illinois, he is indebted to Miss Georgia L. Osborne, assistant librarian of the Illinois State Historical Library, and to Dr. J. F. Snyder of Virginia, Illinois, ex-president of the Illinois State Historical Society, and to Hon. Charles A. Martin, county judge of Cass County, and to Mr. Charles Parry, deputy county clerk of Cass County.

Soldiers of the American Revolution Buried in Illinois.

LIST COMPILED BY MRS. E. S. WALKER.

SANGAMON COUNTY.

Three years ago on the 19th of October, through the efforts of the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution of Springfield, a tablet was placed on a column of the court house in honor of twenty-four soldiers of the Revolutionary War buried in Sangamon County. On the 19th of October, 1914, three additional names were placed on a second marker, thus making twenty-seven in all. The exercises were informal in character, consisting of invocation by Rev. E. S. Combs, brief remarks by the president of the Sons, Col. Charles F. Mills, and the regent of the Daughters, Mrs. Cornelius J. Doyle. The history of the soldiers was given by Mrs. E. S. Walker. The tablet was presented to the county by Hon. C. L. Conkling, and was accepted by Charles W. Byers, the county clerk, representing the chairman of the Board of Supervisors, Mr. Jacob Frisch. Inspiring music was rendered by the High School Glee Club. It is hoped that every county in our State where Revolutionary soldiers are buried will thus honor their memory. At least seventy counties are thus honored. Six counties have already placed bronze markers in memory of the "Roll of Honor" men.

The additional names are:

BAZEL CLARK, whose record was given in the Historical Journal of April, 1913.

AQUILIA DAVIS was born in St. Mary's County, Maryland. He was early taken by his parents to Fauquier County, Virginia. He enlisted March 19, 1781, under Lieutenants Robert Craddock and Luke Cannon, with Colonel Thomas Posey, in the Virginia line of troops.

Aquilla Davis and his wife, Isabella Briggs, came to Illinois in 1820, settling near Elkhart; they removed to Fancy Creek township, then back to Elkhart, where he died August 15, 1831. From the family record, it appears that he was buried in Wolf Creek cemetery in Sangamon county.

JOHN STRINGFIELD was born in North Carolina about 1760. He served in the North Carolina troops, and was in the battle of King's Mountain, October 7, 1780.

He came to reside in Sangamon County in December, 1821, but only lived nine days, dying January 5, 1832. He lies buried nine miles northeast of Springfield.

HANCOCK COUNTY.

To Hancock County belongs the credit of erecting the first tablet in the State in memory of Revolutionary soldiers buried in that county. On July 2, 1910, the Shadrach Bond Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution of Carthage, unveiled a tablet bearing the name of seven soldiers. The regent, Mrs. John Lawton, was chairman of the day. After the invocation, the "Star-Spangled Banner" was sung, followed by an address by Hon. Charles S. DeHart; then "Illinois" was sung. The tablet was presented to the county by Mrs. Lawton and was accepted by Mr. John MacKelvie, president of the Board of Supervisors. A lineal descendant of David Baldwin, Miss Phoebe Ferris, unveiled the tablet. The singing of "Hail, Columbia," closed the exercises.

DAVID BALDWIN was born in Dutchess County, New York, May 5, 1761. He enlisted when a mere lad, being but fifteen years of age, serving as private in the Third Regiment, under Colonel John Field in the New York line of troops. He was in the service ten months, from February to December. He died April 29, 1847, and is buried at Carthage.

CHARLES BETTISWORTH was born in Virginia in 1761. He enlisted when only eighteen years of age, three years after the battle of Lexington, and served until the close of the war in the Virginia line of troops. He came to Illinois at an early date, settling in Hancock County, where he died June 12, 1842; is buried in the Bethel cemetery. He was pensioned.

SAMUEL CALDWELL was a native of Virginia, born near Wheeling in 1749. He served in the Virginia line of troops, being chief of scouts. He came to Illinois after the close of the war, settling in Hancock County, where he died in 1850 at the advanced age of 101 years. He is buried on the Brenne-man farm, between Chili and Stillwell, Hancock County. He was pensioned.

JOHN LIPSIE was born in 1732 and died in Hancock County in 1835, being 103 years of age. He is buried in the Belknap cemetery. No record of service has at present been ascertained, though his name appears on the tablet.

RICHARD ROSE was born in 1754. He was pensioned. He died in Hancock County, February 14, 1842, aged 83 years, and is buried in Lot 9, Range B. in Pulaski cemetery, near Augusta.

ALEXANDER K. PATTERSON was born in New York, date not known. He served in the Orange County militia in the Fourth Regiment, under Colonel John Hathorn. He died in Hancock County, and is buried on the Cozard farm, south of Elvaston, Hancock County. Paterson, New Jersey, is named for a son of Alexander Patterson.

ASA WORTH was born in Leicester, Mass., August 25, 1763, and died in Hancock County, Illinois, February 15, 1845; is buried in Nauvoo. No record of service is yet ascertained, though his name is placed on the tablet.

BOND COUNTY.

Through the effort of Mrs. C. E. Davidson and the Benjamin Mills Chapter of Greenville, the following list of Revolutionary soldiers has been established and several graves marked.

CHARLES JOHNSON was born in North Carolina in 1757. After the outbreak of the war, he joined the State militia and participated in the battles of Cowpens and Guilford Court House. In 1817 he became a resident of Illinois Territory, settling in Bond County. He died in 1821 and is buried in the Old Grace cemetery, near the village of Pocahontas. His grave is marked

by a United States tombstone, upon which is engraved his military service.

HEZEKIAH ROW was a native of South Carolina, born June 17, 1759. He served as a private in the South Carolina troops, and was pensioned. He died in Bond County, Illinois, in 1835.

JOSEPH McADAMS was born in York County, Pennsylvania, in 1759. He enlisted from Hawfield, Orange County, North Carolina, serving under Colonels Armstrong, William O'Neale and Robert Melone, also with Captain Carrington and Captain Hodge; he was also a pilot under Colonel Lee; was in the battles of Stono, Hillsborough and Holts' Race Paths. Joseph McAdams came to Illinois with William McAdams, who lived in Madison County, and who was also a Revolutionary soldier. Joseph McAdams lived to be very aged, dying in Bond County.

PETER HUBBARD was a native of South Carolina, born about 1747. He served three years under Captains Samuel Wise and John Carraway Smith, with Colonel William Thompson. He served at various times until the close of the war. He was made lieutenant, and was in the battle of Sullivan's Island. He removed to Tennessee, and from there to Bond County, Illinois, where he died.

THOMAS WHITE was a native of Pennsylvania. He served as lieutenant in Colonel Bull's Regiment, Flying Camp, Pennsylvania troops. He was first lieutenant in Captain William Armstrong's company; was taken prisoner on November 16, 1776; was taken to New York where he endured great suffering. He escaped from the British, June 27, 1777, and enlisted in Colonel William Montgomery's Regiment. Thomas White came to Illinois, settling in Bond County, where he died and lies buried near Greenville, Bond County.

WILLIAMSON PLANT was a native of Virginia; was born in the county of Louisa in 1763. He early enlisted in the war in the Fifth Regiment, under Captain Richard Clough in the Virginia line of troops. He again enlisted in the militia, serving at various times until the close of the war. He came to Illinois, settling in Bond County in the town of Pocahontas,

where he died in 1830, and is buried in the old grave-yard there.

Bond County will doubtless add names to this honor list of soldiers. Their record of service will be given in a future issue of the Historical Journal.

LOGAN COUNTY.

The Daughters of the American Revolution of Lincoln, Logan County, have recently marked the grave of a Revolutionary soldier:

HENRY KIMES was born in Chester County, Pennsylvania. He served as private in Captain Edward Vernon's company, Chester County militia, in 1780, also in Captain James Denning's company, in 1781 and 1782. Henry Kimes came to Illinois, settling in Logan County, where he died and is buried near Lincoln.

HUMPHREY SCROGGIN was a soldier from the Carolinas. No official record has been obtained, but a grandson makes affidavit that Humphrey Scroggin was in the battles of Cowpens and Guilford Court House, and fought to the close of the war. The importance of having official records was not considered among many of the early families. It is hoped that further research may establish his claim officially. He is buried near Mt. Pulaski, Logan County.

WOODFORD COUNTY.

In a recent issue of the Historical Journal, the record of service of Edward Fitz Patrick and Basil Meek, both buried in Woodford County, was given. In June last the Peoria Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, marked their graves by invitation of the Woodford County Historical Society. Appropriate exercises were held in the opera house in El Paso. Hon. J. V. Graff gave an address on "Patriotism and Child Welfare." The regent of the Peoria Chapter talked of the work and object of the organization. Sketches of the lives of the soldiers were read, concluding with the singing of "America," "Illinois" and the "Star Spangled Banner."

TAZEWELL COUNTY.

On August 25 a marker was placed on the grave of Elliott Gray in Tazewell County.

A Short Sketch of the Life of Jules Leon Cottet, a Former Member of the Icarian Community.*

BY HIS DAUGHTER, FELICIE COTTET SNIDER.

Jules Leon Cottet was born at Troyes, France, May 4, 1835. His father, Ambrose Napoleon Cottet, was a prominent teacher and scientist, a pupil of Leannier, succeeding him; and vice-president for many years of the Geological Society of France, of which Cassimer Perier, father of the late president of the Republic, was president.

To understand aright the character of Jules Cottet, one must know a little of his father, and his early life with this teacher.

The elder Cottet was a deep thinker, so lost in his books and calculations that he had little time or inclination for other affairs, being peculiarly incapable of handling money. The mother was seldom spoken of by Jules, evidently the home life was not a happy one. She did indeed desert her family, leaving a baby, Charles, for the father and Jules to care for. One older brother had been killed in infancy by the careless handling of the nurse. There was another brother, Pierre, and two sisters, Hannah and Felicie. The girls were taken by relatives and the father kept the baby. The care of this brother fell largely upon Jules. The little fellow must have had a very eventful babyhood, according to his brother's description of his raising. Jules once saved this brother from drowning, but a number of years after while in swimming at the very same place, Charles was drowned in full view of a number of his companions.

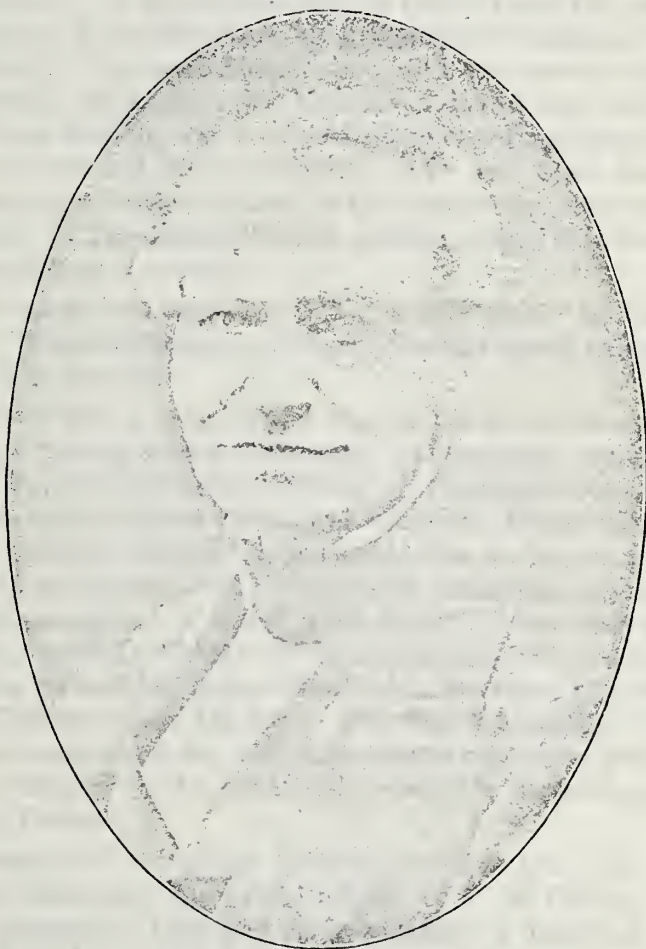
*For an account of the Icarian Community of which Mr. Cottet was a member and at one time secretary, written by Mrs. I. G. Miller, see Publication No. 11, Illinois State Historical Society, 1906, p. 103.

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JULES LEON COTTET

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AMBROSE NAPOLEON COTTET

Jules was in every way his father's helper, companion and, one might say, business manager. When the father was paid for some finished work, he gave the son the money to be used for household expenses. That is, if he could arrive home safely with it, without having to pass a book-stall. His passion was books. If he saw one that he desired and had money in his pocket, forgotten were such humdrum things as food and clothing. The book became his, and the money slipped easily through his fingers. One time he arrived home, bubbling with joy and elation over a recent purchase, displaying with much pride several bulky volumes. The son eyed him severely, asking, "Father, where is the money you were to receive today?" The father flushed guiltily, displaying the few remaining pieces of money.

"And what do you expect us to buy bread with?" demanded the son. "I never thought of that," was the meek rejoinder, and so it was always.

The father was a man with a wonderful scientific mind, a big heart, a gentle, simple child-man. Jules fairly worshiped him. He went everywhere with him on his expeditions. One who often accompanied them was Casimer Perier himself. He was a man of wealth, but he would don a blouse, and together they would set forth in search of geological specimens. The future president of the French Republic was then but a little child, and Mr. Cottet often laughingly referred to the times when he and his father dined with the elder Perier and he rode Casimer upon his foot. For this friendship, Perier when president, aided Mr. Cottet to obtain a pension from the Republic, and provided a source of income for the one remaining sister, Felicie.

The success of the great artesian well at Grenelle, near Paris was indirectly due to the efforts of A. N. Cottet. The well was started in 1834 and after reaching a depth of 1,254 feet, the drills broke and fell to the bottom of the hole. Much time was lost in recovering them. The French government finally decided to give up the work. Dominique Francois Arago consulted with Cottet, whose calculations proved con-

clusively that the location of the bore was correct. Arago, a firm friend and believer in the elder Cottet, prevailed upon the authorities to continue the work. Mr. Cottet went back to his work confident that the water would be found. Drilling to a depth of 1,800 feet proved the correctness of the theory. In February, 1841, the water suddenly spouted upward at the rate of six hundred gallons a minute, with a temperature of 82° Fahrenheit.

A messenger was dispatched to Cottet with the news. To the man's excited words, "The water has come! The water has come!" Cottet quietly answered, "I knew it would."

For his contribution to science and his splendid work in educational advancement, A. N. Cottet was awarded a medal by the French Government. Three medals were struck to be presented to those three men who had contributed the most toward the advancement of science and learning. A. N. Cottet was awarded that of silver, which medal is still in the possession of his daughter-in-law, Mrs. Jules Cottet.

Mr. Cottet's people were naturally all Catholics, except the father. They even boasted of two prominent churchmen in the family. It was the ambition of one of these, who was a bishop, for Jules to devote his life to the church. So Jules served his time as altar boy, but his father's scientific instructions, together with a very enquiring mind often plunged the boy into heated discussions with his uncle. He demanded explanations of unexplainable religious subjects, his persistence earning him many a punishment. Many doubts took form in the boy's mind at this time. Doubt soon turned into disbelief, and soon the boy was following his father's footsteps, and became a firm agnostic. An incident in connection with the Church was responsible for a tragedy in their family that did much to turn the boy violently against the Church. A relative entered a convent. Soon after taking the veil, Jules' father received word that she was ill. He immediately went to the convent to see her,—and was denied admission. Soon came the news of her death. None of her family were permitted to see her, and she was supposedly buried in the convent, as was the

custom at that time. Naturally that, and other acts of the Church, discriminating against his father because of his unbelief, turned the boy bitterly against the Mother Church, which attitude he held throughout his life.

Jules' grandfather, a veteran of the first Napoleonic wars, wanted the boy to become a sailor, but it was of no use, he could never find his sea-legs, being constantly sick on board any vessel, to the disgust and disappointment of the old gentleman, who had spent many hours teaching the boy fencing. His instructions, however, were not wasted, as it made a splendid swordsman of the boy, giving him grace and suppleness and a wonderfully strong and quick wrist.

At the age of twelve he entered Chalons-Sur-Marne, a school that still enjoys much distinction. Here his mechanical genius was given splendid training; it was here he received the foundation for his skill as a machinist and engineer. While attending this school he met with his first adventure.

On September 18, 1848, a revolutionary uprising occurred at Frankfort-on-the-Main, the object of which was the establishment of a German national assembly and a German republic. Mr. Cottet and a number of other boys of the school went to Mainz. There they found all in confusion, no head, no leader, to the uprising. They wanted to return to France,—the Prussians were between them and their home land. Also, they feared arrest in France. So they made their way down the Rhine to Switzerland. There they met Garibaldi's recruiting officers, and enlisted under his banner.

By that time the liberal movement in Rome had become too strong for the Pope to control. Count Rossi, an avowed antagonist of the liberal movement, was appointed to the head of the ministry. The Roman people were indignant. On November 15, 1848, Rossi was assassinated on the steps of the assembly house. Republican volunteers under Garibaldi proceeded to the Pope's palace; a hand to hand encounter with the papal guards ensued. Mr. Cottet and his comrades were engaged in this fight. Jules found himself fighting desperately with one of the guards. In the struggle, they fell and rolled into the

trench. Jules found himself on top and proclaimed his captive prisoner. After the fight Garibaldi pinned upon his coat a medal taken from the breast of the captive. That was the only way he could acknowledge service rendered under his flag.

The Pope fled on November 23. He appealed to the Roman Catholic powers for aid. Republican France responded in April, 1849, with General Oudinot and four thousand men. During the siege of Rome, Garibaldi escaped. Not much choice was there for the boy soldiers. If they remained in the city, and were taken by French soldiers, it would go hard with them; also it was almost certain death to try to escape. For days Mr. Cottet was kept in hiding by a kind family, but finally escaped and made his way back to France and home. His father and the family doctor swore to the authorities that the boy had been ill in bed all the time, and thus the evil results of the escapade were avoided. He returned to school, but not for long.

Already the plans for Napoleon's coup d'etat were fast nearing completion. On the night preceding the 2nd of December, 1851, Napoleon ordered all Republicans to be arrested in their beds. Mr. Cottet and father were of this number, also the sister Hannah and her husband. Pierre, the older brother, then about twenty-one, was killed behind the barricades. Felicie was in a convent, so escaped.

Without trial of any kind, the prisoners were numbered and thrown into the casements at Fort Bicetre, to await death. The casements were built of stone, resembling large cisterns. They had been built to serve as storerooms for ammunition. The suffering in these prisons became awful. Soon they became foul and many men fell sick.

On the 2nd of December, 1851, in the morning, Napoleon proclaimed himself president for ten years; in the evening proclaimed himself emperor. The court of commissions, for trying the prisoners, consisted of three officers, Espenais being one, appointed by Napoleon. Mr. Cottet saw the companion who had been chained to his wrist, dragged away, and heard the report that killed him. Many years later, in peace and prosperity, when Mr. Cottet became ill, his mind would wander

back to those days of horror and the companion of his misery. "Berg" would be the first name on his lips. With delirium racking him, he would call "Berg! Berg!" then listen intently as if waiting for the sound of guns, and then fall back upon his pillow weeping and moaning, "They've killed him! They've killed him!" So do such fearful times impress themselves upon the brain!

When the authorities found it politic to cease shooting their prisoners, the court of commissioners held a trial for the remainder. The trial consisted of one question, "Are you a Republican?" Upon answering "Yes," the prisoner was ordered, "deporte to Africa," "deporte to Corsica—to Cayenne," etc. Mr. Coitet and father were sent to Africa, the sister Hannah and husband were deported to Corsica.

Camp Biercadem, a detention camp near Algiers, received the prisoners. Here again the suffering was fearful. The food given them was unfit to eat. They drank water from stagnant streams. Cholera broke out, and scores succumbed to the dread disease. The well were forced to care for the sick. The boy Jules, with many others, was put to work sewing the bodies in sacks for burial. Trenches were dug and the bodies tumbled in. Often, many a poor wretch was consigned to this common grave before life was quite extinct. Cholera passed by the boy Jules, but from drinking the foul water, poisoned by the heavy growth of oleanders along the bank, he succumbed to and almost died of dysentery. A kindly and influential Arab, who had taken a liking to the boy, took him to his tent and cared for him, feeding him entirely on Barbary figs and purified water until his complete recovery. Mr. Coitet always spoke with deep feeling and gratitude of this Arab. After cholera had desperately thinned the ranks of the prisoners, they were given the town of Algiers for a prison. This was an advantage, for they could obtain employment and thus buy better food. Every prisoner was marked by having to wear a blue coat, on the back of which was a large white circle containing the words, "Political Prisoner."

Despite the fact that he was a prisoner, Jules found much enjoyment in his new surroundings. Once he obtained permis-

sion to go with his father and others into the Atlas Mountains. There he had his first experience of being above a storm. The reverberating thunder in the mountains made an impression never forgotten.

He often spoke, too, of the natural race course upon the Plain of the Metidja, that vast level situated between the north slope of the Lesser Atlas and the Sahel. It varies from three to five leagues in breadth, forming a semi-circle of about fifteen leagues, touching the sea at the Fort of Maison Carree, a little to the east of Algiers and just below Scherschell. Several Roman roads used to cross it, and it was doubtless one of these that was used for the races. Mr. Cottet never enjoyed watching a horse race on a modern track. He always said there was no sincerity in modern racing, and would add, "You should have seen the Arabs race upon the Plain of the Metidja. No mile tracks there, but for many miles we could see the white robes of the Arabs and the eager, splendid horses, each interested on being first."

Upon receipt of news of fresh trouble in France, the prisoners were again confined, this time in Fort Bab Azoun, a fort built straight up from the sea, and located two-thirds of a mile from Algiers. It is a single rectangle of masonry, with an elevation of fifty feet. Here again agonies were endured from improper feeding and unclean surroundings. It was from this place that Mr. Cottet, bidding his father farewell, leaped into the sea in company with several others, and was picked up by a small smuggling vessel and taken to Spain. He never saw his father again.

Across Spain they needs must walk. Mr. Cottet often told of the extreme religious fanaticism that prevailed there at that time. On their tramp they passed many shrines, set up at street corners.

Jules, bitter and sarcastic against the Faith, was tempted to laugh, as he saw many Spaniards kneel before these shrines. One who was with him gave the warning, "Don't laugh, Jules, or you will have a knife in your back. They are quick to resent any ridicule of their faith."

The fugitives finally reached San Sebastian. Near there, at another small port, they found a sailing vessel flying the stars and stripes, just ready to set sail. They went aboard and were safe from pursuit.

Then followed a long voyage, not one day of which passed without Mr. Cottet being violently seasick. One day, the captain was playing a game of chess on deck. Jules lay on the deck near by, deathly sick. He finally managed to crawl over close to the players so he could see the board. The captain, noticing the lad's interest, asked him if he could play. With pencil, Jules answered in writing, that he loved the game. This interested the captain in the sick boy, and he did all he could to help him. He was surprised that Jules could write English but could not speak it. The boy explained that he had learned the reading and writing in school, but had not learned to converse. At last the long voyage came to an end, and after fifty-four days, the ship reached New Orleans, October 24, 1854.

Mr. Cottet often told with a grim smile that he had just four cents in his pocket with which to start his life in America. None of the escaped prisoners had any money, but went into a restaurant kept by a Frenchman and explained their plight. He gave them a good meal with pleasure. However, he came to Jules while he was eating and said, "Really, young fellow, don't think I don't want you to have the food, but I fear you are eating too much after the siege you have just passed through." But the famished boy heeded not the warning: He ate until his hunger was appeased and luckily no harm came of it.

He stayed in New Orleans only a few days, then made his way up the Mississippi River to Nauvoo, Illinois, where Etienne Cabet had founded his Icarian Society. He became a member of this society, serving for much of the time as secretary. The Icarians were a communal society. Every one worked for the common good,—no man having more or less than another. According to Cabet's idea, there could be no wealth, but there could also be no poverty. They supported

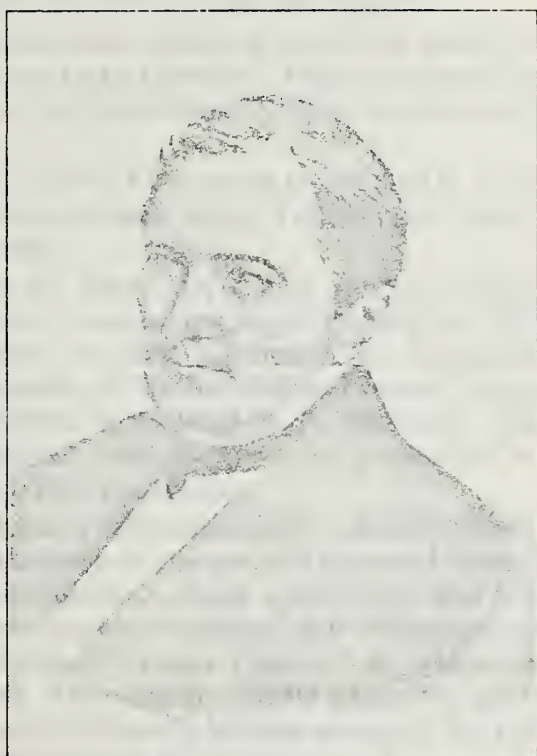
trades of all kinds, selling outside of the community all that which could not be used. There was a saw-mill, a distillery; they raised fruits and vegetables, and had great numbers of hogs. They all ate together in a common dining-room, the cooking being superintended by a head cook, under whose management the women took turns about doing the work. There was a large assembly hall where all subjects pertaining to the good government of the society were discussed. It is noteworthy to add that the women had the right of voting as well as the men. On Sundays this assembly hall was the scene of much enjoyment, that being the time when all could meet together and enjoy music, theatricals, dancing, etc.

Mr. Cottet's voice was often heard in debate in the assembly; often he argued with Cabet on the impossibility of the society long existing; his argument being that all men are not equal and nothing can make them so. In a society of this kind, the laggard may shirk work and responsibility, to shift the burdens upon his more ambitious brother. The ambitious one will finally become discouraged, as he sees no encouragement for greater effort and loses the incentive to do better work. His theory proved correct, for the society did disintegrate, to Cabet's great grief and disappointment.

During his stay at Nauvoo, Mr. Cottet had another experience with cholera. The branch of the Icarians still in Texas, started by boat to join those in Nauvoo. While on the way cholera broke out, and when the boat reached Nauvoo, many had already died. They landed at night, and smuggled off the sick so the authorities did not know. The dead were buried back of the partly dismantled Mormon temple.

While at Nauvoo, Mr. Cottet married Irma Joureaux. When the society disintegrated they went to St. Louis, Missouri. As he could not speak English, he found difficulty in obtaining employment. He even worked for a time on the levee, carrying heavy sacks and barrels on his back, up the levee from the boat—hard, killing work, with little pay. Finally he found work in Gaty and McCunes' machine shop. While there he almost succumbed to stomach trouble. He wrote to his old

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ETIENNE CABET

physician in France, and was advised to move to the country. So he moved to a farm on the Illinois River. Naturally they were very poor. Mr. Cottet hunted and sold his game in St. Louis markets. They suffered great hardships while on the farm, much arising from the fact that they were in a vicious community. His brother-in-law was murdered and doubtless they would all have been if they had stayed.

A cyclone unroofed their log cabin the night that his wife gave premature birth to twins. Finally, almost dead of chills and ague, they left the Illinois bottoms to come to Springfield, Illinois.

When the Civil War broke out he enlisted in Vaughn's Independent Battery, Illinois Light Artillery, and went south with that organization.

On March 10, 1864, Mr. Cottet was promoted by Major General Steele from sergeant of Battery A, Third Illinois Light Artillery, to first lieutenant of Company C, Fifty-seventh Regiment of United States Colored Infantry Volunteers, commanded by Colonel A. B. Morrison. He was mustered out July 13, 1864, by virtue of promotion to captain in Company K, same regiment.

Mr. Cottet was a very able soldier. His thorough knowledge of military tactics and the use of the sword brought him forward as a drillmaster. Many a soldier in the ranks, as well as officers and superior officers, will remember with respect for his ability the "French Yankee," by which name he was usually known. Although Mr. Cottet never was sent to the east, where the most of the big battles occurred, he saw plenty of fighting and had many narrow escapes from death in the Arkansas and Tennessee region. Once, when commanding a gun, a shell exploded so close to him that a piece cut away the ring of his scabbard. Another piece killed a comrade, and another fragment passed almost through the man at his side. This man was considered beyond hope of saving, but did recover, and lives yet, I believe. Another time his horse was shot while in full gallop. Mr. Cottet was hurled over a fence as his horse dropped, and his arm was shattered. He often spoke of the

misery of the people of the south who had lost everything. He was strictly just, and his men knew it and loved him. But for the lawless soldier he had no mercy. His men must forage for food, but he admitted of no theft of other property. Once a soldier brought to him a silver mug he had taken. Mr. Cottet ordered him to return it. The soldier refused. Thereupon he was forced to go back to the house where there were only women. They were all weeping bitterly. Nearly everything they owned had been taken. Now this cup was an heirloom. It was hundreds of years old. Mr. Cottet's anger was aroused by this scene. He ordered the man to return the cup and beg pardon. He would not do so, but instead, flung it to the floor and stamped upon it.

Mr. Cottet was peculiarly able in handling colored troops. They loved and respected him, for the reason that he treated them as men and not as animals, as many officers did. He not only drilled them in military knowledge, but took all the time possible to teach them to read and write. He often said he would much rather command colored troops than the lower class of white men, ("the poor white trash"); they were much more obedient and braver.

Mr. Cottet could not admit of the practice prevalent in the south during the war of snuff-chewing by women. At one time they were quartered at Memphis, Tenn., and the officers were invited to a ball. The best people of the city were present. Mr. Cottet was presented to a number of ladies with whom he was expected to dance. During the conversation he was amazed to see a beautiful girl produce a small box, and a stick with a rag tied around one end. The snuff sticks were moistened, dipped in the snuff and then chewed, the stick moving grotesquely up and down as the girl laughed and talked and chewed. Mr. Cottet watched this for a short time, his amazement quickly turning to disgust, and soon he took his departure, unable to conceal his dislike for such a habit, and refusing to dance with those indulging in it.

Mr. Cottet's ability as a soldier is best told in the words of his superior officers, in letters written to Governor Yates,

at the time of the former's resignation. Copies of the letters follow:

Headquarters First Brigade, Second Division.
Seventh Artillery Corps.
Department of Arkansas.

Devall's Bluff, Arkansas, Aug. 28, 1864.

To His Excellency, Richard Yates, Governor of Illinois:

Sir: I beg leave to offer my testimony as to the fine abilities and efficiency as an officer, and the high character and standing as a gentleman of Captain Jules Cottet, late of the Fifty-seventh United States (Col'd) Infantry.

During a personal acquaintance of more than a year I have ever esteemed Captain Cottet as a high-minded honorable gentleman and one of the best officers, within my acquaintance in the army.

I am Your Excellency,

Your most obedient servant,

William H. Graves,

Colonel Twelfth Michigan Infantry Volunteers,

Commanding Brigade.

Headquarters Battery A,
(Springfield Light Artillery.)
Little Rock, Ark., August, 1864.

Hon. Richard Yates,

Governor of State of Illinois:

Sir—Allow me to introduce to your favorable notice the bearer, Captain Jules Cottet.

Captain Cottet enlisted in this battery at the original organization in Springfield, Illinois, in August, 1862, and served with it faithfully as artificer, corporal and sergeant, until the 8th of March, 1864, when he was promoted to first lieutenant of the Fifty-seventh United States Colored Infantry, and was soon after promoted to captain. He has now resigned for reasons which he will explain.

Captain Cottet fully understands the bayonet and sabre drill, is well posted in light artillery and would make an excellent officer. He is brave and energetic and possesses qualities which are rarely found in the army.

Expressing the wish that you may be allowed to raise more batteries and that I may soon see him in command, I have the honor to be, sir, respectfully your obedient servant,

T. Vaughn,
Captain Commanding.

Headquarters Post of Huntersville.
Huntersville, Arkansas, August 23, 1864.

I take pleasure in bearing testimony to the very superior soldierly qualities of Captain Jules Cotette, late of the Fifty-seventh United States Colored Infantry.

Captain Cottette was sergeant in Vaughn's Battery until last winter, when he was promoted to a lieutenantcy in the Fifty-seventh Regiment, afterwards for merit was made Captain of Company K. But preferring the artillery service, he tendered his resignation, with a view of going into that arm of the service.

I part with Captain Cotette with much regret, and am free to say, I have yet to find in the service his superior in military knowledge, zeal, soldierly and gentlemanly bearing and conduct, and with pleasure commend him to any military authority he may call on for assistance in his new enterprise.

The service ought not to be deprived of the services of such an able man.

Respectfully,
A. B. Morrison,

Colonel Fifty-seventh U. S. Colored Infantry, Comdg. Post.

Mr. Cottet suffered until his death with an affliction contracted while in the army, namely a form of partial paralysis. He had been for many days and nights in the saddle on a forced march, and when he finally reached Little Rock he had

to be lifted from the saddle, his entire right side was paralyzed. In after years he had many of these attacks, sometimes so severe that his family thought the end had come, other times the stroke would last but a short time, soon yielding to prompt treatment with hot applications and massage.

After the war Mr. Cottet had for many years a locksmith shop on North Fourth street, Springfield, Illinois, just back of the old High School. He conducted his business strictly on a cash basis. It mattered not to him whether his customer was rich or poor; the money must be produced before the work left the shop. In that way he built up a good business, and won respect from even those whom he angered by his business methods. He was absolutely honest in all things, many times having been left alone in the vaults of the banks where he was working. He was quick tempered, but a man of his word in every particular. An incident connected with his work will show this. One of the banks had been endeavoring for many days to open a safe. They had had an "expert" who had failed to open it, so they called upon Mr. Cottet. He examined it and in answer to their question, said he would charge them ten dollars to open it. They told him to go ahead. He went to work and in ten minutes the door swung open. When he applied for his pay, he was told ten dollars was too much for the short time he had worked. His answer was, "You paid the other man ten dollars and he did not open it?" "Yes." "And you refuse to pay me what you promised?" "Yes, it is too much for such easy work." "Very well," was his rejoinder, as he slammed shut the door of the safe, "if it is so easy, open it yourself; you owe me nothing!" And he walked out.

The bank officials were frantic. The safe must be opened. They finally swallowed their pride and went to Mr. Cottet's shop. They found him calmly engaged on other work. They apologized and asked him to come back and open the safe and they would pay him the ten dollars.

"Oh, no," was the quick answer. "You'll pay me the ten dollars now for the work I did. Then I'll open it again and you'll pay me ten for that,"—and they did.

He was impervious to graft or bribery in any form. He served the city many years as engineer at No. 2 engine house on Jefferson street between Third and Fourth streets. He could always get more work out of the Silsby engine than any one who handled it after him. As he was an expert mechanic, he did all the repairing, thus saving the city much expense, as otherwise the engine would have had to be shipped away. He gave his time and his skill for this extra work, but as is often the case, the city he served faithfully and honestly, never recognized that service. To illustrate how immune he was from questionable dealing, when the Silsby engine was purchased, the city authorities left the buying of it in his hands, knowing he was entirely capable of making the right purchase. When the representative of the firm called upon him to fix the price "they would charge the city," he found he had a very different man to deal with than any other in his experience. Mr. Cottet absolutely refused to accept any money for the transaction. He told the agent he wanted that engine at the lowest figure they could make it, and there was to be no "extras" tacked on for the city to pay. The representative was disgusted, but he sold the engine on those terms, thus saving the city much money.

This is only one incident of many in Mr. Cottet's life, but it shows the character of the man who had suffered so much.

As though he had not endured enough trouble, Mr. Cottet was doomed to suffer much grief in his domestic life. One child died while he was away during the Civil War. His wife was an invalid for many years. When she died she left two children, Eugene and Leonie.

Mr. Cottet's second marriage was with Clara Wolpert of Belleville, Illinois. To this union were born two girls, Julie and Felicie.

In 1884, when the youngest child was a year old, Mr. Cottet purchased a fruit farm west of Springfield, Illinois, living there until 1904 when, on account of failing health and inability to longer work the farm, he sold it and moved back to town, purchasing a home at 810 Park avenue.

April 27, 1913, Mr. Cottet, his wife and daughter Julie left for Los Angeles, California, hoping the change of climate would benefit him. He was in California only three days, just long enough to see again the ocean, and revive his memories of the dearly loved Mediterranean, when he was stricken with cerebral hemorrhages and died, May 24, 1913.

Mr. Cottet's life was full of great mental and physical suffering. It made of him a man of much strength of character. To many he appeared hard and unfeeling. That was only the outward shell, the mask, that he had schooled himself to wear to hide his inner feelings from those who persecuted him on account of his religious disbelief, and other reasons. He made himself hard, for his was a hard life and many times, no doubt, he missed the sweetness and content that might have been his had he allowed the tender, inner self of him to be revealed.

He was a clear, deep thinker; his father had laid a good foundation; he was well read and a good conversationalist. He was an enthusiastic sportsman, a lover of hunting and fishing. When on account of physical disabilities, he was denied those pleasures, he sought out those who could play with him a game of chess. He enjoyed other games for recreation, but no one could ever persuade him to play for money. Though averse to the theory of total abstinence, he was violently opposed to drunkenness, gambling and all sorts of vice.

To show his remarkable will power when yet a lad is this incident: The boys of his school were discussing the inability of anyone to stop using tobacco. Jules was smoking with the rest. He spoke quickly, "I can stop any time I want to." They laughed at this. He tossed away his cigar, "That's the last time I touch tobacco." And it was. As he grew older it even became most obnoxious to him. It was so with all things, great or small. What he said could be done—must be done. There were never two ways out for him.

This is a very incomplete sketch of Mr. Cottet's life. Only he himself could have written it completely. Before he went to the war, he had written everything connected with his experiences in France and America up to that time. When he re-

turned he found the papers destroyed. He always said he could never rewrite it. He started several times, but always said it brought back so many bitter memories he could not do it.

So his family have tried in this to erect a little memorial by gathering together the few facts with which they were familiar. It is difficult to have a connected account, for Mr. Cottet was very reticent about giving details that are so necessary to a complete sketch. Mr. Cottet always expressed the wish to be cremated. His wish was carried out.

Mr. Charles T. Sprading, president of the Los Angeles Liberal Club, conducted the funeral services. He used these words of Colonel Robert J. Ingersoll:

"My friends, I know how vain it is to gild a grief with words, and yet I wish to take from every grave its fear. Here in this world, where life and death are equal kings, all should be brave enough to meet what all the dead have met. The future has been filled with fear, stained and polluted by the heartless past. From the wondrous tree of life the buds and blossoms fall with ripened fruit, and in the common bed of earth, patriarchs and babes sleep side by side.

"Why should we fear that which will come to all that is? We cannot tell, we do not know, which is the greater blessing—life or death. We cannot say that death is not good. We do not know whether the grave is the end of this life, or the door of another, or whether the night here is not somewhere else a dawn. Neither can we tell which is the more fortunate—the child dying in its mother's arms, before its lips have learned to form a word, or he who journeys all the length of life's uneven road, painfully taking the last slow steps with staff and crutch.

"Every cradle asks us 'Whence?' and every coffin 'Whither?' The poor barbarian, weeping above his dead, can answer these questions just as well as the robed priest of the most authentic creed. The tearful ignorance of the one is as consoling as the learned and unmeaning words of the other. No man, standing where the horizon of a life has touched a grave,

has any right to prophesy a future filled with pain and tears.

"May be that death gives all there is of worth to life. If those we press and strain within our arms could never die, perhaps that love would wither from the earth. May be this common fate treads from out the paths between our hearts the weeds of selfishness and hate. And I had rather live and love where Death is king, than have eternal life where Love is not. Another life is nought, unless we know and love again the ones who love us here.

"They who stand with breaking hearts around this grave need have no fear. The larger and nobler faith in all that is, and is to be, tell us that death, even at its worst, is only perfect rest. We know that through the common wants of life—the needs and duties of each hour—their grief will lessen day by day, until at last this grave will be to them a place of rest and peace—almost of joy. There is for them this consolation: The dead do not suffer. If they live again, their lives will surely be as good as ours. We have no fear. We are all children of the same mother, and the same fate awaits us all. We, too, have our religion, and it is this: Help for the living; hope for the dead."

Letter of Abraham Lincoln to Charles R.
Welles.

Springfield, Illinois, October 9, 1914.

Illinois State Historical Society,

Mrs. Jessie Palmer Weber, Secretary,
City.

My Dear Mrs. Weber:

I herewith, through you, present to the Society a letter dated Washington, February 20, 1849, from A. Lincoln to C. R. Welles. With this letter I send some explanatory notes with reference to the persons named in the letter and some of the circumstances referred to in it.

The whole of the letter is in Mr. Lincoln's own handwriting.

I also enclose you a note of invitation dated February 21, 1863, to Mr. James C. Conkling to dine informally with President Lincoln. You will note the black border upon the envelop and the note. The frank upon the envelop is in Mr. Lincoln's own handwriting.

My father, Mr. James C. Conkling, had occasion to visit Washington in February, 1863, on behalf of the State of Illinois. It was difficult in those days to secure a hearing before the heads of the departments, and especially so with Secretary Stanton. Mr. Lincoln desired to facilitate as much as possible the business and so gave to Mr. Conkling, among other cards of a similar nature, the enclosed directed to the secretary of war. The whole of the writing on this card as well as the signature is in the handwriting of Mr. Lincoln.

I also enclose you an original letter in the handwriting of Senator Stephen A. Douglas. This is written to General James Shields, familiarly known as "Paddy Shields." Judge Douglas writes about his first experiences as a judge and the

letter has some political interest in view of the bitterness of those days and of that especial election. With this letter I send a memorandum referring to several of the persons mentioned in it.

The fragment of an order dated July 22, 1846, and signed by Colonel E. D. Baker, has no particular interest that I know of but I send it to you for what it may be worth.

All of the above papers were for many years in the possession of my father, James C. Conkling, and passed from his possession to mine, and I now take great pleasure in presenting them to the Illinois State Historical Society.

Yours truly,

Clinton L. Conkling.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN TO C. R. WELLES.

Washington, Feb. 20, 1849.

C. R. Welles, Esq.

Dear Sir:

This is Tuesday evening, and your letter enclosing the one of Young & Brothers to you, saying the money you sent by me to them had not been received, came to hand last Saturday night— The facts, which are perfectly fresh in my recollection, are these: You gave me the money in a letter (open I believe) directed to Young & Brothers— To make it more secure than it would be in my hat, where I carry most all my packages, I put it in my trunk— I had a great many jobs to do in St. Louis; and by the very extra care I had taken of yours overlooked it— On the Steam Boat near the mouth of the Ohio, I opened the trunk, and discovered the letter— I then began to cast about for some safe hand to send it back by— Mr. Yeatman, Judge Pope's son-in-law, and step-son of Mr. Bell of Tennessee, was on board, and was to return immediately to St. Louis, from the Mouth of Cumberland— At my request, he took the letter and promised to deliver it—and I heard no more about it till I received your letter on Saturday— It so happens that Mr. Yeatman is now in this City; I called on him last night about it; he said he remembered my giving him the letter, and he could remember nothing more of it— He

told me he would try and refresh his memory, and see me again concerning it to-day—which, however, he has not done—I will try to see him to-morrow and write you again— He is a young man, as I understand, of unquestioned, and unquestionable character; and this makes me fear some pick-pocket on the boat may have seen me give him the letter, and slipped it from him— In this way, never seeing the letter again, he would, naturally enough, never think of it again—

Yours truly,

A. Lincoln.

EXPLANATORY NOTES CONCERNING LETTER DATED FEBRUARY 20TH, 1849, FROM A. LINCOLN TO C. R. WELLES.

Mr. Charles R. Welles was a lawyer and land agent in Springfield, Illinois. He was agent for John Grigg of Philadelphia, a capitalist and western land owner of that day and after his, Welles' death, James C. Conkling succeeded to that business and was agent for the Griggs for many years. From him the letter passed into the hands of his son, Clinton L. Conkling. Mr. Welles was one of the best men that ever lived. He resided where the Bettie Stuart Institute is now located, on the northwest corner of Jackson and Fourth streets. That was the old home, and he lived in a little white house back by the railroad, where he died in about 1855. There was a little stream running through the grounds in front of the house and a foot-bridge over it.

Young Bros. were wholesale clothing merchants in St. Louis in 1856, and were a very prominent and responsible firm.

At that time it was a very common occurrence for travelers to take letters for their friends and deliver them in St. Louis. Persons going to Philadelphia or St. Louis used frequently to carry letters or packages, especially to the ladies, as there was no express in those days. This service was a regular nuisance.

Travelers used to go from Springfield to Washington in the early days by railroad to Naples and thence by river to St. Louis, then by boat up the Ohio to Wheeling, where they would take the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad to Washington.

Mr. Yeatman, son-in-law of Judge Pope, was named James E., and was at one time a director in the Merchants Bank of St. Louis, then cashier, and finally president. He was one of St. Louis' most substantial citizens, and was head of the house of Yeatman, Robinson & Company, commission and forwarding.

Judge Pope was Judge Nathaniel Pope of the United States Court at Springfield, and was succeeded in that office by Judge Samuel H. Treat. He was the grandfather of Mrs. Cornelia P. Bowen of Springfield.

Mr. Bell was Senator John Bell of Tennessee, and was on the presidential ticket of Bell and Everett in 1860, the same year in which Mr. Lincoln was elected president.

October 9, 1914.

C. L. C.

Letter of Stephen A. Douglas to Gen. James Shields.

The original of the following letter was presented to the Illinois State Historical Society by Mr. Clinton L. Conkling, who has added an explanatory note to it:

Lewiston, April 2nd, 1841.

Dear Sir:

Inclosed I send you a letter from Mr. Maguire of St. Louis, containing a Certificate of Deposit upon one of the New York Banks which I hope you will find it convenient to arrange according to his letter of instructions. I hope you have found no difficulty in obtaining the money on the order I left with you for my salary with which to pay Mr. Maguire the ballance due him towit \$300.00. I have informed Mr. Maguire by letter of the arrangement with you to attend to his business and referred him to you.

Business aside, I have a few words to say on the score of friendship. I have entirely cleared the Docket in this county the first time for seven years, having disposed of between 300 and 400 cases. The members of the bar and the people generally have received and treated me with great kindness and courtesy, and seem to be entirely satisfied with the judicial change. In this respect have been agreeably disappointed, particularly with the Whigs, from whom I have a right to expect some opposition; but have experienced none. I shall leave here in the morning for Rushville where I shall expect to have the pleasure of receiving a letter from you. You will excuse my neglect in writing to you and place it on the ground of great pressure of business, which could not be postponed. Present my respects our friends Doyle, Eastham, Tyler, Wal-

ters &c &c, and tell them that absence strengthens the ties of friendship. I remain truly your friend,

S. A. Douglass.

Col. James Shields,
Springfield.

NOTE—The person referred to in the letter from Judge Douglas as Eastham was "Marvellous Eastham." He was a financier and politician here in those days; was a bachelor and died in this county. Antrim Campbell is said to have been administrator of his estate. In the signature book of the Old State Bank of Illinois, now in the possession of William Ridgely, appears the signature of John Duff & Co., a firm consisting of John Duff, John Taylor and M. Eastham. They are said to have been contractors. It is probable that the Taylor referred to in Judge Douglas' letter was this John Taylor.

C. L. Conkling.

Letter of Andrew Jackson to Governor John Reynolds of Illinois

The following original letter was found in the archives of the State of Illinois and was deposited by the secretary of state in the Illinois State Historical Library. It was written a short time previous to the Black Hawk War and relates to the threatened Indian uprising in Illinois.

Washington, D. C., July 16, 1831.

Sir,

Your favor of the 15th ulto (postmarked 22d) has this moment come to hand, apprising me of the measures taken by you on being "informed that a band of the Sac Indians had actually invaded the State near Rock Island, and that the citizens were in imminent danger." Various rumors on the subject have reached here within a day or two past, through the papers and other channels; but this is the first official intelligence I have received.

I lose no time in requesting, that you will, at your earliest convenience, make a report on this invasion, stating the number of Indians, their deportment, pretensions and acts; and showing the necessity for calling out the Militia, and the number ordered, in addition to the Regular Force on the frontier. A copy of your correspondence with Genl. Gaines is also desired.

I am, Sir, very respectfully
Yr. obt. Servt.

Andrew Jackson.

His Excy. John Reynolds,
Governor of Illinois.

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McKENDREE HYPES CHAMBERLIN

M. H. Chamberlin, A. M. LL. D.**By His Son, CLIFFORD D. CHAMBERLIN.**

McKendree Hypes Chamberlin was born in Lebanon Illinois, November 17, 1838, in the original building of the McKendree College, over which his father, Rev. David Chamberlin, was then steward, and his mother, Susan R., was matron.

He died July 27, 1914, at the age of 75 years, in comparative obscurity, in Los Angeles, California, where he was living with his wife, Helen D., his son, Clifford D., and grandson, Vincent.

At the funeral services, held in Los Angeles, on July 30, Prof. Alfred Ewington, of the Los Angeles High School, who graduated from McKendree College, when Dr. Chamberlin was president, said, in speaking for the students who knew him during the fourteen years of his service at the head of that college: "President Chamberlin had much in common with his students. A sweet, cheering influence was cast in every direction from his life—an inspiring friendship given not alone to the cultured youth, but to the uncouth, the slow, the uncultured, the man of but one talent. Such was the contagiousness of his good qualities that when you went out of his presence you too, were 'contagious'—far-sighted, courageous, unwearied; you had some of his rare power to take the discordant elements of life and adjust them to the joy of men and the glory of God."

Dr. J. F. Snyder, of Virginia, Illinois, an old McKendree College student, and one of the founders of the State Historical Society of Illinois, with which Dr. Chamberlin and

himself were together identified for several years, in a private letter of condolence upon the death of his friend, said: "My home was in Belleville, Illinois, twelve miles southwest of Lebanon, when my two brothers entered McKendree College in 1841. They there roomed in the college boarding house, conducted by Rev. David Chamberlin and wife, and there I frequently visited them until their graduation. I early made the acquaintance of 'Mack,' as the future president of McKendree College was familiarly known, a robust, alert, and active youngster three years of age. In 1845, when I was myself enrolled as a student in the college, he was a precocious lad, bright and intelligent, with sunny, happy disposition, six and a half years old, the pet of all the students, the faculty, and the villagers. Through all the years since that time, notwithstanding our different environments and the broad variance in our convictions concerning many matters of public policy and individual judgment, our mutual confidence and affectionate friendship never wavered. I esteemed him highly, and his death now, as the shadows of life's evening are lowering about me, fills me with inexpressible sadness."

Before the lad "McKendree" had left the public school of Lebanon he had become quite a "politician," keeping posted on the topics of the day, and when he entered McKendree College, in the same town, he was well fitted as a brilliant leader among the students.

While in college he became greatly impressed with the fact that his mother and father, long before his birth, as well as afterward, had given their lives, their time, means, energy, to McKendree College and its students, that it might be tided over periods of financial stress. He knew that they had "kept themselves impoverished" that the college might thrive. Now entering manhood he could appreciate what they had done and contemplated with admiration the self-sacrificing devotion of other families—the Hypes, Deneens, Horners, Rankins, Riggin, Peoples, and many others.

Mr. Chamberlin's conversation and correspondence from his college days to his death, showed that at that time he was

possessed with an ambition unaccountable for a boy of his age; it was to make McKendree College the greatest educational center in this country. His private records tell of his determination to make the money to endow the college himself. Another resolution that he seems to have made during his college days was to devote his life to the blessing and helping of every one with whom he should be brought into contact. This second resolve proved a sort of hindrance to the first, for in always "giving" of both time, sympathy and means, he could never hoard the desired fortune to bestow on the college.

While in college as a student he must have studied into its history with diligence, because he was so familiar with it when he without means was forced into the presidency many years later, when he laughed and said: "Well, maybe Providence has thus decreed I shall endow McKendree as a pauper rather than as a Croesus." To show how he must have kept in touch with old-timers, we quote from a letter which will also throw light on the circumstances which formed the basis of young Chamberlin's youthful dreams of some day memorializing McKendree. This letter was from one of the pioneers, Thomas Casad, then living at Westport, Missouri, and thus read, in part:

"The chrysalis of what is now McKendree College was first started by a subscription of the citizens of Lebanon and vicinity to be paid in work mostly, in preparing material for the building (1828).

"My father drew up and circulated the instrument, and hewed out with his own hands a considerable portion of the timbers for the building, and I well recollect that he kept me busy for most of a year hauling the materials together. The timbers were large, ten and twelve inches square; these of course were unnecessarily so, but it was the custom of the times. The floors of the building were of oak, and were hauled from what was called Pickering's Mill on Canteen Creek—as I well recollect. This creek must come into the Mississippi bottom somewhere between Caseyville and Collinsville. It has been near forty years since this timber was sawed and

hauled; the mill was owned at that time by one Isaac McMahan, a crazy kind of a Methodist, who afterwards, I believe joined the Mormons. He was a contributor to the seminary.

"There are but few in Lebanon now who were there at the time the seminary was started; Nathan Horner, Joseph Hypes, T. W. Gray, T. and A. Williams, John and Charles McDonald, are all that are left who were grown men at that time, and were living in and about the place. I believe all these men contributed to the seminary. The McDonalds, I know, assisted in getting out timbers. There lived in Lebanon and vicinity at that time Colonel Clemson, Dr. Witter, Adam Vineyard and three sons, grown men; Deacon Crocker with a large family of sons, mostly grown men; Wm. Farris, Wiley Graves, a man of the name of Mowry, Andrew Christy, now of St. Louis; Thomas Ray, James Riffin, and a few others, who have all, or nearly all, paid the debt of nature. Your father came to Lebanon about this time, and no man suffered more and sacrificed more for the college and the cause of education than he. In the vicinity of Lebanon lived Nicholas Horner, with two sons and a daughter; the Murray family, a large family, mostly grown up men and women; the Bradsbys, John Dew, S. H. Thompson, T. Peeples, the Moores, and many others, who felt and took an interest in the seminary.

"While the institution went under its first name, E. R. Ames (now bishop) came to Lebanon from the State of Ohio to take charge of the infant seminary, and I believe taught one or two years; he was a professor of religion, and a faithful teacher, as I can testify from personal knowledge.

"I think John Dew then had charge of the seminary for a year or two. I do not recollect when the institution took the name of McKendree; it was, perhaps, in 1833 or 1834.

"I have always felt an interest in the institution, perhaps from the fact that I had some hand in and assisted at its commencement as a seminary near forty years ago. I saw the first stick of timber put in. It was on the site before the primitive forest was taken off the ground. I am conscious that it has done good, but am not prepared to say that more good

might not have been done, in a utilitarian point of view, with the means there expended."

This "fire shut up in his bones," as he often expressed it, to make the oldest college in Methodism a broad and liberal educational center, was an inspiration to him all his life. As some one has lately said, "A proper history of McKendree Chamberlin would be a history of McKendree College."

While a student in college, he has been heard to tell of how his young mind was aroused over the subject of "woman's rights." It was then unpopular to advocate equal suffrage for both sexes, but he was an ardent believer in the doctrine, and prophesied that he would live to see the day when women would preach in the pulpits and cast ballots for presidents of the United States. Both came true, for, before his death, women were admitted as lay delegates to Conferences, and allowed to preach from Methodist altars as evangelists, and during his residence in California, he and Mrs. Chamberlin went to the polls together three times. "Quite a change," said he, "from the time that my mother, for protection from the mob, had to have a card to admit her to class meetings in Lebanon, because it was known that the Methodists were beginning to allow their women to speak in meeting."

Young Chamberlin was often urged to prepare for the ministry. His theologically inclined friends noting his zeal and familiarity with the Scriptures, annoyed him considerably, reminding him of the "woe" pronounced upon those who refuse to preach when called. But he steadfastly held out against such a position in the church, because he believed that "Every man and every woman who becomes a Christian should preach." They forced an exhorter's license upon him, but he went no further than to take active part in both church and Sunday School work at home, at law school, in Boston during his railroad and political, and subsequent life, when he endeavored to let his light shine not only on Sundays but every day in the week. The delightful, impressive, but inoffensive manner in which he witnessed to his faith among his business associates, called forth their admiration and in some cases, a

relation of affectionate friendship. These mutual companionships, based upon a genuine love which true and undefiled religion begets, continued up to the time of his death, when the minister, Mr. Harrington, who spoke at his funeral, testified to the life of Dr. Chamberlin, he said: "There has been but one other death, in all my experience, which has touched my heart strings as this one. The association of himself and wife has been a honeymoon of forty-five years."

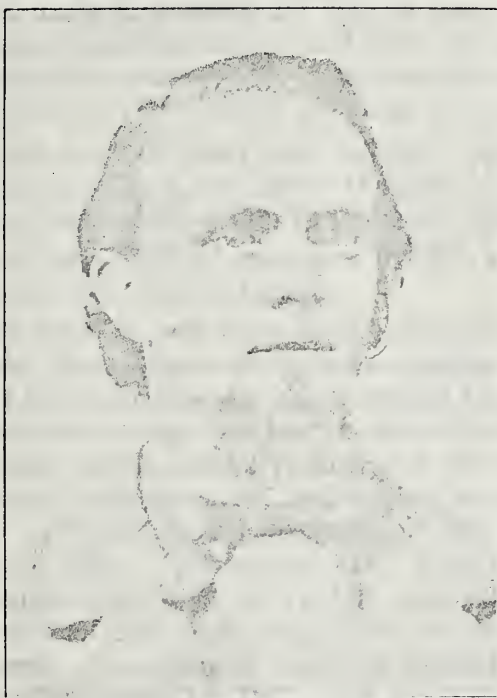
While a student in college Mr. Chamberlin joined the Philosophian Literary Society. His brother John, two years older, belonged to the other—the Platonian. Both boys were leaders. John (still living in 1914) was a bright student, loving and self-sacrificing, but less active in school because much of his energy was given toward help in making a living for the widowed mother and family. He was a prosperous merchant in Lebanon, many years, and treasurer of McKendree College. He wished to be a physician, but as there was not means enough to give both boys a technical training, he gladly helped McKendree to go to Harvard Law School, after the latter had graduated at McKendree with highest honors—valedictorian of the class of 1859.

His law course began in 1860 and was finished the next year. He did a vast amount of reading. He heard stirring speeches, in Boston, against slavery, for the war had begun. He kept up correspondence with old students and professors in the west, which helped him to develop that delightful, wide-awake style which marked everything he wrote.

After receiving the degree of LL. B., in 1861 from Harvard, he returned to Illinois and for five years engaged in various activities which contributed to that all-around education which made his life so practical, and increased his executive capacities. Part of the time he was in commercial lines, and for a while he was at home helping to build a house for his mother and beautify their Lebanon property.

In 1865 he opened a law office in Kansas City, and for about four years rose in his profession, making a name for himself, refusing all cases, however, in which he saw graft and dis-

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McKENDREE HYPES CHAMBERLIN
Picture taken at the time of his graduation
from McKendree College

honest motives. He met Miss Helen Dana there, and on June 8, 1869, they were married. A month later they moved to Beardstown, Illinois, where he had previously been engaged in newspaper work in association with an old college chum, Mr. J. S. Nicholson, editor of the "*Beardstown Illinoisan*."

Chamberlin was in demand in public functions. His grasp of Greek and Latin roots, dry and tasteless as they are to most students, made it possible for him to use a flow of language which comes only from study, and gave him appropriate words for extemporaneous speech. This caused many to marvel at his readiness to talk without previous preparation.

He took part in local and national political campaigns, stumping for others, but never thought of office for himself, until his friends forced him to the front later.

His only son, Clifford, was born in 1870, and five years later a daughter, who died in infancy.

All the years he was away from Lebanon he was not forgetful of his Alma Mater—McKendree College. He kept posted as to her financial sorrows which seemed to be perennial. One year when the college debt had reached \$30,000, he determined to find some way to abolish it and place the college in the limelight, improve its curricula, and draw a large attendance. He devised an "educational convention" for its fortieth anniversary in 1868. Fortunately, Dr. Allen, president at that time, reduced the debt to \$15,000, and Chamberlin laid his project before him, promising to do the labor of working up an interest. A meeting of resident students was held in Lebanon on December 12, 1867, and a committee of eight appointed to plan the celebration for February 20, following. The committee were Judge W. H. Snyder, A.M., John M. Chamberlin, A.M., R. F. Cunningham, A.M., M.D., W. H. Hypes, A.M., Hon. Thos. A. Parker, A.M., M.D., H. H. Horner, A.M., Hon. Alonzo Thompson, A.M., and M. H. Chamberlin, A.M., LL.B. Chamberlin drafted a circular in which he put forth every bright side of the college. It had 150 students, the buildings were valued at \$65,000 and the endowment was \$25,000. He called upon all lovers of higher education to meet

and discuss university education, the co-education of the sexes, the importance of the classics and the extent to which mathematics should be pursued. Enthusiastic replies came from all over the country, old professors, students, governors and prominent citizens of other places who could not attend. Among those who did come to the convention itself much enthusiasm was engendered. While the debt was not paid off, an advance step was taken for the institution, and most important of all, Mr. Chamberlin was adding to the inspiration which he found useful years later.

After the Civil War the entire country took on new life. Mr. Chamberlin began the study of railroads. The Union Pacific was opening up the West, and the field of money-raising for the construction of roads was inviting. The Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Company were looking for some one to overcome the prejudice which prevailed among small towns, and farmers along their proposed extension, especially between Monmouth and Galesburg, Illinois. Nicholson, the senior member of the Beardstown paper, recommended Mr. Chamberlin, and the company, somewhat dubious, thought to try him.

He hatched a plan absolutely new in the field of railroading—one which afterward was used all over the United States to some extent. In brief it was this: First, solicit help, or local aid, from the people along the proposed line, issuing to them "transportation" instead of "stock." Second, let the subscribers pay for their subscriptions when the cars are running. Third, as each person pays, issue "certificates" entitling him to both passenger and freight transportation privilege equal to his subscription. Fourth, let these certificates be negotiable—a first lien on the road. Fifth, the holder of certificates to pay one-half his bill in cash, thus creating an operating fund till the certificates are exhausted. This helps to build the road, and he gets his money back.

Chamberlin argued thus: "It will be an improvement on the old stock basis which is the established custom for agents to use while soliciting money for a projected road. They dazzle

the farmer's mind with the idea of becoming part owner in a great corporation and "getting rich" quick. "I will show them," said Chamberlin, "that they will get their investment back in the form of freight or passenger service, a better inducement than stock."

The *Globe-Democrat* of St. Louis, commenting on the scheme, said: "It is certainly an improvement over the old stock basis. Intelligent subscribers to railroad stock, outside the 'ring,' turn their money in as a donation and receive stock as a matter of form. The 'ring' always manages a foreclosure by which the stock is wiped out and the stock certificates are used to embellish the walls of country houses in places where an engraving looks better than a hole in the wall.

"The holder of certificates is to pay, each time he uses his certificate, one-half his bill in cash; the fifty per cent to form a fund to operate the road until the transportation certificates are exhausted. This is feasible. It encourages the people to aid in building railroads and will encourage capital to take this method of developing localities where railroad communication is needed."

On this basis the enthusiastic Chamberlin proceeded with horse and buggy and a transit man or two across several counties, calling mass meetings of farmers, laying before them his certificate plan. There was but one result. They all wanted to invest. They wanted the road.

In Bushnell a monster demonstration was held. Young Chamberlin roused the people to white heat. The president of the road had sent him orders not to try to solicit money there—simply deliver his speech. He said they must have \$25,000 from that town, and a special agent would be sent to follow him up. Innocent of his orders which reached him *after* the occasion, he raised \$50,000 himself.

After his remarkable success with this road, his services were in demand in other parts of the United States. He received passes from most of the railroads of the country. He seldom used them, but remained in his native State—Illinois.

In 1871 he was called to finance the Muscatine Western Rail-

way. Later the projectors of the Keokuk, Galesburg & Chicago Railway made him their general manager. The projected line included, beside the towns given in the title, Berwick, Quincy, Pittsfield and Louisiana, Missouri.

The beginning of Mr. Chamberlin's political career was during the Grant-Greeley campaign in 1872, when he was placed on the Republican electoral ticket. He was chosen to open the campaign in Springfield at the Wigwam, an immense auditorium. Hon. Milton Hay, chairman of the Grant and Wilson Club, introduced him. "At first," said the Virginia Gazette of August 16, "the speaker started out as though he mistrusted his own ability and showed signs of diffidence which is a natural weakness of his, but warming with his subject he held that immense gathering spell-bound with his eloquence, and at every pause he was greeted with deafening bursts of applause. His arguments in defense of the government and its measures, was a perfect and complete vindication of the administration, and his arraignment of liberals, such as Sumner, Schurz, Trumbull, Palmer, and others, was a just rebuke to those men whom he clearly convicted of conspiring with such men as Frank Blair to turn over both the Republican and Democratic parties to a combination formed on the basis of mutual greed for office. Several times the speaker attempted to close his speech but was as often greeted with cries of "go on, go on," from all parts of the house, and after two hours of as earnest and eloquent an effort as we have ever listened to, he finally closed with a peroration that was received with the wildest demonstrations imaginable. The stage was immediately crowded with distinguished men warmly congratulating the speaker on his effort, which was universally conceded to be the ablest speech made at the State capital during the campaign."

Here he made a name as an orator in national politics, and the Republicans of the Twelfth District, at a loss to know where to turn for a candidate for Congress to oppose Jim Robinson, decided that Chamberlin was the man who could beat him, and they, with much difficulty, prevailed upon him

to run,—rather they printed his name on the ticket and planned his program against his definite protest.

The district had never been under 5,000 democratic majority. Chamberlin insisted that a stronger man than he should undertake the fight. He was running a Sunday School convention in Cass County the day the committee met, and they sent an engine and special car from Springfield to get him. They had a brass band aboard. The band played and they waited for his decision. He turned to his wife and asked her advice. She replied: "You have done everything you could to prevent this; now, having been nominated, there may be something providential in it."

He took her suggestion and went into the campaign, making two speeches a day. Robinson, strong in his security, was speaking out of the State. His friends wrote him to come home and take care of his fences. But Chamberlin was too far ahead when he arrived, and he called a consultation of his friends. "Bill" Springer and Rheuna Lawrence afterwards informed Chamberlin that when the Democrats were sure Jim Robinson would be beaten by not less than 500 votes, they decided that it would take \$10,000 to save him. "Every Irishman in the district was shouting for 'Mike' Chamberlin." Mr. Chamberlin's first name being McKendree, he was nick-named "Mack," which the Irish changed to "Mike." When John M. Palmer appealed to the Democratic National Committee for the \$10,000, the reply came back: "If Robinson can't beat a new man, with 5,000 majority and his record, he deserves to be beaten."

Some one then went to New York and made a personal appeal to the committee. The money was secured. When the votes were counted Chamberlin was just 829 votes short, and was defeated.

Shortly after this political campaign, Mr. Chamberlin was urged by a staunch admirer to go to a southern railway and prove to the owners that he could finance their road, which was then going behind. He went to investigate. He met with the board of trustees in the office of a bank. While waiting in

the vestibule he overheard the old general manager, who evidently feared they might let him out of his job, making a plea to let him try out the Chamberlin plan himself. There was considerable heated discussion. Enough of the talk escaped to Chamberlin's ears to decide him to "wash his hands of the affair before it should begin." He was then called in. There were no introductions. The little general manager sat rubbing his hands nervously. The president, a fleshy distiller, whose stomach "rested on the mahogany table" (as Chamberlin expressed it whenever he told this amusing story) said, in rather insolent manner: "So you propose to build an extension to our road and you have'nt got a cent of your own money!" The stranger arose, and for probably thirty seconds looked at every member, square in the eye, began a withering rebuke against the way he had been treated, and then told them something of his success in the north, and that he knew he could build their road on the "certificate" plan. The men were clearly ashamed. Their attitude was changed. They asked him to meet them again and go into details. It was late in the afternoon. The little general manager was very polite and invited Chamberlin to his house for dinner. While there he pumped and questioned him till he had gotten the chief features of the Chamberlin plan from the author himself, whereupon the general official informed his guest that his company was going to let him try the new idea if he could prove to them that he could. This he felt he could now do since getting the help from Mr. Chamberlin himself. The latter arose, taking his hat in hand, and thanking the gentleman for his supper, told him he knew he had been invited there to be robbed of his plans, and gave away his secrets knowingly, but that he knew they could not build the road. The company tried to carry out the scheme, but failed.

In somewhat similar manner, during his business career, Mr. Chamberlin has been robbed of other plans and ideas, and the fruit of his thought and labors—either through ambition, intrigue or selfishness. This is ever the experience of those who work for others and not for self.

If Mr. Chamberlin had a weakness it was that of not claiming what was properly his. If he saw others were being injured he was "up in arms" to defend them. When practising law he would not charge unfortunate persons for his services even when he won the suits for them.

Occasionally prominent persons would come to him for help in writing up speeches. He never charged for this, even if it required some time for research and writing. He did many valuable professional services for others, and made the mistake of not charging. A very few, however, made him take pay, others thanked him, and others did not think to do either.

In 1877, Mr. Chamberlin's reputation for ability in railway matters induced Governor Oglesby to call him to the secretaryship of the Illinois State Railway and Warehouse Commission, with offices at the State Capitol. He served there three years, accomplishing a vast amount of work and introduced methods of value to his successors.

In 1880 the "mining fever" overcame him. He resigned his position with the Railway and Warehouse Commission. "We will never get rich here," he said to his wife, "and if I am to endow McKendree College, I must find a mine." Using one of his passes, he went to Denver. The wife and child soon followed. He studied mining and mineralogy, and before long became an expert, secured options on mines, wrote up his own prospectuses, and made a number of deals in New York and other cities.

At first he operated in Colorado chiefly, but later he went from Idaho to New Mexico, in search of larger properties. Sometimes he was "grub-staked," and on other occasions he went prospecting on his own account. Once, his associates in a mining camp, rebuked by his temperance principles, determined to force him to drink whiskey and get him drunk. With that delightful tact and presence of mind he always showed under all tests, he talked them out of their scheme and made them ashamed. As life progressed, he added to his fund of entertaining and instructive anecdotes. His stories were largely taken from his own life's experiences. He made his

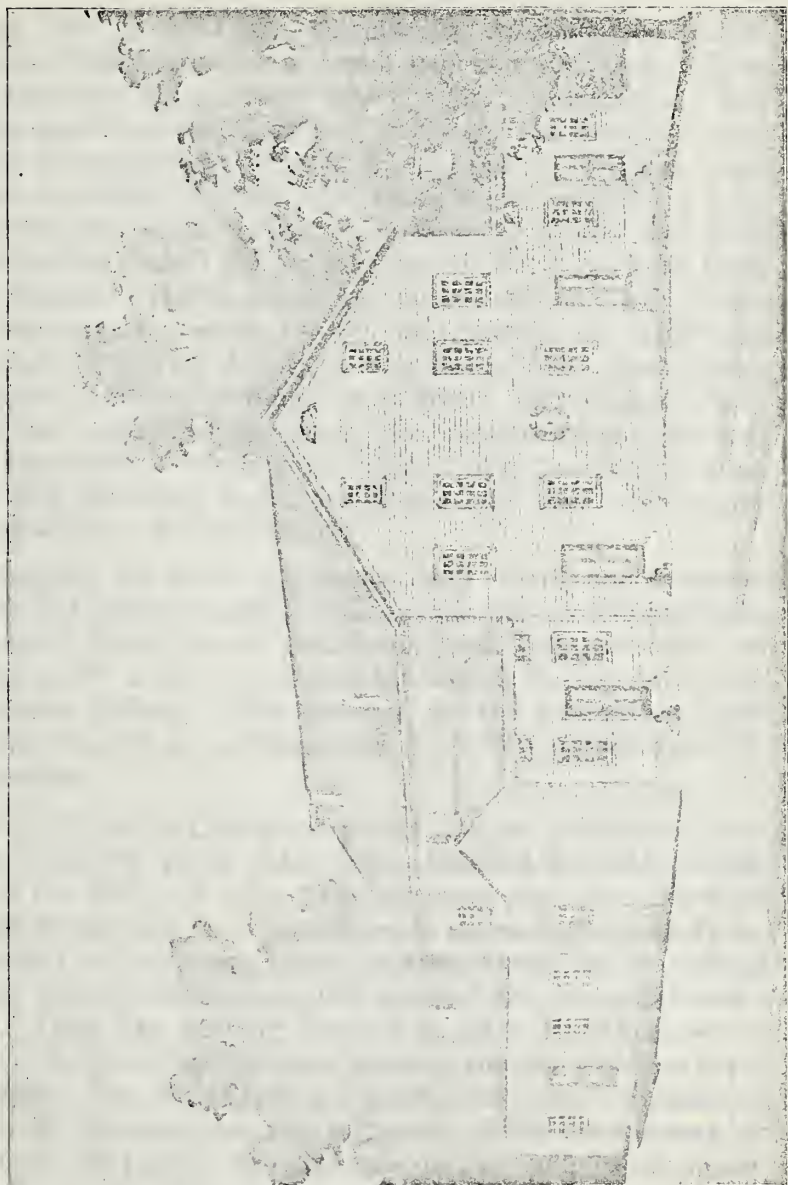
listeners laugh or cry at will. And his stories always stood out in contrast to the ordinary tales and accounts told in groups of men, because his were not embellished with obscene or vulgar features. He could mimic the voices and looks of prominent people and many of his friends, which greatly amused. He would have made a good comedian. As he grew older he was mistaken sometimes for Joe Jefferson, at a distance, and when still later he was fleshy, he resembled William Jennings Bryan slightly.

In 1883 he struck out for the Black Range country in New Mexico, and there found a copper-silver prospect known as the "Midnight." He determined, after careful examination, that this would give him the desired fortune to endow the college. The owner, Mr. Drake, was induced to sell it to him and a man named Turner (who afterwards became wealthy). His family came from Denver to Chloride, New Mexico. Two years were spent in development of the property on a small scale. Then going to St. Louis, Missouri, Mr. Chamberlin, in order to put the mine on a paying basis, organized a company having Judge Leo Rassieur of that city, for president. Examination was made, and the claims of Chamberlin as to the values in the mine, more than verified. Work had not progressed very far, however, when the silver market began to slump. The demonetization of silver in 1873 was beginning to be felt by silver mining companies, and the Midnight mine closed. Silver dropped from over \$1.00 to 60 cents. Had it remained at \$1.00, Mr. Chamberlin would have become rich from his share in the mine.

In 1885 the Apache Indians went on the "war path" in the Black Range, and the Chamberlin family returned to Denver, and two years later to St. Louis, which proved to be a more favorable location for the reaching of capital, as well as for the securing of coal and timber lands in the south, which Mr. Chamberlin had added to his promotion business.

The son Clifford was now of college age, and entered McKendree, but after a year quit to assist his father in business, though later he went back and stayed till graduation.

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McKENDREE COLLEGE. Original Building Destroyed by Fire, January, 1856

From 1887 to 1894 Mr. Chamberlin continued to handle lands and mines, making a small deal now and then, till he had established a good name among some London firms. His London agent succeeded, at last, in placing the sale of a large tract of railroad lands. The first payment, in fact, was made—about a million dollars—and Chamberlin received a telegram from the bank in New York that the money had been cabled to him from London, and was in the New York bank at his disposal. It was night, and he put off the reply till the next morning, for some reason, and during the night the failure of the Baring Brothers was announced. Both North and South America suffered in a panic, and Chamberlin's money was quickly withdrawn by the purchasers and the deal lost. The reverse was bravely borne. Mr. Chamberlin went ahead with his work, and a few years later saw another big deal ruined by a similar calamity.

Undaunted, his pluck and energy still strong and buoyant, and two or three more small deals on the way to successful issue, when a committee of gentlemen from Lebanon called at his office in St. Louis to propose his taking the presidency of McKendree College. The persons on the committee were Alex. Morriss, Dr. E. L. Waggoner, T. A. Wilson and John M. Chamberlin.

With McKendree College seriously in debt, buildings dilapidated, property going into decay, interest in real college work at low ebb, and what little revenues had been taken in the year before had, to a considerable percentage, come from commercial and common school studies, there was a feeling of utter discouragement on the part of the executive committee. They had nothing inviting to offer Mr. Chamberlin and, to make the situation more gloomy, the one who had been last elected, Rev. Dr. Thomas Parker, had been to Lebanon, looked over the situation and resigned. With the summer of 1894 nearly half gone, no catalogue out, no solicitation made for students, Mr. Chamberlin pointed out to the gentlemen that since it was customary to place some one of the clergy in the president's office there might be a prejudice were a

layman chosen. He therefore refused to take the step. A few days later he was called to Lebanon for another conference, but again declined, even though it was pointed out that a business man was needed—one with energy and ability, together with scholarship and dignity; that he was fitted with these qualities. Yet, he felt that he was about to make some good financial turns which, being foreordained to McKendree, would be of more practical help than his moneyless service. A few days later, for a third time and in desperation, the committee appealed to him, saying that unless he would take the almost forlorn hope, the mortgage would be foreclosed and the grounds sold within nine days to pay for overdue interest on mortgages, and McKendree's career would come to a close, as had been true with Augusta College in Kentucky, also a Methodist institution, two years older than McKendree, which burned down never to be rebuilt. "Elect me!" exclaimed Mr. Chamberlin. "I can almost hear the bones of my mother leaping in her coffin, as you hint at such a fate for McKendree College."

He lost no time in taking up the problem. He abandoned his mining and land business, moved to Lebanon immediately, and with the aid of his wife in various ways, and his son as typewriter and advertiser, put his whole soul into the task of the resurrection of McKendree. In his funeral oration, Prof. Ewington added: "The years devoted to the rehabilitation of McKendree were long and weary, fraught with self-denials and a succession of shattered hopes and answered prayers. Many a night when the lights of the little town of Lebanon had been extinguished and the people lay sleeping, there were still two lights shining, one in the home where the wife and mother kept her vigil, the other across the campus, in the college office, where the president and his faithful son were working, preparing the correspondence to win back the alienated friends of McKendree, and gain new ones."

Those who were in close touch with President Chamberlin remember that he had soon formulated a program to cover years of labor, and that he followed it out with remarkable

closeness up to the time of his removal from the office. This was his ambition:

First—To effect a large increase in attendance of students, his first year.

Second—To then make small repairs, and paint the buildings.

Third—To raise the debt, if possible, in Lebanon. By this he thought to agreeably surprise the Methodist Conference of Southern Illinois, who had been taking up collections for the college for many years.

Fourth.—To make larger repairs, such as removing huge dead trees, installing a steam heat plant, re-roofing, etc.

Fifth—Then to strike out for one hundred thousand dollars endowment.

Sixth—Next, raise a fund for the erection of buildings to house and board students on the grounds to cost say, \$100,000.

Seventh—Then, carry out a campaign for \$500,000, going to the strongholds of fortunes in eastern States, laying before the Rockefellers, Goulds, Sages and others, the claims of McKendree as the most sturdy, romantic, and logical center for a great and unique university.

Eighth—Following such a victory, he built his hopes on the endowment (if not before) of chairs to the various old families who had helped save the college and in other ways serve its interest in pioneer days, at the same time continuing the winning of millions more which would naturally become available.

For him there was no working fund available. He had to create one and he did so. The first year about one-half of his income (which was \$619) was thus used.

The faculty partook of the spirit of optimism which possessed his every speech, letter, and action. The attendance that first September was the largest for many years, despite the fact that the commercial and elementary studies were subordinated or left off the program.

The small repairs, painting and paper-hanging, were begun as students arrived, and there was the appearance of thrifty

commotion which was stimulating. Mrs. Chamberlin, in a buggy, went about town collecting the small sums which had been subscribed by the townspeople, who seemed glad to help in the plans for the college.

During that year, the president again struck the Lebanon people—a little harder this time—for money to pay off the debt. This was a heroic move, a surprise. Why could not the Methodist Conference take care of its own college, as they had been doing? President Chamberlin explained that they must make it grander, broader, and more hospitable, and not allow it to remain with the repute of a narrow, sectarian school. “You Lebanon people pay off the debt, and I’ll endow the college from outside!” He did have to get some help from other towns, but the Lebanon people responded nobly to President Chamberlin’s efforts to solve the debt problem, and within a year, for the first time probably in its history, the college was entirely free from all encumbrances. There was much rejoicing and serenading of persons who had helped do “the impossible.”

The president then said: “We are not yet ready to raise an endowment. We must dress up a little more, even if it takes another year!” He proceeded to raise several thousand dollars from old college sympathizers to modernize the ancient buildings as far as possible, beautify the grounds and install a steam heating plant. While the year was spent in making visible changes to the property, the chief was at work also strengthening the courses of study, “weeding out” as he called it, those studies which did not contribute to the dignity of a high grade institution. The catalogue was revised and brought near to the standard of other universities of the country.

Then was the president ready to “plow the high seas” in search of his first \$100,000 for endowment. He was thus far sticking close to his program. He had some critics. Some thought he did unwisely to ask for aid from local persons, others thought it unwise to cut out revenue-producing commercial studies. Dr. Jesse Bowman Young, then editor of

the *Central Christian Advocate*, hearing the comment made that President Chamberlin was "visionary," wrote an editorial in which he said that because President Chamberlin had outlined such an "impracticable" task, he was visionary. "It pays to be visionary, to believe and hope and work in anticipation of things which are to be brought to pass. The men who dream dreams and who see visions are the builders of new eras, the founders of new institutions, the pioneers of a new civilization. It is like ozone to be with this young man of seventy, and hear his story of what has been and will be."

President Chamberlin had learned of Dr. D. K. Pearsons and his gifts to small colleges. He determined to see him and lay the claims of McKendree before him. We find among Dr. Chamberlin's letters and papers a penciled account of his interview with Dr. Pearsons. Enough is herewith given to show his inimitable and unobtrusive manner of approaching busy people of affairs:

In July, 1895, I called on Dr. Pearsons, armed with a letter of introduction from Judge Horton of the Appellate Court, secured through the instrumentality of Hon. Chas. S. Deneen, afterwards Governor.

On entering his office, I inquired: "Is this Doctor Pearsons?"

"Yes, sir," was the prompt reply. "I like your face; I think you are an honest man. Draw up that seat."

I being seated, he continued: "What do you want?"

"If you will kindly read that letter it will give you an intimation of what will follow," said I.

After reading, he commenced: "How many students did you have last year?"

"One hundred and sixty-two."

"How many professors?"

"Seven."

"How much endowment?"

"Thirty-five thousand dollars."

Thus Dr. Pearsons proceeded to propound questions about the college, asking where Lebanon was and why St. Louis did

not help, to all of which President Chamberlin seems to have given prompt answers. Dr. Pearsons then told of how he was besieged constantly by colleges and institutions, some of which were already well endowed.

"For which reason," observed President Chamberlin, "it is embarrassing to me to come to you, for I feel as if such calls can prove none other than irksome to you."

"No, no, you go on; I like to hear you talk," was the reply.

"Ah, but my case does not come within the category of your benevolence. We are out of debt, have some endowment. I want to thank you in the name of education for the immeasurable good you have done for other colleges in need of help," said President Chamberlin.

"Sit down!" commanded Dr. Pearsons, as the visitor arose to leave. "How do you pay your professors?"

Here President Chamberlin continued to give detailed information about the college, and his plans for the future; how he had paid all debts, and remodelled the buildings to some extent. He wished to bring the present endowment up to \$100,000. As he rose to leave the second time, Dr. Pearsons proposed: "Well, I'll tell you what I will do. I don't believe in odd numbers. You want a clean \$100,000. I will give you \$20,000 and you raise \$80,000," whereupon he wrote out a simple agreement to pay M. H. Chamberlin, for endowment, the sum named when the terms were fulfilled, and he gave him a year's time.

Handing over the paper, he said, "Come in and see me when you are in town. See here, I'll make a prediction. If you die they'll dissipate all your labors."

"No, Doctor," he replied, "they will fill my place with a better man."

With this sum, President Chamberlin began his campaign. The first part of the year he took only large contributions, toward the last many small sums were subscribed.

The announcement of the raising of the \$100,000 was made to the students in the chapel service on the morning of May

17, 1905. A holiday was declared and the town joined in a noisy celebration of the victory.

The indefatigable president then said, "We want \$500,000, or \$1,000,000, but first, we must be patient, and erect dormitories for the housing of students," and he proceeded to start another campaign for this purpose, not failing, however, at the same time, to take his bearings for the future endowment.

He got Dr. Pearsons again for \$10,000, and through his friend, Mr. Haines of East St. Louis, gained audience with the bankers Clark of Philadelphia, who gave \$25,000; and, winning audience at the Carnegie estate, secured another \$25,000. A railroad friend in Illinois promised him \$10,000, but did not write down his subscription. These sums aggregated \$70,000, \$60,000 of which he had on paper. This left only \$30,000 to be raised at the close of the college year, 1908, when he was surprised by being relieved of his task to satisfy the convictions of some that the old custom of placing a clergyman in charge, should be resumed.

The last two years, and more particularly, the year of his retirement, he had made such successful preparations in the east that he felt confident of securing from large benefactors the money which would enable him to realize his eighth goal, "Millions for McKendree."

In 1896 President Chamberlin was honored with the degree of LL.D.—Doctor of Laws—from the Ulysses S. Grant University of Tennessee, and ten years later, with the same honorary degree from the University of Illinois. While president of McKendree College, he was sent several times to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church as lay delegate, and was delegate-elect to the Ecumenical Conference, London, 1901. He served on the Rhodes Scholarship Commission, for Illinois from 1904 to 1908. He was also a trustee for the Illinois State Historical Library, and a director of the State Historical Society.

Dr. O. H. Clark, for a long time president of the Board of Trustees of McKendree, once remarked: "I never saw any-

thing like the smooth system with which Dr. Chamberlin prepares his reports to the Board. We go up each year to the college and find everything mapped out, in detail, statistics, committee suggestions, etc. His reports and recommendations were typewritten in triplicate and cut up in parts to distribute among the various committees. He assigned a good reason for everything he did and proposed. All we had to do was to take up, examine, and recommend."

President Chamberlin vowed there should never be a cent of debt again on the college while he was in command, and for fourteen years he kept his ideal—for he was fourteen years president.

He was called upon to give many addresses, both at the district and annual conferences of his church, and at educational and other meetings. He said things which were new, and sometimes radical and startling.

After raising his first \$100,000, he received invitations to go to the head of other institutions, State, religious and military, with larger and guaranteed salary, but he preferred to "remain with the old ship." One Indiana tramway corporation was so insistent that he finance their extensions that they were going to have him be part of the time at McKendree and the rest of the time at their work, but he answered to the effect that "ye cannot serve God and Mammon."

For nearly two years after his retirement, President Chamberlin and wife lived in their beautiful home, just opposite the college, which had been the gift of townspeople and college friends in 1906.

In April, 1910, Dr. and Mrs. Chamberlin, disposing of their Lebanon home, moved to California to be with their son. As president emeritus, he received a small annuity from the college.

In an editorial of the *Los Angeles Times*, July 31, 1914, appeared a tribute, from which we quote:

"McKendree Chamberlin had not resided here long enough to have a wide local acquaintance, but his fame as an educator, writer and lecturer had reached this city years ago. He was

one of America's grand old men of letters. Profound in learning and gifted in expression, he brought to the world a flaming vision. * * * His message had the background of a truly great character and one as simple and sincere as it was great and good. He never lost his mental enthusiasm, and the end came suddenly, leaving the light undimmed."

His death came after a third attack of "cerebral embolism."

Reminiscences of Abraham Lincoln, Quincy and the Civil War.

BY CAPT. WILLIAM H. GAY, QUINCY, ILLINOIS.

It was on the 9th day of April, 1865, forty-nine years ago, that the military history of the Confederacy was concluded in the surrender of Lee and his army; and four years from the date that the rebel commissioners gave formal notice to the Federal Government that if any attempt should be made to provision Fort Sumter, that it could not be done without the effusion of blood. It was on the 12th day of April, 1861, fifty-three years ago, that South Carolina opened fire on Fort Sumter; and exactly four years later, the army of Northern Virginia laid down its arms and vanished as an organized menacing force, virtually closing the war. Forty-nine years ago, Abraham Lincoln, the beloved of our nation, died from a shot fired by the hand of an assassin.

I never can approach the name of Lincoln without a feeling that I am drawing near to divinity. I am not a man worshiper, but if there ever was a man that I came near to worshiping, it was Abraham Lincoln. For years after his tragic death, I could not talk about him without breaking down; the nature of the man so appealed to me down to the inner depths of my being.

Every one in this our new-born nation, whether soldier or citizen, cannot but feel the moving impulse of the highest and noblest patriotism at the mention of that great name. No other name is so uniquely linked with the life and destiny of our nation. No other name is more profoundly revered by all the people of this country. The world has never produced a type of man so supremely great in all things. A physical

giant that was never worsted; a mental power that was never defeated; a composite force, shrewd and alert, ever ready to meet any emergency; a wonderful example of heroic courage and unyielding purpose; just, patient, gentle, loving and tender, he stands among men without a peer. As an eminent judge said of him: "No other man so great ever came into the tide of time."

It was my great good fortune to see and hear Mr. Lincoln at Galesburg in debate with Douglas, and the impression made upon my mind will never be effaced.

There was here revealed to me something new in the mental make-up of great men—the rare combination of mental and moral qualities that we would look for in a man to uphold and carry out the loftiest ideals of statesmanship. And how transcendently this shone out in him when he undertook the guidance of our nation through the perils of civil war!

Right here I am tempted to describe these two giants as I viewed them in this great debate. The manner of the men was without compare. Physically and mentally, they were utterly unlike. In their physical make-up, nature went very near to the extremes of great and small. In manner, Lincoln was pleasant, full of good nature and very friendly; while Douglas was haughty, tyrannical and overbearing. In debate, Lincoln met his opponent's hard hits with calm and unruffled serenity; never manifesting the least ill-temper, and always fair; while Douglas would lose his temper, rave and become unjust. I have seen him under the galling lash of sarcasm, go into a towering rage and browbeat till he frothed at the mouth. To cite an instance in point: Not long after the abrogation of the Missouri Compromise, Douglas came into Knox County to explain and support his newly found doctrine of "squatter sovereignty." As soon as his coming was known, the Republicans became anxious to have this question debated and made an effort to get Mr. Lincoln to come and meet him. But Mr. Lincoln could not come. This was a disappointment to the Republicans, for they wanted their side of the question presented. In this dilemma, the students of Knox suggested

Mr. Blanchard, their president, to meet the emergency. This was agreed to, and Mr. Blanchard was invited and accepted.

Now Blanchard, though a brilliant talker with unlimited command of language, who could thrill and sway an audience as he pleased, was little equipped to meet so powerful and wily a political debater as Douglas. But he was a good historiographer, and kept track of the serpentine political record of his antagonist, and did not hesitate to meet him. He had a fine clear voice, and was a master in the use of cruel, keen-cutting sarcasm, and an adept in the art of ridicule. As against this, Douglas was no match:

The meeting was to be at Knoxville, the county seat of Knox, and at the appointed time a great crowd came from all parts of the county. When the men met, the arrangements of debate were quickly made. Douglas was to open with an hour. Blanchard to follow with an hour and a half, and Douglas to close with a half hour. Douglas' opening was satisfactory to the democrats, who were very much in the minority, and he sat down with complacent satisfaction, as they gave him round after round of applause. Blanchard now arose to take his coveted opportunity. After a few words explaining how he came into the situation, he took up the political record of Douglas and brought to light such a mass of incongruities, showed up his changing processes for self-aggrandizement, pointing out his selfish purposes in words of such torturing ridicule and scathing sarcasm, that the great crowd went wild with laughter and derision. For a short time, Douglas maintained a seeming composure. But as Blanchard went on with his avalanche of merciless lashing, "fierce as ten furies, terrible as hell," doubling him up so completely in a mesh of absurdities, he lost his temper; anger took complete possession of the man and he champed his teeth, frothed at the mouth, showing in every line of his face how deeply he was stirred. It was a castigation I never can forget.

When he arose to make reply, the whole outer man was distorted by the storm of passion within. I have never seen such an exhibition in any other public speaker before nor since. He began by saying, in his big, measured staccato tone of voice:

"Fellow Citizens—You have listened to what the reverend gentleman has said, and I will leave it to your judgment whether he has honorably met the question and made answer to the great principles I have laid down, or has made an infamous attempt to villify me." He then went on a tirade of browbeating, unreasonable in asperity, and interpolating the phrase, "the reverend gentleman," so frequently that it seemed undignified and foolish. In reply to Blanchard's charge of his changing political attitude he said, "A wise man sometimes changes his mind, but a fool never."

But to return from my digression. Lincoln and Douglas both had far-reaching voices. Lincoln's was high-keyed, penetrating and very distinct, while that of Douglas was deep and bellowing, and sometimes after long speaking, hoarse and indistinct. Lincoln was broad, deep and original. Douglas could not be so classed. He had a strong, forceful intellect, with great capacity to gather up from others and make use of the material in his way, to the greatest advantage. In supporting a question, he sought to discover all the weak points as well as the strong, so that he was rarely ever caught by a surprise. Long training and experience had made him one of the most formidable debaters of his time. So well did he understand every art of plausibility, every mystifying subtlety, and so familiar was he with every avenue to obscurity, that Lincoln once compared him to a cuttle-fish, which has no way of defense when pursued, save by ejecting a dark fluid, which so blackens the water that its enemy cannot see and it escapes in the darkness. No man in the country was so able to meet Lincoln as Douglas; and no man was better equipped to meet Douglas than Lincoln.

Mr. Douglas cannot be called a great orator, for he had none of the requisites in him to make one. But he was a great debater, a strong forceful man, and a leader of wonderful persuasive power. When rebellion brought into peril our unity, Stephen A. Douglas stood steadfastly loyal to his country and the last act of his life proved his uncompromising patriotism for which history will give him enduring honor.

Mr. Lincoln's oratory was winning and convincing, and the simple style of it unique and effective. It opened to my understanding a new kind of oratory, whose propelling force moved on a higher plane of reasoning and eloquence. There was an invincible power in its searching order, that cut right through the cunning sophistries of his opponent, upsetting every prop to his position. It was an overmastering oratory, that delighted and convinced.

This power of Mr. Lincoln to convince was accentuated in him to an amazing degree. His sure insight led him to see into and through every possible condition of every question presented to his mind. There was no subtlety or obscurity in the argument of his adversary that he could not penetrate. His mighty grasp of things and comprehension of them, with his divine gift of imagination, enabled him to clearly see the future and courageously point out the aspirations and needs of humanity. It was this power which led him to see the coming of the irrepressible conflict between freedom and slavery, and to forecast the destiny of this nation.

As time went on it began to appear that this man was the pilot who was to steer our nation over the shoals of threatening dissolution. The irritating threat of secession had been the whip of the South, to drive the North to yield to the demands of the slave power; and the patient North had conceded much. But now the time had come to call a halt.

The great Union leaders of the country met and called the convention of 1860 to nominate a man most sure to meet the impending crisis. The convention met in Chicago May 16. Here came together the most distinguished men in the Republican party, to deliberate and act in an emergency that called for the wisest statesmanship. The life of the nation was at stake, and the man who took the helm to guide and direct must be great in intellect, full of wisdom, far-seeing, patient, firm and of undoubted loyalty and patriotism; a man every way best fitted to fulfill this mission.

It was my great privilege to attend that convention, be present at all of its proceedings and see so many of the great Union leaders of the North, and hear them speak upon the

vital questions of the hour. Here the initial move took root to sweep human slavery from the register of the nation.

At the appointed time, the nominations were made. Lincoln and Seward were the leading favorites. It was a tremendous moment when the balloting began. Every one in that great "Wigwam" came under an oppressive burden of anxiety. All was still as a house of death; flesh, blood and muscle were writhing under the intensity of the strain. Then a voice calling the vote of states was heard. The first ballot resulted in no choice, and sent dismay into, and brought gloom over the Seward forces, for they had felt sure of the nomination of their candidate on the first ballot. Hope now manifested itself in eager action by the friends of Lincoln. The second ballot was called and passed without result, save that Lincoln was gaining. When the third ballot began, you could almost discern in the loaded air that "the hour had come." The stillness and attention was profound. As the call of states proceeded and it became more and more apparent that Lincoln was the coming man, ripples of satisfaction could be heard. When the last state announced its vote, Lincoln was two short of the nomination. Instantly Ohio changed four votes to Lincoln and his nomination was made. Then the pent-up energies of that vast assemblage burst forth in a whirlwind of acclaim. The scene was without compare—indescribable. Strong men wept, wrought up by an overpowering tempest of feeling. It left an impression never to be forgotten.

Abraham Lincoln was elected by the anti-slavery vote and the loyal Union voters of the North. Anticipating grave trouble, because of the inflammatory state of the Southern mind, the meeting of Congress in December, 1860, became an event of extraordinary interest and solicitude. On its assembling, the black spirit of secession began to show its disloyal attitude and brazenly to assert itself and unblushingly give utterances to treasonable designs. This unreasonable attitude of the South only served to bind together more closely the loyal North. It was deeply stirred, and the secessionists were warned that the day of compromises was passed, and that any

attempt to secede would be opposed by all the power of the government; that secession meant war. But notwithstanding this warning, the more violent advocates of secession began their leave-taking.

Soon the disloyal states, one by one, began to secede. It was indeed a trying time for all the loyal people of the country. Quincy took note of it, and responded, as I find on the records of the First Congregational Church the following entry in the handwriting of the Rev. S. Hopkins Emery:

"January 3rd, 1861. This day, appointed by proclamation of President Buchanan, as a day to be observed by the nation for fasting, humiliation and prayer in view of the secession of several of the Southern States from the Union, was religiously observed, by this Church in the lecture room, morning and evening. A day of solemn interest."

September 26, 1861, the following is entered upon the records of the church:

"This day was observed as a day of fasting and prayer, in accordance with the recommendation of President Lincoln; being a time of Civil War. The pastor preached from Isaiah 58:6, 'Is not this the fast that I have chosen, to loose the bands of wickedness, to undo the heavy burdens, and let the oppressed go free, and that ye break every yoke?' "

This was a very appropriate text when the life or death of a nation hung in the balance, and the freedom and rights of an oppressed race were at stake. This sermon was delivered by the Rev. S. Hopkins Emery, then pastor of the church.

When Abraham Lincoln entered upon his high duties as chief executive of the nation, there lay a task before him that might well appall the stoutest heart. An empty treasury, a scattered navy and our southern forts and defences practically made useless by the hand of treason, all this and more, confronted him. Lincoln at once saw the magnitude of his work. While many believed that the struggle would be short and even Seward had said that the rebellion would be over in ninety days, Lincoln knew better; and realized the full measure of his task and the tremendous responsibilities laid upon

him, and went courageously and comprehensively to the work. Once when the burden bore him near the point of breaking, he said to one of his generals: "You have no idea of the terrible weight of the care and sense of responsibility of this office of mine. If to reign in the lower regions is as hard as what I have to undergo here, I could but find it in my heart to pity even Satan himself." What disappointment and anguish he underwent in the earlier months of the war, because of the failures of his commanding generals, is a matter of history. McClellan worried him most of any. Meade won a splendid victory at Gettysburg, but his failure to annihilate Lee's army before it got across the Potomac, nearly broke his heart. Meade's opportunity was there to destroy the rebel forces and make himself one of the greatest generals of the age. Lincoln, in the flood of his disappointment, wrote him the following letter:

"You fought and beat the enemy. At least, his loss was as great as yours. He retreated, and you did not, as it seems to me, pressingly pursue him; but a flood in the river detained him till, by slow degrees, you were again upon him. You had at least 20,000 veteran troops directly with you and as many more raw ones within supporting distance, all in addition to those who fought with you at Gettysburg, while it was not possible he had received a single recruit, and yet you stood by and let the flood run down, bridges be built and the enemy move away at his leisure without attacking him. To have closed upon him would, in connection with our other late successes, have ended the war. As it is, the war will be prolonged indefinitely."

But Lincoln, with his great generous nature to plead against this severe arraignment, could not, after reflection, find heart to send the letter to his general—and did not. But when a few days later he saw Meade, he did say, after congratulating him upon his great victory: "But, Meade, it seems to me, you shooed the geese over the river!"

Among the men of Quincy not in the service behind the guns, no one man, I may say, was more conspicuously devoted

and so actively helpful among the soldiers during the dark days of the rebellion, especially the unfortunate ones, than the Rev. Samuel Hopkins Emery. As I look through the records of his activities in those years of our struggles in that war, I am amazed and wonder how flesh and blood could accomplish so much without breaking.

Mr. Emery became pastor of the First Congregational Church in 1855, preached his first sermon November 4, and was installed on December 12. Mr. Charles H. Bull was clerk at the time. In May, 1860, Mr. Bull resigned, "and the pastor (by his consent)," so the record reads, "was elected to fill the place vacated." Mr. Emery kept the church records from this time on through the war. Everything of interest connected with the church and its work, including its activities in the war, were faithfully recorded. It shows that forty members of the First Congregational Church and Society gave their services to the cause of their country. Every name is entered in the record book, in the handwriting of Mr. Emery, giving rank, company and regiment, with this notation: "No records (of the church) to be inserted (on these pages,) appropriated to the roll of members of the church and congregation, enlisted in our country's service to crush an unhalloved rebellion." In this list are many names of prominent men, well known in the early history of Quincy.

In his annual sermon for the year 1864 Mr. Emery made the following statement:

"I attended seventy-seven funerals, of these thirty-two were soldiers, twenty-four outside of my congregation, twenty-one my accustomed hearers or belonging to families waiting on my ministry." Added to this was his other church work, and the trying labors in the soldiers' hospitals. The death of every soldier was recorded, and the conditions and circumstances surrounding this earthly rite were placed on record with his own hand. For example, I quote an entry made February 21, 1862:

"This day, attended the funeral of Mr. William J. Dobson of the Twelfth Wisconsin Regiment, from Viola, Richland

County, Wisconsin, whose parents, brothers and sisters reside there. His mother is a professor of religion. A brother, member of the same company, walked with me to the grave. He and another military comrade were my only attendants. Sad, sad fruits of war. I was summoned a few days before to the hospital to attend a funeral, and through the carelessness of somebody, after my arrival, the body of the poor soldier, Evans by name, a member of the Tenth Illinois Cavalry, was hurried off to the grave, the same day he died; without prayer or Christian burial. He was only a private! and no relation near."

These words and many others I find, show how deeply and tenderly his thoughts were moving him constantly to action to ameliorate the condition of the unfortunate soldiers in the hospitals.

During the months of October and November, 1862, while the church was undergoing repairs, he was engaged on behalf of the Army Commission of St. Louis, in visiting the army in the Southwest, and also representing the Christian Commission of Philadelphia. At this time, he visited more than one hundred regiments; looked through fifteen general, and a large number of regimental hospitals and five large camps of contrabands at Memphis, Helena, Columbus, Jackson and Corinth. To perform all this was no light task. But his active mind and body, and his sympathetic heart made him tireless in his efforts to secure for the men in the field and hospital all good things possible for their comfort.

From January 10, 1863, to the close of the war, Mr. Emery was chaplain of the army hospital at Quincy, and was indeed the "good Samaritan" to the unfortunate inmates.

Quincy was quite a large rendezvous for troops. These were coming in and going out almost constantly. Ten regiments were organized here and sent to the front—the Sixteenth, Fiftieth, Seventy-eighth, Eighty-fourth, One Hundred and Nineteenth, One Hundred and Thirty-seventh, One Hundred and Thirty-eighth, One Hundred and Forty-eighth, One Hundred and Fifty-first, and the Twenty-ninth United States Colored—all infantry arm of the service.

Many of the sick, wounded, dying and dead were brought here from the armies in the field; some to convalesce, some to die and some to be buried. These were indeed years "that tried men's souls." But the loyal men and women of Quincy were equal to the full measure of the task laid before them, and never faltered in their courage and devotion. The wealthy men gave liberally and freely to the cause, and the women gave largely of their time and efforts to meet the needs and make comfortable our soldiers in hospital and field.

Thus it will be seen that Quincy was very prominent in all activities of the civil war. Men of national reputation were among her citizens; and these joined hands with the loyal and great spirits of the country to maintain the sacred unity of the nation.

But the sacrifice, the awful sacrifice and the burden of it, which this monstrous, hateful war laid upon the hearts of millions of loyal and once happy people, had put the nation into the deepest sorrow and mourning. And now, just at the time when the reaction was setting in because of the final triumph of right over wrong, and the joy of coming peace was filling the hearts of all, the same unruly spirit, wanton and brutal, thrust out its loathsome hand, and perpetrated the barbaric crime of assassination. And again the nation mourned.

I was at the time of this our crowning disaster, stationed with my company at Nashville, Tennessee, where we were quartered during the winter and spring of '64-'65. Here Thomas had met Hood on the 15th and 16th of December, and well nigh annihilated his army. Sherman had marched to the sea with little opposition, making clear the weakness of the Confederacy; Grant was moving to capture Lee, all of which gave hope and promise that the end was near. And now we were hourly looking for news of surrender.

On the morning of April 10, 1865, the anxious waiting was brought to rest by the glad news of the surrender. The end had come; and the joy of it brought out wild demonstrations of delight and shouts of victory from thousands of Union

soldiers encamped at Nashville. Immediately an order to fire a salute of fifty guns was issued to celebrate this great victory, and my battery had the honor of being selected to perform this service. My company occupied Fort Negley. This fort was situated on the highest point, a short distance south of the city, and was mounted with guns of heavy and light caliber, which covered all the southern approaches to the city.

We must celebrate, was the spontaneous sentiment of the loyal army and the loyal citizens of Nashville; and Saturday, the 15th of April, was fixed as the day to give expression to the exultation of triumph that took possession of us all; for it seemed that the winter of our discontent had gone, and the glorious summer-time of peace was come.

And so on the appointed day, Nashville put on her brightest robes to shine beautiful in this hour of the nation's joy. It was a rare spectacle of patriotic splendor; well fitting the occasion. The army was to march in grand review, accoutered as for war. It was a brilliant inspiring sight to see the different commands marching to take position in the great line of march. Bands of music, and fife and drum broke the air with soul-stirring music. The infantry and artillery were marching in separate columns. I was riding at the head of the column of artillery. When turning into College Street, to take the position assigned to us, I looked down the street and saw a horseman riding towards me at a rapid gallop. As he drew near, I recognized General Thomas' chief of artillery, and I noticed at once that he was moved by some deep and powerful emotion. When he reached my side he said, in a voice of deep intensity: "Have you heard the dreadful news?" I then realized that something terrible had happened, and halting my command, I replied excitedly, "No, what is it?" He replied, "President Lincoln and Secretary Seward were assassinated last night!" For the moment this appalling announcement so staggered me and benumbed my senses that I was speechless and reeled in my saddle, nearly overcome. It was a dreadful moment to meet, and the shock of it effected me the remainder of the day. I do not remember that

I gave utterance to a single word but rode silently down to the public square, where I met Governor Brownlow, Mr. Rodgers, president of the State Senate, and the speaker of the House of Representatives. "Parson" Brownlow had recently been inaugurated Governor of Tennessee. It was a gloomy meeting. The Governor was seated in his carriage, looking the embodiment of misery. His strong, honest face showed the marks of distress he felt within. In a low, faltering voice he gave me all the facts then known, and I passed on to learn more, if possible, at headquarters.

The rank and file were now getting hold of the dreadful news, and the glad acclaim of the morning soon subsided into subdued mutterings of resentful discontent. The beautiful flags, which had floated triumphantly in the breezes, were dropped to half-mast. Joy was turned to sorrow and hilarity to grief. Further proceeding in the program for the day was stopped, and the troops were sent back to their quarters. Minute guns were ordered to be fired until sundown; and the First Iowa and another battery at Fort Johnson were detailed to perform this service.

And now came a rallying from the first shock of this awful calamity, and with it a deeper sense of irreparable loss; and it awakened the deepest indignation, increasing as the hours passed on, till it reached the flood-gate of such intensity that many of the well-known southern citizens sought safety in hiding. Some, less cautious in speech, declared their satisfaction, and were shot dead on the spot by an outraged soldiery.

I remained in my quarters for most of the day, pondering over the possible consequences of this unexpected crisis at such a critical moment in the affairs of our nation.

Abraham Lincoln gone! This man of the hour! This man, who held in his hands a divine mission to humanity, to solve the problem of the unshackled bondsmen, and to finish the great task still remaining, to uplift and make a place for a ransomed people! Gone!

And this is the man, whose birthday all the people unite to honor every year. And for his deeds and for his humanity he will forever stand out the grandest figure in American history. His is the type of greatness that will endure, for he was the incarnation of human rights.

The Hero of the "Wreck of the Independence."

SOME INCIDENTS IN THE LIFE OF COLONEL A. F. RODGERS,
A VETERAN OF THE MEXICAN AND CIVIL WARS.

BY W. T. NORTON.

Alton, Illinois, October 14, 1914.

There is now living in the Upper Alton section of Alton a quiet, unassuming gentleman of handsome physique and soldierly bearing whose history is one of heroic achievement and patriotic adventure rarely equaled. Yesterday was the eighty-seventh anniversary of his birth and serves to recall certain leading events in his notable career. I refer to A. F. Rodgers, a veteran of the Mexican War, and late colonel of the Eightieth Illinois Volunteers in the Civil War. Of the four hundred soldiers who enlisted in Madison County for the Mexican War, Colonel Rodgers and Lem. Southard of Wanda, are the only survivors. Though on the sunset side of life Colonel Rodgers is still hale and strong, but is inconvenienced somewhat by impaired eyesight. His life partner of over fifty years still abides with him. They occupy a beautiful home on the site of the old Rodgers homestead established in 1834, where they live alone, their children having fared forth to homes of their own.

It seems fitting to recall some of the stirring and inspiring events of a career which exemplifies alike the spirit of militant manhood and patriotic service. In addition to events within my personal knowledge I am indebted to a record of incidents in her father's life made by Mrs. H. K. Barnett, Colonel Rodgers' daughter, and to later documents, for many of the facts in the following narration.

Colonel Andrew Fuller Rodgers was born October 13, 1827, in Howard County, Missouri. He was the son of Rev. Eben-

ezer and Permelia Rodgers. The former was a Baptist clergyman, a native of England, who came to America in 1818, and settled soon after in Howard County, where he married Permelia Jackson, a native of Tennessee, and a daughter of Captain John Jackson, who commanded a company at the battle of New Orleans in 1815. After their marriage they located on a farm, but the Rev. Rodgers devoted a part of his time to teaching and preaching. In 1834, when young Rodgers was seven years of age, the family removed to Illinois, locating on a farm that is now a part of the city of Alton. Here the Rev. Rodgers engaged actively in the laborious duties of a pioneer preacher and in advancing the cause of education, being one of the early trustees of Shurtleff College. In this environment young Rodgers grew up, alternately attending school and working on the farm. He was a student at Shurtleff where he had as classmates Hugh Murray, who became chief justice of California, and Lansing Mizner, who, also, became a California pioneer and one of its foremost statesmen.

In June, 1846, Colonel Rodgers, then a youth of 18, enlisted in Company E, Second Illinois Volunteers, under Colonel William H. Bissell, and proceeded with his regiment to Mexico where he endured many hardships and privations. He took part in the memorable battle of Buena Vista, February 23, 1847,, but passed through that bloody contest unharmed. In this battle Lieutenants Ferguson, Fletcher and Robbins of Alton, were killed, and Captain Baker mortally wounded. Colonel Rodgers' enlistment was for one year and after further service in Mexico he was mustered out in the summer of 1847 and returned home, almost a physical wreck from the sufferings of the campaign. A feature of the home-coming which he recalls with interest was the welcome to the returned Mexican soldiers by the citizens, which was a gala occasion, including a barbecue, grand banquet with patriotic toasts and addresses, where eloquence flowed essentially unconfined.

The winter after his return from Mexico he again entered Shurtleff, but the spirit of adventure remained with him and in 1849, in company with his brother John, he joined a party

of argonauts bound for the gold mines of the Pacific coast. After a long and arduous trek across the plains, enlivened by many exciting incidents and encounters with Indians, the party arrived in California, the trip occupying three months, where the Rodgers brothers engaged in mining with varying success. Tiring, at length, of mining the colonel went to Sacramento, intending to return home, but changing his plans, became a deputy sheriff under Ben. McCulloch. In this capacity he passed through many stirring scenes in the continuous battle for law and order in a turbulent community where lynch law had previously been the method of regulating society, and where the colonel's nerve was often put to a severe test but never failed him. In the fall of 1851, the brothers decided to return home. John had \$5,000 to exhibit to his parents as the result of his mining operations, but the colonel had not been so fortunate, having lost money through generous assistance to others.

After a brief visit home the colonel decided to return to California and, accompanied by five Upper Alton friends, started again for the land of gold, going by way of the Isthmus. After crossing to the Pacific coast they embarked on the ill fated steamer "Independence," which sailed from San Juan del Sur, February 16, 1853. A few days later the ship struck a rock off the coast of Margarita Island and immediately began to sink. This occurred early in the morning when most of the passengers were asleep. At first the passengers were assured by the ship's officers that there was no danger, but suddenly fire broke out from the engine room and spread rapidly over the doomed vessel. Then ensued a panic among the passengers that baffles description. The life-boats were few and inadequate. Some that were lowered were swamped; others reached the shore with frenzied seamen and passengers clinging to the sides. Many who could find no place in the boats jumped overboard and attempted to swim ashore. Soon the surface of the sea was dotted with the heads of the unfortunates. Some reached the shore and others were swept out to sea. The scene was one of unspeakable horror

and anguish. In less than an hour 150 of the 400 passengers of the Independence had found a watery grave. In this dire calamity, Colonel Rodgers proved the hero of the wreck and many owed their lives to his coolness and courage. Grouped on deck at the point farthest removed from the encroaching fire, was a company of men, women and children, including the families of Judge Tarr of California, and of a Mr. Watson, I believe from Pennsylvania, all prominent people. Fifteen feet below them, rising and falling on the waves, was the last life-boat. To leap into it imperiled not only those therein, but the persons jumping, and was a practically impossible feat for women and children. Colonel Rodgers solved the difficulty. Climbing over the ship's side on to the gunwale, he held on by thrusting one leg through a hawser hole, thus leaving his arms free. In that position the captain passed the women and children over to him and he lowered them safely into the boat. As the overloaded boat pushed away the colonel climbed back on deck. One child, almost an infant, was left in its father's arms. The colonel seized it and tossed it into the receding boat. It fortunately alighted unharmed almost in its mother's arms, who was shrieking to have it saved. It was little Elsie Watson, the youngest of a family of four daughters and a son. The eldest was a beautiful girl of sixteen, named Ella, of whom more anon. Both the Tarr and Watson families have, of late years, been connected with a series of remarkable reunions between the shipwrecked survivors. It will be noted that, during this scene, the colonel could easily have saved himself, but with the rare unselfishness that has always characterized his life, his only thought was the rescue of others. After this last boat had pushed off there remained on deck only Colonel Rodgers, Captain Sampson, Judge Tarr and son, Horace, Mr. Watson and son. The flames were all about them and the only refuge was the sea. Judge Tarr entreated Colonel Rodgers to save his son, saying he, Tarr, could not swim. Mr. Watson made the same request for his son. The one asking first had the prior claim. Taking the boy on his arm, the colonel slipped down a rope into the

water and, after a desperate struggle through the breakers, reached the shore too exhausted to pull himself and his burden upon the rocks, but his Upper Alton friends, who had landed safely and been watching for him, here came to his aid and both were saved. Of the others on deck who followed the colonel, Captain Sampson and Mr. Watson reached the shore. Judge Tarr and Mr. Watson's son were drowned. Just before Rodgers reached the shore some drowning wretch under water seized hold of his heel and pulled him under, but he was saved by the sock coming off, he having left his shoes on the ship.

The island on which the shipwrecked mariners were landed was a desolate waste, devoid of vegetation and as waterless as a desert. The beach was strewn with the bodies of the dead cast ashore. The scenes of horror were indescribable. Husbands and wives suddenly separated by death; children weeping for their parents; parents for their children. The bodies of the dead were collected by the survivors and buried on the beach, but many of the lost never came ashore, but were washed out to sea to become the prey of sharks. For three days the half-clad passengers and crew remained on the island without food, water or shelter, suffering agonies from hunger, thirst and cold until, through the exertions of Colonel Rodgers and others, relief was obtained. They tramped across the rocky island (the colonel with his feet wrapped in rags) a distance of several miles, to Magdalena Bay, where they hailed some whaling ships. The seamen at once came to the rescue. The sufferers were conveyed to the ships and a month later were landed in San Francisco. There the passengers separated, going to their several destinations. The colonel and those he had rescued lost track of each other, the former going at once to the mines. Through removals and the failure of mails they knew nothing of each other's whereabouts for nearly sixty years, until brought together again by a series of the strangest coincidences imaginable.

The colonel remained in California until 1854, when he received news of the death of his father, and returned to Alton. The Watsons remained in California for some years and then

returned east, with the exception of the oldest daughter, Ella, who married Hon. Lansing Mizner, and remained there. Mr. Mizner was a step-son of General James Semple, United States senator from Illinois. Mrs. Judge Tarr and son Horace eventually returned to their old home in Missouri, the latter being the boy with whom the colonel swam ashore.

After returning home Colonel Rodgers resumed the quiet life of a farmer and in May, 1860, was married to Jane F. Delaplain, member of a prominent Godfrey family, who still remains the loved companion of his long life. In 1862, responding to the call of his country, the colonel raised nearly three companies of soldiers in Madison County, and was assigned to the Eightieth Regiment, Illinois Volunteers, of which command he was elected lieutenant colonel. A few weeks later the regiment was engaged in the battle of Perryville, the fifty-second anniversary of which has just been celebrated at Sparta by a regimental reunion. Owing to the retirement of the colonel in this battle, Lieutenant Colonel Rodgers was left in command of the regiment until struck in the head by a fragment of shell and thrown from his horse. He was picked up unconscious and reported dead. However, he proved very much alive. Under the care of his brother, the assistant surgeon of the regiment, he soon rallied at the hospital and recovered. Then followed a period of active service in various fields until the Eightieth was assigned to the command of General A. D. Straight, and participated in the ill-fated campaign known as "Straight's raid." After a victorious march through a part of Alabama and Georgia, inflicting much damage on the enemy, the command was finally surrounded by a superior force and compelled to surrender. The prisoners were conveyed first to Atlanta, and then the officers were transferred to Libby prison in Richmond. Here they remained for nearly a year and were then taken to Macon, thence to Charleston, where Colonel Rodgers and other officers were placed under the fire of Federal batteries. Hearing of this, our government retaliated by putting fifty Confederate officers, whom it held, in a similar position. When this was

done the Confederates had a change of heart and agreed to an exchange of prisoners. The Union officers were placed on a steamer and conveyed to New York from whence the colonel, after reporting, returned home in the fall of 1864. After a brief rest, he prepared to rejoin his regiment, but was ordered to report to General Rosecrans at St. Louis. By request of that officer he recruited the 144th Regiment and was offered its command, but declined, preferring to return to his regiment, to the full colonelcy of which he had been promoted while in prison. However, his health had been so impaired by the sufferings and privations of prison life that he was at length obliged to resign his commission.

Again taking up the peaceful life of a farmer, after his tempestuous career, he became active in civil and political life, and one of the most prominent and popular citizens of the county. In 1870 he was elected to the Legislature on the Democratic ticket and made an enviable record for ability in the discharge of his legislative duties at Springfield. At home he was active in county fairs and farmers' institutes and other measures for the advancement of agriculture. Much of his time, of late years, has been devoted to the upbuilding of the Piasa Chautauqua, of which he was a director. He built a cottage there and has long made it his summer home. In his present hale and honored old age, the retrospect of his military and civic achievements must bring to him much of pleasure and satisfaction.

And now I come to the relation of a series of coincidences that have a parallel only in the pages of romance. I have told briefly of the wreck of the Independence and of the heroism of Colonel Rodgers in saving many lives, and of the separation of the colonel and those he had rescued from a watery grave. Separated by time and distance, by our hero's roving life after the wreck, and then by the cataclysm of the Civil War, they had known nothing of each other for nearly sixty years. He had heard, incidentally, that his old friend and comrade, Lansing Mizner, had married a Miss Ella Watson, but was not certain that she was the young girl he had lowered

into the life-boat from the burning deck. Nor did he know of the subsequent careers of the Watson and Tarr families. And here comes in the incident that led to the reunion of the survivors of the Independence. A few years ago, the Rev. Henry Watson Mizner of St. Louis, son of Lansing Mizner and Ella Watson, read in his morning paper of a meeting of survivors of the Mexican War in Alton. Visiting our city later on clerical business, he asked for the address of any old Mexican soldiers in Alton to inquire if they remembered his father, Lansing Mizner at the battle of Buena Vista. He was directed to Colonel Rodgers. When the two met and Mr. Mizner had introduced himself as the son of Lansing Mizner, the Colonel asked if it was true that his visitor's father had married Ella Watson. He was answered affirmatively, but the inquirer could scarcely believe that Mr. Mizner was the son of the girl he had last seen during the terrible scenes related above. The clerical guest was equally impressed by the unexpected outcome of his call. He had known from childhood of the wreck of the Independence and heard from his mother's lips the story of the heroic young man to whom so many owed their lives. It was hard for him to realize that the stalwart veteran before him was the "Mr. Rodgers" of whose bravery he had often heard. Needless to say that the interview was a most interesting one to both parties. Several months later Mrs. Ella Watson Mizner, on a visit to her son in St. Louis, stopped at Alton and visited at the home of Colonel Rodgers, after letters of mutual congratulation had passed between them.

But there is another strange coincidence connected with the lives of Colonel Rodgers and the young lad, Horace Tarr, with whom he swam from the wreck of the Independence. He had lost all knowledge of the boy and supposed him long since dead. But it seems that young Tarr, after the return with his mother to the States, had gone to relatives in New England. He, too, had lost all knowledge of both Colonel Rodgers and of his friends, the Watsons. At the time the war broke out he was a student at Yale University. Although under age

he had enlisted, and served through the Civil War, coming out at the age of twenty with the rank of captain. He engaged in manufacturing after the war in New York, Chicago and his home city, Philadelphia. He became a man of wealth and influence. His business required him to make frequent trips to Europe. On a late voyage he became acquainted with another son of Mrs. Ella Watson Mizner, who was a fellow passenger. Their conversation drifted one evening to the subject of California, and Captain Tarr spoke of his having been shipwrecked on his voyage to that State in his boyhood. "What was the name of the ship?" asked Mr. Mizner. "The Independence," was the reply. "Why, my mother was on that ship," exclaimed Mr. Mizner. And then came the story of the wreck as Captain Tarr knew it from experience and as Mr. Mizner knew it from his mother's relation. This revelation was as unexpected and startling as was that between Colonel Rodgers and the Rev. Mizner. Through his chance acquaintance, Captain Tarr learned that the "Mr. Rodgers" who had saved his life was still living and a resident of Alton. The news gave him immense gratification. On his return to America he immediately called on Mrs. Mizner at her residence on Long Island, and the reunion of the shipwrecked companions of sixty years previous was a most pleasant one. Captain Tarr also at once opened correspondence with Colonel Rodgers, and his letter was a beautiful tribute of gratitude and remembrance. The colonel, he said, had always, through his subsequent life, been his ideal of a hero. He wrote that he would, at the earliest opportunity, visit his rescuer and express his gratitude in person. This visit he paid last fall to the mutual gratification of the colonel and himself.

And now at the opening of his eighty-seventh year, the people among whom he dwells, greet Colonel Rodgers with renewed expressions of gratitude for the life he has lived, for the heroism it has exemplified, and the honor it has conferred upon his country. May the remaining years of his life be many and all filled with sweetness and light.

General James Shields.

DISCOURSE BY ARCHBISHOP IRELAND, ON THE OCCASION OF THE
UNVEILING OF THE STATUE OF GENERAL JAMES SHIELDS
IN THE CAPITOL OF MINNESOTA, OCTOBER 20, 1914.

To James Shields, the soldier, the statesman, the jurist, honor is paid by the citizenship of Minnesota. A monument to him is enthroned in the hall of the Capitol of the State, there to perpetuate his name and memory, to the intent that coming generations may know him, and, knowing him, emulate in the service of humanity and of country his deeds of noble and disinterested patriotism and valor.

No unusual occurrence is it in America that a monument be built to pay honor to James Shields. In the Hall of Fame, beneath the dome of the Capitol of the nation in Washington, there stands his figure, placed there by the State of Illinois, when it was summoned to name to America's admiring vision two of its most distinguished sons. A statue, also, has been erected to him by the State of Missouri in the public square of the city of Carrollton. Minnesota may well, without fear or peril of blame, do as its sister-states, Illinois and Missouri, have done—extol the fame of "the Jurist, the Statesman, the Soldier," James Shields—and do so, with especial joyousness, inasmuch as at one period of his career he was a citizen and a loyal servant of our commonwealth.

From 1855 to 1860 James Shields claimed Minnesota as his home. While commissioner of the Federal Land Office in Washington, he had learned of the fertility of our fields and the salubriousness of our climate, and had resolved, that, when freed from the toils of public office, he would draw hither colonists from the ranks of his fellow-Irishmen in the Eastern

States and in Ireland itself, less likely to find elsewhere than in Minnesota peace and prosperity. He became one of the proprietors and founders of what is now the flourishing city of Faribault, and thence sent far and wide invitations to settlement in the neighboring districts. The fruits of his labors as a colonizer are the townships of Shieldsville, Erin, Kilkenny, Montgomery, in our counties of Rice and Le Sueur, where reside the hundreds of industrious and wealthy farmers, of whose good American citizenship their Celtic names give sure guarantee. When the first legislature of the newly-organized State of Minnesota convened in 1858, it chose as its representatives in the Senate of the United States Henry M. Rice and James Shields—the continent-wide fame of the latter commending him to the electors in lieu of more immediate labors in Minnesota itself. As the result of the drawing of lots between the new senators, James Shields took to himself the short term of two years. This expired, the majority in the State Legislature meanwhile having changed its political coloring, he ceased his service in Washington, and shortly afterwards sought a new home in California.

James Shields was the Irishman and the American—the Irishman by birth, temper and education, the American by loyalty and service—the Irishman and the American to a typical degree. His whole career is summed up in those words, the Irishman and the American.

I give the outlines of his life. He was born in Ireland in 1806 of honorable and respected lineage. His direct ancestor, with four sons, fought on the losing side in the battle of the Boyne—one of those sons later joining the army of Spain and there rising from one honor to another until finally he was commissioned the captain-general of Cuba. An immediate uncle of our hero was a soldier in America's Revolutionary War and in that of 1812. James decidedly sprung from a family in which the fear of the battlefield was unknown. In his native isle he received, mainly through the tutorship of another uncle, a priest who had been a professor in the College of Maynooth, a liberal education. At the age of seventeen, he

emigrated from Ireland in search of fortune in other lands. Arrived in America, he first adopted a sea-faring life, afterwards serving as a soldier in the Seminole War, thence pushing westward to Kaskaskia, at the time the principal city of Illinois. There he was the school-teacher, the lawyer, and quickly the office-holder. He served four years in the State Legislature, was elected State auditor, and in 1843 succeeded Stephen A. Douglas as justice of the Supreme Court of Illinois. Two years later he was named by President James K. Polk, commissioner of the Land Office in Washington. This office he resigned to become the brigadier-general of volunteers, to be soon breveted major-general in the Mexican War. The war over, he was named by President Polk governor of the newly-organized Territory of Oregon—a position, however, which he did not accept—a higher distinction coming to him from the State of Illinois. Illinois chose him as its representative in the Senate of the United States, where he served the full term of six years. In 1855 he was in Minnesota, the colonizer and its representative in the Senate of the United States. The outbreak of the Civil War found him a resident of California. At once he buckled on his warrior sword, and was appointed by President Lincoln brigadier-general of volunteers. In 1863 he resigned his commission in the army, owing to misunderstanding with the secretary of war, Mr. Stanton. Missouri now became his home. Here he was adjutant-general of the State and later was chosen again to membership in the Senate of the United States, occupying the seat vacated through the death of Senator Bogy. Later he filled two terms in the State Legislature. The last years of his life were spent in cultivating a modest farm near Carrollton, in Missouri, and giving lectures in different parts of the country in aid of charitable and religious works. He died in 1879—leaving to his wife and children all that he was able to leave to them, as the pecuniary result of his many years of civil and militant office-holding—his few acres of farmland, the diamond-studded swords given him, one by the State of South Carolina, the other by the State of Illinois,—and his blessing.

A wonderful career, that of James Shields, in the picturesque of its varieties, in the confidences reposed in him by his fellow-Americans from Illinois to Washington City, from Minnesota to Missouri, in the enthusiasms his name everywhere was wont to evoke; and wonderful, equally so, in the talents he displayed wherever the call to office placed him, magnificently so, in the martial skill and bravery of which his sword was ever the token upon fields of gore and glory. In picturesqueness it is seldom equalled, in the fortunes of other heroes—though so many and so illustrious—in the annals of America. Only recall the chief headlines in the narrative of his career—Soldier and Statesman; Jurist and Orator; Legislator in the chief cities of two states; senator of the United States from three of its commonwealths; soldier in three American wars.

Fellow Americans, we announce a noble name, when that of James Shields is spoken: we glorify a noble memory when we fling out his figure to the gratitude and the admiration of Americans of today, of Americans of tomorrow.

To what do we attribute the manifold honors, bedecking the years in the career of James Shields?

It is plain from the record that James Shields was no intriguer in politics, no shrewd, insidious wire-puller. He was ignorant of the arts of combinations and machineries. He was the single-minded and the open-tongued citizen. He simply showed himself as he was, willing to take what was offered, unwilling, unable even, to plan for favor or preferment. He was the old-fashioned knight, without fear, but, also, without reproach. Nor, as distinction of office came, was he cunning in schemes to retain it. He did his duty, regardless of consequences, regardless of the dictates of the political party that had entrusted him with power, bidding friends and foes to judge his deeds on their bare desert. At all times, and in all stations, he was James Shields to be taken, or to be pushed aside, for what he was, for what he was believed to be.

To what, then, is due his career? To personal character and qualifications; to value of service rendered whatever the posi-

tion to which he was lifted; to the willingness of America to recognize and reward merit, wherever merit is discernible.

Shields was the good man. His private life was above reproach. No weakness was his in the use of drink; no moral stain ever darkened his escutcheon. In him deep religious conviction begot personal and social virtues, and brightened their uses and practices. I might, perhaps, blame the impetuosity of a moment which led him to the brink of a duel with a famed citizen, Abraham Lincoln. Let the false notions of honor prevailing at the time excuse the one and the other.

Shields was the gentleman, in manner polished and refined; in the maintenance of principle, the soul itself of honor and integrity. A base proposal would have at once awakened in him indignant ire. To give service, to friend or to foe, was the imperious dictate of his code of chivalry.

We read of the typical Irish gentleman. That was Shields, warm Celtic blood ever coursing in his veins, kingly Irish traditions ever ruling heart and head. He had the Celtic faults—he was emotional, maybe now and then too quick in decision, too impatient, perhaps, for his own welfare, too much of a rover and a seeker of new things. But, at times those very faults served him well, as when his sword was brandished on the battlefield. And with Celtic faults he had all the Celtic virtues. Brave he was and valorous, generous of gift and service, the high-tempered knight, whose flashing passage across the ranks of fellow-men sheds over our world of dull matter and selfish plodding the sunshine of uplifting poetry, the sweetness of the supernal life.

Shields was the scholar. His early liberal education served him well, and continuous study through the years increased its brilliancy and power. And, of course, he was the orator, holding as charmed victims of his fiery phrase and his orphic voice no less the sages of legislative and senatorial halls than the ruder and less-thinking multitude of voters of Kaskaskia, Vandalia and Springfield.

Rushed from one occupation to another, from one political office to another, he was at home, whatever the duties assigned

to him. His talents were most varied in kind. As lawyer and as justice of the Supreme Court of Illinois, he had his reward in the genial companionship and the esteem of the great men, of whom Illinois was at the time the plentiful parent, and all America the proud beneficiary—Abraham Lincoln, John M. Palmer, E. B. Washburne, Stephen T. Logan, to name but the few. As auditor of the State of Illinois, he wrested from confusion and uncertainty its financial budget, and placed it on a secure and enviable foundation. In legislative halls he was the skilled debater, the magnetic speaker, the promoter of whatever was wise and just, himself the author of several useful and far-reaching measures. He was in Washington in the days of Webster, Clay, Calhoun, Sumner, Jefferson Davis, Breckinridge. In no way was Shields below the exalted standard then set to the law-makers of America. I note but a few of the famed issues, amid which he was the consistent champion of righteous patriotism—that of allotment of free homes on the lands of the national domain to soldiers of the Mexican War, and to actual settlers; that of opposition to the extension of slavery into newly organized states; that of the preservation of the nation as one and indivisible. His own party was opposed to him on the question of the extension of slavery. The admission of California to statehood was the occasion. Shields' greatest speech entered into the debate. I quote a passage, showing not only his firmness of resolve with regard to the extension of slavery, and also his prophetic view of things to come, of things that are today. "Sir, they are laying the foundations of a great empire on the shores of the Pacific—a mighty empire, an empire that at some future day will carry your flag, your commerce, your arts and your arms into Asia, and through China, Hindustan and Persia into Western Europe. Talk about carrying slavery there, of imposing such a blight upon that people, of withering their strength, and paralyzing their energies by such an institution! No, Sir, such a thing was never intended by God and will never be permitted by man." As to the perpetuation of the Union, his voice always rose loud amid the threats of secession then thundering

through senate and chamber—always proclaiming that secession would be the blackest of crimes, the most stupid of follies, that never should America permit or endure it.

Always James Shields was the truest of patriots, the most earnest and loyal of Americans. Country was his idol. To country he gallantly sacrificed personal interest, dictate of party, hope and prospect of popular applause and approval. And his patriotism was of purest alloy. It is the undoubted and indubitable fact. From every office, of the many held by him, at one time or another, under the gift of one state or of another, Shields always went back to private life with clean hands—poor in the possession of all emoluments, save that of honor and faithful service.

But, whatever his other achievements, it is the field of war where James Shields is to be seen at his best. There his Celtic nature bursts forward in special efflorescence. Above all else he is the soldier. As the soldier, especially, we salute him, we honor him. All the virtues of the soldier are in him in plenary apportionment—skill of strategy, firmness of disciplinary mastership, magic power of control of troops, undaunted courage, a dash in attack that bewilders, an endurance of pain and fatigue that secures victory when defeat is most threatening. The vanguard is always his coveted place, there brandishing wildly his sword, compelling by sheer magnetism of example others to follow his lead. Wounded—he was wounded almost in every engagement—he still fights on, so long as strength to move remains. Compelled to retire, he frets like the caged lion, until again he had leaped into the saddle. Warriors of Napoleon, Ney, Murat, McDonald—how fittingly Shields should have ridden with them! I must not tarry in details. Let praise from General Scott suffice. In his report of the battle of Cerro Gordo, the commander-in-chief writes: "General Shields, a commander of activity, zeal and talent, is I fear, if not dead, mortally wounded." Later he says: "Shields' brigade bravely assaulting the left, carried the rear battery (five guns) on the Jalapa road, and added materially in the rout of the enemy." And again: "The

brigade so gallantly led by General Shields, and after his fall by Colonel Baker, deserves commendation for fine behavior and success."

Scarcely convalescent, Shields is again on his charger in the march to the city of Mexico—always the undaunted soldier. In the battle of Contreras, "Shields," says General Scott, "by the wise disposition of his brigade and gallant activity, contributed much to the general results. He held masses of cavalry and infantry, supported by artillery, in check below him, and captured hundreds, with one general (Mendoza) of those fled from above." "At Churnbusco," I still quote General Scott, "Shields concentrated the division about a hamlet and determined the attack in front. The battle was long, hot and varied; but ultimately success crowned the zeal and gallantry of our troops ably directed by their distinguished commander, General Shields." At Chapultepec, his horse was killed under him; Shields fought on foot, bareheaded, in shirt sleeves, leading his brigade, sword in hand. Yet another wound, but no cessation of rush and combat. Shields' command led the van into the city of Mexico and first planted the Stars and Stripes on the walls of the Belen Gate.

Came the great war—the war for the salvation of the Union. Shields, a resident of California, rushed across the continent, joyous to be again a soldier. He was commissioned brigadier and assigned to the Shenandoah Valley. At Winchester he met Stonewall Jackson, who was fated there to meet under the blow of our own hero his only defeat. Shields again was wounded; much of the engagement he directed from his blood-stained cot in the rear of his command; Colonel Kimball, who led the final charge, reported, after the victory, that in all details he carried out the plan and directions of his leader. Shields' division alone had confronted Jackson's much larger army, and had won the victory. If later at Fort Republic, Jackson did not receive another severe defeat, it was because orders given by General Shields to burn the bridge across Aquia Creek, for some unexplained reason, had not been obeyed. This the testimony of General Oates, an officer under

Stonewall Jackson, speaking at the unveiling of Shields' statue in the Capitol at Washington: "Had General Shields' orders been obeyed, there was no escape for Jackson." The orders obeyed, the bridge burnt, one of the most decisive victories of the war should have been gained by General Shields.

General Shields resigned from the army March 28, 1863. I take his act to have been a mistake. He and the secretary of war, Mr. Stanton, were not in accord. Shields should have borne with patience Mr. Stanton's displeasure and gone forward in spite of temporary opposition, gone whither his merits bade him go, forward to greater victories and higher rewards. It was a mistake of his Celtic temperament, to which we must grant indulgence, in view of the deeds of glory, of which elsewhere it was the generous prompter.

General Shields is the soldier of three wars. He barely missed being the soldier of four wars. While a resident of Minnesota he heard of an Indian outbreak near the southern border line of the State. Quickly his appeal echoed through Faribault and Shieldsville; a troupe of his Irish colonists rallied around him, with whatever arms they could gather together. Soon General Shields and his braves were on the field of strife, but, alas, for his expectation of a fourth war, peace had already been proclaimed.

So, when building a monument to James Shields, we have built it to the soldier, General Shields. Have you done well, Companions of the Loyal Legion, Comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic, in setting up before the eyes of the present and future generations, in Minnesota's Hall of Fame, the man who rushed to war, in defence of country's rights, and country's honor? Most decidedly so. Peace is the ideal condition of human society; all things, even war itself, must tend to peace. But God avert from America the ruin of its commonwealth, the plunder of its territory, the dishonor to its flag from which war alone could have wrested it. Rather war, a hundred times, than evils such as those. Never do we know when menace may be nigh; never, consequently, must America's sons be void of the martial spirit, which bids America

ever be free, ever secure, ever honored and respected. The names of our military heroes are safeguards of patriotism; their memories perennial fountains of its life and vigor.

Another factor in the career of General Shields was America itself. America gave to him inspiration and blessed his labor. America rewarded his merits.

General Shields was by birth an Irishman, by religion a Catholic. By life-long and most loyal service, by the oft-offered sacrifice of his blood, he was the American. Never did the Star Spangled Banner look down upon more sincere and braver patriotism than that which ignited the heart and electrified the sword of General James Shields. America put faith in the plighted troth and the deeds of General Shields; and accepted him into the fulness of sonship, according to him all opportunities, all rights, all privileges within the gift of the Star Spangled Banner. General Shields was the citizen of America, it was all that he should have desired, all that he could have needed. To himself, to fall or to stand. Right nobly did he stand.

Now and then whispers pass through the air that men like to General Shields in birthplace and in religious belief are not the truest of Americans. Such whispers are the vilest of falsehoods. In contradiction, we evoke into speech the battlefields reddened by the armies of America, the lakes and oceans furrowed by its navies; we evoke into speech the monument erected this day, within the Capitol of Minnesota, to the name and the fame of General James Shields.

Back again, General Shields, to Minnesota, back with the memories of your services to Minnesota itself, with the glories in other states of the Union—back with the triumphant flags of Cerro Gordo and of Winchester—back, the true and loyal son and servant of the Republic of the United States of America. Our welcome—the welcome of our admiration and of love—is yours.

Statue of Gen. James Shields Dedicated at Carrollton, Mo.

The statue erected in the court house yard in Carrollton, Missouri, to the memory of General James Shields, the only man who ever represented three states—Illinois, Minnesota, and Missouri—in the United States Senate, was unveiled November 12, 1914, with elaborate and impressive ceremonies.

The statue was erected through an appropriation of \$10,000 passed by the last Missouri Legislature, through the efforts of State Senator William G. Busby. The governor appointed the following named Carrollton citizens as a committee to select the statue and superintend its erection: H. C. Brown, H. J. Wilcoxson and Edward A. Dickinson.

The committee selected the model made by Frederick C. Hibbard of Chicago, and let the contract to him for \$9,000. The statue is eight and one-half feet high on a base nine and one-half feet high, making a total height of eighteen feet. A monument over the grave of General Shields was erected in 1913 in St. Mary's cemetery in Carrollton. Special trains carried people from several states, including a detachment of Federal troops stationed at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

A statue of General Shields was unveiled October 20, 1914, in the new Capitol of Minnesota at St. Paul, it being a duplicate of the one in Carrollton.

A Revolutionary Soldier and Some of His Family.

BY G. FRANK LONG.

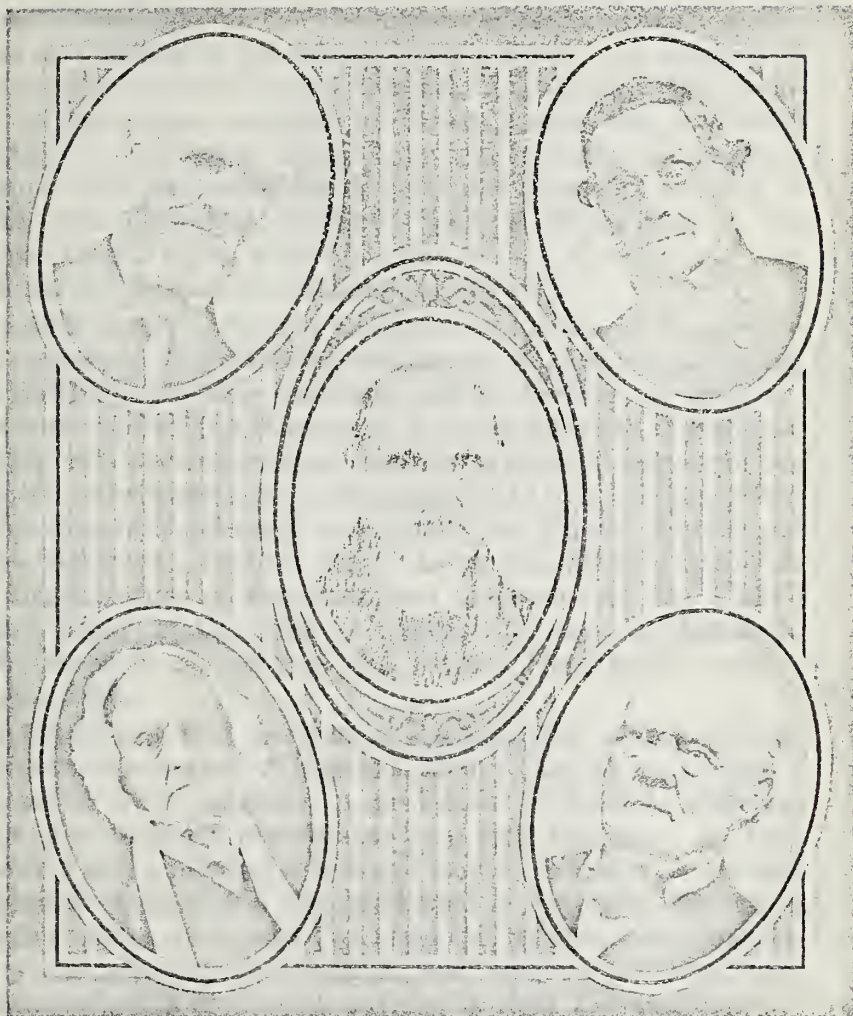
Moses Long, of Hopkinton, New Hampshire, soldier, was a son of Enoch Long of West Newbury, Massachusetts. He was born at West Newbury, October 16, 1760, and died at Hopkinton, New Hampshire, March 3, 1848. He enlisted in the Third Massachusetts Infantry, known as the Cape Ann Regiment, in 1777, served under General Gates until Burgoyne's surrender, and later with General Washington in New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. He endured the hardships of Valley Forge and was a member of Washington's bodyguard at Trenton. In 1780 his term of enlistment expired and he returned to his father's family, who during his absence had moved to Hopkinton, New Hampshire. On July 17, 1783, Moses Long was married to Lucy, youngest daughter of Captain Stephen Harriman, of that town.

Of this union thirteen children were born, six of whom became residents of Illinois, were prominent in her history and also in the service of the United States.

Stephen Harriman Long, the oldest son, and perhaps the most noted, was born at Hopkinton, New Hampshire, December 30, 1784. He was graduated at Dartmouth College in 1809, and became a teacher. In December, 1814, he entered the corps of engineers of the United States Army as a second lieutenant and soon became assistant professor of mathematics at the United States Military Academy at West Point. In 1816 he was transferred to the topographical engineers with the brevet rank of Major.

From 1818 to 1824, he was engaged in the exploration and surveying expeditions which made him famous. The first of

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Center, MOSES LONG.

Upper left
MAJOR GEORGE W. LONG.
Lower left
ABIGAIL LONG COLBY

Upper right
COLONEL STEPHEN HARRIMAN LONG
Lower right
ENOCH LONG

P

these were explorations between the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains. One of the highest summits of these mountains was named in his honor, Long's Peak. An account of this expedition from notes of Stephen H. Long and other members of the party, compiled by Edwin James, was published in 1823. In 1823-1824, Major Long was in charge of an expedition to the sources of the Mississippi River, an account of which was published, entitled "Long's Expedition to the Source of St. Peter's River, Lake of the Woods, etc.," by William H. Keating at Philadelphia in 1824.

In 1826 Major Long was made brevet colonel of topographical engineers. From 1827 to 1830 he was engaged in surveying the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and he became, in 1834, engineer-in-chief of the Western & Atlantic Railroad in Georgia. During this service he introduced a system of curves in the location of railroads and a new species of truss bridges, afterwards generally adopted throughout the United States, and given his name. In 1838 Major Long was made a major in the organization of topographical engineers of the United States Army, and in 1861 he became the chief of that body with the rank of colonel. He retired from active service June 1, 1863.

Colonel Long was married in Philadelphia, March 3, 1819, to Martha Hotchkiss. Their son, Henry Clay Long, became a celebrated civil engineer. A grandson, William L. Breckinridge, also attained prominence as a civil engineer. In 1829 Colonel Long published a railroad manual, which was the first original treatise of the kind published in America. He was a member of the American Philosophical Society and other literary and scientific associations, and was the author of various historical and scientific articles in their transactions.

After his retirement from the army he resided at Alton, Illinois. He was a member and an official of St. Paul's Episcopal Church of Alton. He died in Alton September 4, 1864, and is buried in the city cemetery at that place.

Sarah Long, the oldest daughter of Moses Long, and sister of Colonel Stephen H. Long, married Dr. Henry Lyman, a

celebrated physician of Warner, New Hampshire, whom she outlived. She visited Illinois twice, and died in Lawrence, Massachusetts. On her first visit to Illinois, about 1846, she was accompanied by her father. He was anxious to see the State which was the chosen home of so many of his sons.

Moses Long, Jr., M.D., located at Rochester, N. Y., and was eminent in his profession. He visited Illinois and St. Louis, and died at his home.

Enoch Long, Jr., captain in the War of 1812, was the first of the Long family to locate at Upper Alton (1819). He established the second Sunday school in the State. His occupations varied, being at times contractor, commercial, cooper, lumberman and lead mining. He was chosen as captain of the Lovejoy Defenders in 1837. His last home was Sabula, Iowa.

Abigail Long, second daughter, was married to James Colby of Warner, New Hampshire, and came to Illinois in 1850, locating on a farm adjoining that of her brothers on the Grafton Road, in Madison County, where she died. Her eldest daughter, Sarah L. Colby, became an eminent teacher of Illinois and St. Louis, Missouri.

Isaac Long, the fourth son, died in childhood at Hopkinton. Major George Washington Long, the fifth son, was graduated from West Point Military Academy in 1824. He became a resident of Madison County, Illinois, in 1830, and died there in 1880. He was a noted engineer, and did much work, especially in the south.

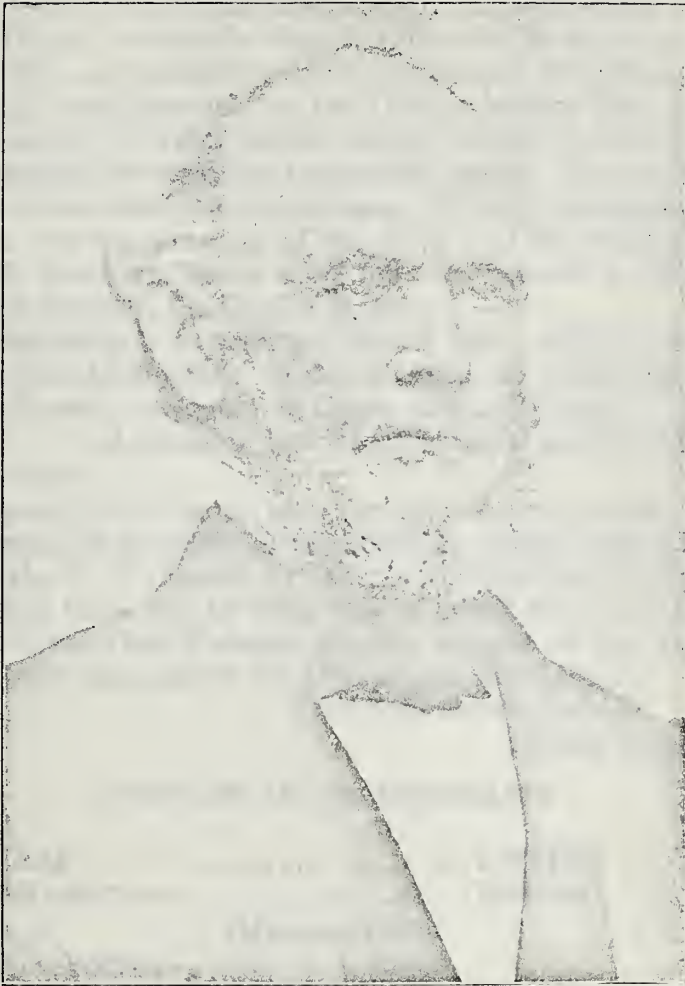
Dr. Benjamin F. Long graduated at Dartmouth College Medical Department in 1829. In 1830 he located in Upper Alton, where he followed his profession about twenty years, after which he retired to his fruit farm in the western part of the county. From the beginning he was an earnest horticulturist and one of the leaders in the State, at one time president of the Illinois Horticultural Society. He was an enthusiastic supporter of Hon. Newton Bateman when the public school laws were revised, and believed them to be the surest method of making good citizens. With the deepest reverence for such men as Lippincott, Blackburn, Beecher and John M. Peck,

284,00



DR. MOSES LONG

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DR. BENJAMIN F. LONG

and an intimate acquaintance and associate of the Loomises, Edwards, Bakers, Palmers and Gillespies, he, like them, proved loyal to his State and Lincoln. At one period of his life in Illinois, before the day of railroads, he traversed the entire State on horseback, county by county, assisting in establishing local agencies for the Illinois Mutual Fire Insurance Company, of which he was chosen the first president, and which position he held for twenty-five years. He was not a politician, but always an active man. He was thoroughly devoted to the improvement of the State and its citizens, and naturally there was to his mind but one superior to Illinois: the whole country, the United States.

The following is a quotation from a letter written in Hopkinton, New Hampshire, August 2, 1826, by Moses Long to his son, Enoch, a resident of Upper Alton, Illinois:

Hopkinton, New Hampshire, August 2, 1826.

Dear Enoch:

I have not given up my plan for visiting you, in your place of business, at an early date: Going by water from Albany to Buffalo, N. Y., thence by lake to Chicago and I have no doubt that there will be some way of going by boat into the Illinois River from Chicago and the balance of the journey will be very easy, down the Illinois and Mississippi.

Your affectionate father,

Moses Long.

MOSES LONG AND HIS DESCENDANTS.

	Years
Moses Long	1760-1848 88
Lucy H. Long.....	1764-1837 73
(Married 1783)	
Their children—	
Sarah	1784-1784 one day
Colonel Stephen Harriman.....	1784-1864 80
Moses Long M.D.	1786-1858 72
Sarah (2)	1788-1859 71
Enoch	1790-1881 91
Isaac	1792-1795 3

Abigail	1794-1859	65
Lucy	1798-1821	23
Major George Washington.....	1799-1880	81
Samuel	1801-1802	1
Caroline	1803-1902	99
Benjamin F., M.D.	1805-1888	83½
Edward Preble	1807-1847	40

Grand-children bearing the name: Thomas M. Long, eldest son of George W. Long; civil engineer, Alton, Illinois. George F. Long, youngest son of Benjamin F. Long; Civil War volunteer, Springfield, Illinois.

Great-grandsons bearing family name: Stephen H. Long, grandson of G. W. Long, St. Louis, Missouri. Compton Long, grandson of G. W. Long, St. Louis, Missouri. William Long, grandson of Enoch Long, Savanna, Illinois, or Sabula, Iowa.

Great-great-grandchildren: Son of William Long, above, with whom the name stops.

There are numerous female descendants in all branches intermarried with five historic names throughout the country.

**The Rock Island County Historical Society
Celebration of the One Hundredth Anniversary
of the Battle of Campbell's Island**

Mrs. Jessie Palmer Weber, Secretary.
Springfield, Ill.

Dear Mrs. Weber—The following is a brief report of two celebrations, the one hundredth anniversary of the battle of Campbell's Island, and the one hundredth anniversary of the battle of Credit Island, respectively, both taken care of through the Rock Island County Historical Society.

As the Campbell's Island centennial fell on a Sunday, the celebration was held on Monday, the 20th of July, the day following the anniversary of the battle. The program was arranged by William A. Meese, of Moline, and was given under the auspices of our society. In the absence of S. W. Searle, president of the Rock Island County Historical Society, Mr. Meese called the meeting to order and introduced Mr. Phil Mitchell of Rock Island as the presiding officer of the afternoon. An audience of several hundred was present, and the program was given in the shade of the forest trees on the site of the battle. The invocation was given by Rev. Joseph Kelley of Moline; Rev. Richard S. Haney of Moline gave the address of the day, and the United Sunday School Fife, Drum and Bugle Corps, thirty in number, furnished the music for the day. An interesting visitor on this occasion was No-ko-wa-tah, a full-blood descendant from the Tama, Iowa, settlement of the Sac and Fox Indians, who were the victors in the battle here of a hundred years ago. He was introduced from the platform and though he undertook no address he had a

handshake and a smile for those who gathered about him after the program was over.

Mr. Haney said in part:

"The Sac and Fox Indians, under the direction of that famous chieftain, Black Hawk, tilled the fields and hunted the forest which covered this island. Black Hawk left for us a brief but comprehensive record of their struggle here. He also left for us a history of the battle which took place upon this spot.

"One hundred years ago yesterday, a bleak, raw day, for the wind was blowing a gale, this island was filled with the children of the forest. The day before, at the mouth of Rock River, Major Campbell and his lieutenants, with his company of United States soldiers and rangers, were entertained at the Indian village by Chief Black Hawk and his chiefs. They had friendly intercourse together and we read that as the breeze stiffened toward evening, they left with the best of feeling between them.

"Then during the night, messengers came down Rock River bringing the news that the British had taken the fort at Prairie du Chien, and called upon Black Hawk and his warriors to now fulfill their promise and make war upon the Americans.

"The boats were seen in the morning passing up the rapids which extend from Davenport up the river to LeClaire, and the sailing was good until a storm arose which drove Campbell's boat upon the shore. It was beached near where this monument now stands.

"The boats of Lieutenants Rector and Riggs were up above the island. As soon as the boat reached the shore, Major Campbell sent out sentinels and fires were started to get the evening meal. Suddenly the war-whoop of the Indians was heard and the sentinels fell dead at their posts and the battle began."

In this battle the killed were as follows: On Campbell's boat, ten regulars, one woman and one child. On Lieutenant Rector's boat, one ranger, and on Lieutenant Rigg's boat, three rangers, making a total dead of sixteen. There were

also wounded, eighteen rangers, one woman, Major Campbell and Doctor Stewart."

Upwards of a thousand were in attendance for the evening's program, which consisted of moving pictures, showing General Jackson and the battle of New Orleans, and other stereopticon views illustrating early history in this part of the State, with patriotic music of fife, drum and bugle by the Sunday School boys.

Credit Island, now called Suburban Island, lies on the Iowa side of the Mississippi, and this centennial anniversary should perhaps more properly have been under the direction of some patriotic society of that State, but as apparently no effort was being made there, the members of the Rock Island County Historical Society arranged a fitting observance of this, the only battle of the War of 1812 which was fought west of the Mississippi, in which thirty British regulars under command of Brevet Major Duncan Graham, with three cannon placed somewhere on the west bank of the Mississippi, near the upper end of Credit Island, together with the Sac and Fox Indians from a thousand to fifteen hundred warriors strong, attacked Major Zachary Taylor (afterwards president of the United States) with his command of three hundred and thirty-four men, who in eight keel-boats, were sent to the Upper Mississippi to build a fort somewhere in this savage Indian country. The British cannoneers proved to be excellent marksmen, and this together with the overwhelming numbers of Indians, caused Major Taylor, after a heroic resistance for some time, to drop down the river, out of range of the enemy's guns, where a council of war was held and it was decided that it would be unwise to return to the battle. Eleven men were wounded, of whom three had died at the time of Major Taylor's report, written the day after the battle.

The date of the battle, as reported by Major Taylor, is September 5, which this year fell on Saturday. We had two celebrations. One on Friday evening preceding the anniversary and the other on Sunday following. The Friday evening meeting consisted of a number of the officers of our historical so-

ciety, with their families and friends, with the following program:

Music and drills by thirty members of the Sunday School Fife, Drum and Bugle Corps.

Address—The Battle of Credit Island—By Orrin S. Holt, a member of the board of our society.

Indian dance—By members of the boys' band. The boys reproduced quite well the Sac and Fox dance which they had witnessed last June at the Tama, Iowa, settlement of Indians.

Stereopticon Address, illustrated with 160 slides, regarding the Sac and Fox Indians and their haunts—By John H. Hauberg.

Address—The part enacted in this locality in the great historical events of the United States—By S. W. Searle, president of our county historical society.

The program was concluded with a good display of fireworks. The entire program was given on the open beach where part of the battle was fought, and though not largely attended, was an impressive occasion for the visitors, the campers on the island and others who witnessed it.

The Sunday program was presided over by Secretary Norwood of the Davenport Commercial Club, and was held at the Suburban Island Inn. Mr. W. A. Meese, a member of our board, read an address which has cost him a great amount of painstaking work, and which without doubt is the best account ever prepared of that part of the war of 1812, which was carried on in the Mississippi Valley. Mr. Meese held his audience spellbound for an hour, and his address will most likely result in some Davenport, or other Iowa society's getting to work at properly marking this historic spot. Petersen's Band furnished the music, and following the address, Company B of the Fifty-fourth Iowa National Guards, gave an exhibition drill and sham battle. This program was attended by about two hundred.

Yours,

John H. Hauberg,

Secretary Rock Island County Historical Society.

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EDITORIAL

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H. W. Clendenin

George W. Smith

Andrew Russel

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Applications for membership in the Society may be sent to the Secretary of the Society, Mrs. Jessie Palmer Weber, Springfield, Illinois.

Membership Fee, One Dollar—Paid Annually.

Life Membership, \$25.00

VOL. VII.

OCTOBER, 1914.

No. 3.

CAPT. J. H. BURNHAM HONORED BY OLD FRIENDS.

Captain J. H. Burnham, one of Bloomington's best known citizens, was the subject of a pleasant and complimentary surprise on his birthday Saturday evening, October 31, when some thirty of his closest friends in business and professional life for many years, tendered him a dinner at the green room of the Woman's Exchange at Bloomington. He had been invited to the place for dinner by his brother-in-law, Mr. Ives, and Mr. Burnham had supposed that the two would enjoy the meal together. His surprise was unfeigned and sincere when he was met by a group of some thirty of his warm personal friends, and told that they were assembled to break bread in his honor. Captain Burnham was visibly affected by the tribute.

After the enjoyment of the dinner, Mr. Charles L. Capen took charge of the post-prandial feature of the occasion, and called upon several of the guests for expressions of the feelings of the company toward their guest of honor.

President David Felmley, of the Normal University, spoke upon the relations of Captain Burnham to that institution, how he had entered its classes when they were in old Major's Hall; had gone out from its class rooms to fight in the Union Army and ever since that period had been one of the Normal School's staunchest supporters and boosters among the alumni. Speaking of the general career of Captain Burnham, President Felmley referred to his years of labor as a bridge contractor, saying that a maker of bridges always adds an important and permanent factor to the prosperity of the people of his State and nation.

Former Governor Joseph W. Rifer spoke on the army life of Captain Burnham, who had gone out as a lieutenant of Company A of the famous "Normal Regiment," and had served with valor and distinction through many of the campaigns.

Prof. Henry McCormick, vice-president emeritus of the Normal University, talked of the value of the work performed by Captain Burnham in connection with the McLean County and the State Historical Societies. But for the work of Captain Burnham and the late E. M. Prince, the local historical society would have long ago lapsed.

Mr. R. H. Criehtield, of the Pantagraph, spoke briefly of the fact that Captain Burnham had some years ago been editor of this paper, and paid a tribute to this influence in journalism, which continues to this day.

Rev. J. N. Elliott, pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, to which Captain Burnham belongs, referred to his feeling of honor for the guest of the evening as one of his parishioners, whom he characterized as one who had found the true secret of life.

After the completion of the more formal part of the program of after-dinner talks, the toastmaster called for impromptu expressions from the company, and responses were made by Judge C. D. Myers, Judge R. M. Benjamin, Colonel D. C. Smith, George Knapp and T. B. Kilgore, of the Grand Army Post; E. W. Wilson, the oldest man present in point of residence in this county, and others.

Captain Burnham responded to all these complimentary and congratulatory addresses with expressions of deep feelings of appreciation and gratitude. Then he recalled in an interesting way some of the events of his life to which previous speakers had referred.

MR. JOHN F. STEWARD AND A PARTY OF FRIENDS
MAKE VISIT TO INDIAN BATTLE GROUND.

Not far from Plano, Kendall County, Illinois, there is a very remarkable Indian antiquity, which is believed by careful historical investigators to be an ancient Indian fortification.

Mr. John F. Steward, son of the pioneer Steward, and a brother of the Hon. Lewis Steward, who was Democratic candidate for governor of Illinois in 1876, when a boy was deeply interested in the curious remains of Indian occupations, in this particular vicinity.

After he was over 50 years of age, he commenced to study the French language in order to fit himself to investigate French documents lying in the archives of Paris. And finally he spent much time in that city studying and translating French and American history.

He became convinced that at the place in question, a few miles below Plano, there had been a remarkable Indian fortification at the time when the French, in 1731, conquered the Fox Indians, who inhabited much of Wisconsin and Illinois.

Near this fort was the ancient Indian town called Meramech. When LaSalle passed over this region in 1684, he visited the site of Meramech, on his way from Starved Rock to Lake Michigan. The Indians reported to him and to other French explorers, that at some past time when Meramech was a great Indian headquarters, that there had been an important battle fought there between Indian tribes.

Mr. Steward furnished a paper for the Illinois Historical Society over ten years ago, quoting extracts from the French sources and fortifying it by sketches of the location in ques-

tion. He afterward added greatly to this paper and published the whole in a bound volume called "Lost Meramech."

Historical students have become deeply interested in this matter. Mr. Steward is also deeply interested in exhibiting the site and explaining its remarkable history. A few days ago, on his invitation, the company, composed of Dr. Otto L. Schmidt, of Chicago, president of the Illinois Historical Society, Miss Caroline M. McIlvaine, secretary of the Chicago Historical Society; Captain J. H. Burnham, of Bloomington, director of the State Historical Society, and Mrs. Sarah Raymond Fitzwilliam, of Chicago, whose early home was in Kendall County, visited this famous fort. Captain Burnham gave an interesting account of the visit. He said:

"Mrs. Burnham's birthplace was but a few miles distant from this very remarkable locality.

The site is on top of a rounded hill about 60 or 70 feet above the valley of Big Rock Creek and Little Rock Creek, which unite at the lower end of the hill, and after a few rods empties into the Rock River. There are traces of entrenchments at the top and also along one front, which is the side next to the ground occupied by the French forces, and across the intervening ravine at two different points, where were placed the two armed forts of the French.

The Fox River, once called "The River by the Rock" by the French, is barely one-quarter of a mile east, and along the valley was the ancient frontier town called Meramech. By some early settlers it was called Chichgon.

A single rock bluff on the banks of the Fox River, about a French league down the stream, helps identify the location of the fort.

Mr. Steward and his friend kindly entertained the company and the day was one of great enjoyment and of thorough investigation, which will long be remembered by the fortunate guests.

Some readers will remember that when the McLean County Historical Society investigated what is called the Indian battlefield at Arrowsmith some years ago, Mr. H. W. Beckwith,

of Danville, president of the Illinois State Historical Society, gave as his opinion that the Indian fortifications consisted of holes dug in the ground, which were the favorite method of defense of the Fox Indians, and that these were probably occupied in 1730 to 1731. At the same time the French soldiers from Fort Chartres were scouring the region on the hunt for Fox Indians.

The members of the society believe that sooner or later the great mystery of this locality will be solved and that some certain idea will be obtained as to the occasion of the use of the many hundred bullets which have been found in this locality.

Mr. Steward has become interested in the solution of this problem and from his extensive and exhaustive study of the events of 1730 and 1731 he may yet greatly assist in the unraveling of this great historic mystery.

He has purchased two acres of the site of the Indian fort and has placed thereon an immense boulder properly inscribed and has deeded the whole to the school district, with the hope that he has permanently marked this remarkable Indian antiquity."

"THE MILITARY TRACT" CELEBRATION OF THE BATTLE OF PLATTSBURG.

The military tract bounty lands are situated between the Illinois and Mississippi rivers. From the confluence of the streams to the northern line of surveys is a distance of 162 miles. Seventy-two miles north of the place of beginning, the fourth principal meridian touches the base line, which runs thence west to the Mississippi River. The military bounty lands extend ninety miles north of the base line. The northern boundary of Mercer County continued east to the Illinois River marks the northern boundary of what is popularly known as the Military Tract. The territory thus described includes Calhoun, Pike, Adams, Brown, Schuyler, Hancock, Mc-

Donough, Fulton, Henderson, Warren, Knox, Peoria, Stark, Mercer, and parts of Henry, Bureau, Putnam, and Marshall counties. It comprises 5,360,000 acres, more or less; 3,500,000 acres of which were appropriated as bounties in quarter section lots to the non-commissioned officers and men who volunteered their services in the War of 1812.

The city of Macomb and county of McDonough issued invitations to the Military Tract celebration of the anniversary of the battle of Plattsburg. This celebration was held in Macomb, Illinois, Friday, September 11, 1914, in honor of the heroic achievements of General Alexander Macomb and Commodore Thomas Macdonough, for whom the city of Macomb and the county of McDonough were respectively named.

A letter was read from the grandson of General Macomb. Addresses were made by United States Senator Lawrence Y. Sherman and Mrs. S. W. Earle, Illinois State President of the Daughters of 1812.

A monument erected in the City Park in memory of Macomb and Macdonough was unveiled and dedicated.

FORT EDWARDS MONUMENT AT WARSAW, ILLINOIS, DEDICATED.

One hundred years ago Fort Edwards was erected at this point, Warsaw, as the pioneer western outpost during the second war with Great Britain. Zachary Taylor, then a major in the Third United States Infantry, selected Warsaw's high bluffs overlooking the Mississippi, and giving a commanding view far to the north and west, as the most advantageous point on which to build the stockade.

On the centennial anniversary of the erection of the fort a jubilee was planned, at which time the Fort Edwards monument, on the site of the old outpost, was dedicated. The ceremonies took place September 29 and 30 and October 1, and a general home-coming of former Warsawites was a part of the celebration. The State of Illinois appropriated \$2,500 toward

the fund for the erection of the monument. There were present at the dedication many prominent citizens who made historical addresses. Elaborate historic features, echoes of the early Indian days, were presented.

Fort Edwards was abandoned in 1824, after United States troops had been stationed there for ten years. In the pioneer days hundreds of settlers lodged at the fort until they got settled.

The monument is an obelisk built of Barre granite. It stands fifty feet in height. Bronze tablets bearing pictures of Zachary Taylor, the fort and Governor Edwards of Illinois, for whom it was named, are placed on the sides. A full account of the monument and the dedicatory exercises will appear in a later number of the Journal.

PORTRAIT OF GEORGE ROGERS CLARK UNVEILED
AT BANQUET BY THE INDIANA SOCIETY,
SONS OF THE REVOLUTION.

An interesting feature of the eighteenth annual banquet and meeting of the Indiana Society, Sons of the Revolution, held October 19, in the Florentine room at the Claypool Hotel, Indianapolis, was the unveiling of an oil painting of George Rogers Clark, who, when he captured Vincennes in 1788, linked Indiana with the Revolutionary War.

The unveiling of the portrait by Herbert W. McBride was followed by an address by Hiram B. Patten, who told of the life of General Clark. Others participating in the ceremony were John S. Tarkington, Robert W. McBride and William Allen Wood. Otto Stark of Indianapolis, who painted the Clark portrait, was present and he told of his impressions gained from a study of Clark's adventures.

The Clark portrait, while remaining the property of the Sons of the Revolution, will be placed in the State House, and it will represent the society's contribution to the State centennial celebration in 1916.

The election of officers was held with the result that James T. Layman of Indianapolis was elected president for the ensuing year. Other officers elected were as follows: Vice-presidents, Frank L. Bridges, Theodore W. Barhydt, Ovid Butler Jameson and Samuel C. Carey; secretary, W. S. Gilbreath; treasurer, U. Z. Wiley; registrar, Dr. S. W. Warner; historian, Hiram B. Patten; chaplain, the Rev. Lewis Brown.

The following persons were named as members of the board of managers: S. D. Farrabee, John S. Tarkington, Allison Maxwell, John T. Barnett, Charles J. Lynn, Charles F. Remy, William Allen Wood, Charles L. Barry and Robert W. McBride.

Sixteen new members admitted to the society during the year are as follows: C. E. King, Ryland A. Wolcott, Clarence B. Clark, A. Cornelius Allison, William R. Filbrich, F. W. DeHoss, Mark DeHoss, Harvey Adams Moore, John R. Carr, William B. Clark, Harry C. Carr, Elvin G. Tarkington, Herve S. Humphrey, Captain Alexander Scott, Henry James Drapier, Jr., New York, and Henry J. Reed, Rockville, Indiana.

AWARDS LINCOLN STATUE PRIZES.

Members of Illinois State Art Commission Name MacNeil, Jaegers, Riswold and O'Connor.

Prizes awarded in the competition for statues of Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas, to be erected on the Capitol grounds at Springfield, and unveiled at the Illinois Centennial in 1918, have been announced by the Art Commission of Illinois.

In the competition for the Lincoln statue there were fifty-two contestants, three especially invited by the commission, and forty-nine in the general competition. Each of the specially invited sculptors received a prize of \$500. They were Albert Jaegers of New York, Herman A. MacNeil, New York, and Andrew O'Connor, an American sculptor studying in Paris.

The bill provided for prizes of \$500 each for the best three models submitted in the general competition. The third prize in this class was divided between Paul Jennewein of New York, and Mrs. Gail Sherman Corbett. The two other prizes were awarded to Gilbert Riswold, Chicago, and Charles Keck, New York.

Under the terms of the competition the commission was authorized to select four competitors to receive \$500 additional for making enlarged models from which the final selection will be made. The four selected are Herman A. MacNeil, Albert Jaegers, Andrew O'Connor and Gilbert Riswold. The final selection will be made in four months by the commission.

No prizes were awarded in the Douglas competition, but three were selected to submit enlarged models, for which the sculptors will receive \$300.

Those selected are C. H. Niehus, New York, George E. Ganiere, Chicago, and Gilbert Riswold, Chicago.

ILLINOIS STATE CENTENNIAL.

The Illinois State Centennial Commission will meet in Springfield on Thursday, December 3, 1914. This is the ninety-sixth anniversary of the admission of the State into the Federal Union and the Commercial Association of Springfield, Illinois, is to celebrate it by a public dinner to be held at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

The State Centennial Commission which, as stated above, is to hold a meeting that day, has been invited to attend the dinner. The officers and directors of the Illinois State Historical Society have also been invited. Governor E. F. Dunne will address the meeting, and Mr. H. S. Magill, acting chairman of the Centennial Commission, and Senator Logan Hay, a member of the same commission, and several others, will make brief addresses. The Illinois State Historical Society, which had expected to hold a meeting in honor of the State's birthday, will postpone its meeting, as its officers and members

are all invited to join with the Springfield Commercial Association and will co-operate in this celebration.

It is expected, beginning with the next issue of the Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society, to include a department devoted to information relating to the approaching State Centennial, the work of the commission, its plans and progress. The editor will welcome suggestions for this work.

In the death of Senator Campbell S. Hearn, the Centennial Commission has lost its chairman. Senator Hearn was the originator of the legislation which resulted in the creation of the Centennial Commission. He was greatly interested in the plans and worked faithfully to forward them. Senator Hugh S. Magill, Jr., has been elected by the commission its temporary chairman.

CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION OF ST. CLAIR COUNTY, ILLINOIS, SEPTEMBER, 1914.

The County of St. Clair celebrated the one hundredth anniversary of its organization by a great home-coming and historical pageant at Belleville, beginning Sunday, September 13, and continuing throughout the week. Every town in St. Clair County was represented in the celebration and took part in the trades procession on Thursday, and residents of the county, from the oldest to the children, took an active part. The St. Clair County Historical Society had a splendid exhibit in its rooms in the lower floor of the court house.

This exhibit consisted of the original documents belonging to the county, and of a loan exhibit of historic articles and relics. This exhibition was visited by hundreds of people. At the formal opening of the centennial exercises on Sunday, September 13, a sacred concert was given and Hon. J. Nick Perrin delivered a masterly address on Music and Art. The historical pageant given three evenings portrayed the history of St. Clair County and its principal cities from the days of the Indians. This was admirably done, and was a remarkable production. The city of Belleville was elaborately decorated. Many former citizens of the county visited their old home.

The Historical Society was represented by the secretary, Mrs. Jessie Palmer Weber, Miss Lottie E. Jones of Danville, and by Hon. J. Nick Perrin.

Mr. Perrin, on behalf of the mayor of the city of Belleville, delivered an address of welcome to the reunion of the One Hundred and Seventeenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, which met on Thursday. An address was also delivered before the regiment by Hon. Theodore Tyndale, a former member of the regiment and citizen of Belleville, now a resident of Boston, Massachusetts. The weather was good and the celebration was a success in every particular.

LIST OF GIFTS TO THE ILLINOIS STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY AND LIBRARY.

The following named books, letters, photographs and manuscripts have been presented to the Library. The Board of Trustees of the Library and the officers of the Society desire to acknowledge the receipt of these valuable contributions and to thank the donors for them.

A Plea for More Play, More Pay and More Education for Our Factory Girls and Boys. From the writings of Jane Addams. 24 p. 12mo. Chicago. Gift of the Chicago Association of Commerce, 10 South LaSalle street, Chicago, Illinois. Printed for private distribution.

All About Colorado for Homeseekers, Tourists, Investors, Health-seekers. Thomas Tonge, comp. 112 p. 8mo. Denver, 1913. Press of the Smith-Brooks Printing Co. Gift of the Denver Chamber of Commerce, Denver, Colorado.

Year-Book of the Benjamin Mills Chapter of Greenville, Illinois, Daughters of the American Revolution, 1914-1915. Gift of Mrs. Charles E. Davidson, Greenville, Illinois.

Reuben Gold Thwaites. A Memorial Address, by Frederick Jackson Turner. 94 p. 12mo. Madison, Wisconsin, 1914. Pub. Wisconsin State Historical Society. Gift of the Wisconsin State Historical Society, Madison, Wisconsin.

Proceedings of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin at its Sixty-first Annual Meeting, Held October 22 and December 19, 1913. 238 p. 8vo. Madison, Wisconsin, 1914. Pub. by the Society. Gift of the Wisconsin State Historical Society, Madison, Wisconsin.

Genealogy of the Family of Josiah Ward. Sixth Generation from William Ward. 15 p. 12mo. Ottawa, Illinois, 1914. (Two copies.) Gift of Mr. Ebin J. Ward, Ottawa, Illinois.

Detroit in Earlier Days. A few notes on some of the old buildings in the city. By C. M. Burton. 36 p. 8vo., Detroit, 1914. The Burton Abstract & Title Company. Gift of the Burton Abstract & Title Company, Free Press Building, Detroit, Michigan.

The Illinois River. Physical relations and the removal of the navigation dams. With supplement on the waterway relations of the sanitary and ship canal of Chicago by Lyman E. Cooley. 121 p. 3 vo. Chicago, 1914. Clohesey & Company, Printers. Gift of the Sanitary District of Chicago.

Through Routes for Chicago's Steam Railroads. The best means for attaining popular and comfortable travel for Chicago and suburbs, by George Ellsworth Hooker. 89 p. 4to. Chicago, 1914. Pub. by the City Club of Chicago. The Ralph Fletcher Seymour Company. Gift of the City Club of Chicago, 315 Plymouth Court, Chicago, Illinois.

The Railway Library 1913 (5th edition). Slason Thompson, comp. 469 pp. 8vo. Chicago, 1914. R. R. Donnelley & Sons Company. Gift of Mr. Slason Thompson, 1529 Railway Exchange Building, Chicago, Illinois.

First Annual Report of the Montgomery County Historical Society, 1914. 51 p. 8 vo. Hillsboro, Illinois, 1914. Gift of Mr. A. T. Strange, Hillsboro, Illinois.

Proceedings and Transactions. Vol. VII, Third Series, 1913. Royal Society of Canada, Publishers, 199 p. 4to. Ottawa, Canada. The Mortimer Press, Gift of the Royal Society of Canada.

Year Book Old Concord Chapter D. A. R. 1910-1911. 13 p. 12mo. Concord, Mass, 1910. Gift of Major J. E. K. Herrick, Springfield, Illinois.

The White Apron. A compilation of the history of Occidental Lodge No. 40, A. F. and A. M. Ottawa, Illinois, by W. L. Milligan. 367 p. 8vo. Ottawa, Illinois, 1914. Republican-Times, Printers. Gift of W. L. Milligan, Ottawa, Illinois.

A History of the Unity Baptist Church, Muhlenberg County, Kentucky. By Otto A. Rothert. 61 p. 12mo. Press of John P. Morton & Company, Louisville, Kentucky. Gift of the author, Professor Rothert, who is also the author of the splendid history of Muhlenberg County, Kentucky, recently published.

Year Book of the Illinois Christian Churches. 1914. 72 p. 12mo. Minier, Illinois. 1914. Press of Cribfield Brothers. Gift of Mr. W. B. Deweese, secretary, Illinois Christian Missionary Society, Bloomington, Illinois.

Report of the International Commission to Inquire Into the Causes and Conduct of the Balkan Wars. 413 p. 8vo. Washington, D. C. 1914. Pub. by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. Gift of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, 2 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.

Register of the Colonial Dames of the State of New York, 1893-1913. 432 p. 8vo. New York, 1913. Published by the Society. Gift of the Colonial Dames of the State of New York Library, 105 West Fortieth street, New York City, N. Y.

South Dakota Historical Collections. Vols. VI, VII, 1914. Pierre, South Dakota. Gift of the South Dakota Department of History.

Scottish Historical Review. Vol. XII, No. 45, October, 1914. Pub. Glasgow, Scotland. Gift of Messrs. James Mac Lehosé & Sons, 61 St. Vincent street, Glasgow, Scotland.

Copies of the I. B. A. of A. Bulletins. Vol. 2, Nos. 1-15, Sept. 9, 1913, to Aug. 31, 1914 (except No. 2). Vol. 3, No. 1, Sept. 30., 1914. Also two volumes. Vol. I, Report of Organization Meeting of the I. B. A. of A. 1912; Vol. II, Proceedings Second Annual Convention, I. B. A. of A. 1913. Gift of the Investment Bankers Association, 111 West Monroe street, Chicago, Illinois.

The Conover Family. Compiled by Charles Hopkins Conover. 77 p. 8vo. Frankfort, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 1912. Martin & Allardyce, Pubs. Gift of Mr. Charles Hopkins Conover, Chicago, Compiler.

Chart and Short Sketch of the Kitterman Family. By John Kitterman, Tiskilwa, Illinois. Gift of Mr. A. Swanzy, Princeton, Illinois.

Fifty Years a Paint Man. The personal recollections and reminiscences of Gorham B. Coffin, n. p. 8vo. Chicago, n. d. Gift of Heath & Milligan Manufacturing Company, Chicago.

The Fra. Vol XIII, No. 6. September, 1914. Published at East Aurora, Illinois. Gift of Mrs. M. Q. Helmlich, Springfield, Illinois.

Year Book of the Rockford Chapter, D. A. R., 1914-1915. Mrs. Daniel Lichty, Cor. Sec. Gift of the Rockford, Illinois Chapter, D. A. R.

Proceedings of the Massachusetts Historical Society. Vol. XLVII. October 1913-June, 1914. 555 p. 8vo. Boston, 1914. Published by the Society. John Wilson & Sons, Pubs. Gift of the Massachusetts Historical Society.

Park Ridge State Bank. (Pamphlet.) n. p. n. d. Gift of M. J. Clay, 226 West Jackson street, Chicago, Illinois.

Illinois National Half Century Anniversary of Negro Freedom. First annual report 1913-1914. 39 p. 8vo. Chicago, 1914. Headquarters, 128 North LaSalle street, Chicago. Gift of Mr. Thomas Wallace Swann, Secretary.

Fourteen volumes of Johns Hopkins University Studies. Gift of the Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland.

Index to the Publications of the American Jewish Historical Society, Vol. 22, Nos. 1-20. Pub. by the Society, Baltimore, Maryland. Gift of the American Jewish Historical Society.

Buffalo Historical Society Publications. Vol. VIII, 1905. 578 p. 8vo., Buffalo, N. Y., 1905. Pub. Buffalo Historical Society. Gift of the Society.

The Lincoln and Douglas Debates. An address before the Chicago Historical Society, February 17, 1914, by Horace White. 32 p. 8vo., Chicago, 1914. The University of Chicago Press. Gift of the Chicago Historical Society.

Year Book 1914 of the Confederate Memorial Literary Society. 118 p. 8vo. Richmond, Virginia, 1914. Whittet & Shepperson, Printers. Gift of the Confederate Museum, Richmond, Virginia.

Monticello Echo, Nos. 3-33, 1895-1913. Three bound volumes. Gift of Miss Martina C. Erickson, Principal of Monticello Seminary, Godfrey, Illinois.

The Scenic Columbia River Route to the Great Northwest. Pub. by the Union Pacific Railway. Gift of M. J. Clay, 226 West Jackson street, Chicago, Illinois.

Harris Family of Virginia From 1611 to 1914. 31 p. 8vo., Fredericksburg, Virginia, 1914. Gift of Mr. Thomas H. Harris, 908 Main street, Fredericksburg, Virginia.

Vol. XII. of the Proceedings of the New York State Historical Association, 1913. Frederick B. Richards, Secretary, Glen Falls, New York. Gift of the New York State Historical Association.

Lincoln Books and Pamphlets. Six bound volumes, seventeen unbound pamphlets (twenty-three volumes). Gift of Mr. Judd Stewart, 165 Broadway, New York City.

Transactions of the Thirty-fifth Annual Reunion of the Oregon Pioneer Association, Portland, June 19, 1907. Annual Address by George H. Himes. 185 p. 8vo., Portland, Oregon, 1908. Chausse-Prudhomme Company. Gift of the Oregon Historical Society.

Roster of the Forty-second Annual Reunion, Portland, Oregon, June 18, 1914. Gift of the Oregon Historical Society.

A souvenir of the Seventy-first Anniversary of the Organization of the First American Civil Government West of the Rocky Mountains. Celebrated at Old Champoeg, Marion County, May 2, 1914. Compiled by George Himes, Assistant Secretary of the Society. Gift of the Oregon Historical Society, Portland, Oregon.

Seven silk badges of the Oregon Pioneer Association. Annual Reunions, 40th, 1912; 41st, 1913; 42nd, 1914.

Invitation to the Forty-ninth Annual Reunion Old Settlers Association of Rock Island County, held jointly with the Rock Island County Historical Society, Black Hawk's Watch Tower, Thursday, August 27, 1914. J. H. Cleland, Rock Island, Secretary. Gift of the Rock Island County Old Settlers Association.

Panama Pacific International Exposition Official Post-Card Album. Gift of Mrs. John M. Palmer.

Post-card General U. S. Grant's log cabin built by him in St. Louis, Missouri, in 1854. Gift of Mrs. John M. Palmer.

Postals of Public Square of Springfield, Illinois, 1858. Gift of Mrs. John M. Palmer, Springfield, Illinois.

Set of photographs showing the boulder to mark the site of Old Fort St. Joseph, Niles, Michigan. Gift of Mr. Lewis H. Beeson.

Five Lincoln bronze medals, 1809-1865, made by the Springfield Watch Company, Springfield, Illinois. Gift of Mr. A. S. Wormwood, 325 South Spring street, Springfield, Illinois.

Cook County Infirmary. Copper box and material in, taken from the cornerstone of the Cook County Infirmary (cornerstone laid September, 1882), containing coins, newspapers, photographs, etc.) Gift of Mr. Fred J. Kern, Chairman Illinois State Board of Administration.

"Tape Loom." Was the property of Rachel Rogers of King and Queen County, Virginia. Daughter of John Rogers and Rachel Eastham, and wife of Donald Robertson. It descended to her daughter Lucy, wife of John Walker Semple of King and Queen County, and to her daughter, Adaline M., wife of John S. Bradford of Springfield, Illinois, and to her daughter, Miss Susan Bradford, 818 West Edwards street, Springfield, Illinois, who presented it to the Society.

DOUGLAS MEDAL OF 1860 FOUND.

Mr. W. O. Ham of Waggoner, Montgomery County, Illinois, while working in a corn field early in October, 1914, found a campaign medal of 1860. The medal bears a well executed relief head of Stephen A. Douglas, and is in a perfect state of preservation. It was found near the site of what was known in early days as the West Union School House. The school house was torn down about 1869.

A PATRIOTIC FAMILY.

A father and two sons who served in the Civil War have been discovered near Golconda. They are C. S. Chrisman, 94 years old, who served in the Sixth Illinois Cavalry, and his sons, R. H. Chrisman, 70 and John Chrisman, 63, who were members of the Twenty-ninth Illinois Infantry. Such instances are very rare, and it is doubtful if another father and two sons can be found in Southern Illinois who participated in the War of the Rebellion.

MRS. C. C. THOMPSON IS NINETY-TWO YEARS OLD.

Mrs. C. C. Thompson observed her ninety-second birthday October 31 at the home of her daughters, Mrs. Charles Reed and Mrs. James Pyle, 118 and 120 South Walnut street, Springfield, Illinois.

Mrs. Thompson is commonly called "Grandma" by her friends, and was born in Sumner County, Tennessee, October 31, 1822, coming to Illinois with her parents in August, 1829. She has resided in this State ever since. In 1895 she and her daughters came to Springfield to reside. While she has been in failing health for the past year, she retains her usual brightness to a remarkable degree and is a very entertaining talker.

Mrs. Thompson received many callers who congratulated her on her ninety-second birthday.

SAMUEL CARPENTER NINETY YEARS OLD.

Old Resident, Native of Sangamon County, Celebrated His Birthday.

Samuel Carpenter, 323 South State street, Springfield, Illinois, was born in Sangamon County, ninety years ago, November 12, 1824. He was born on a farm north of the city and lived there until retirement from active life, about twelve years ago. He is probably the oldest living man, born and reared in Sangamon County. His parents were pioneers of the county.

A family dinner marked the occasion of Mr. Carpenter's birthday anniversary. Dr. George Pasfield and Dr. William Jayne, the only two of Mr. Carpenter's schoolmates still living, were present at the dinner. Many friends called at the home in the afternoon.

Mr. Carpenter has led an active life and in spite of his years is still hale and hearty.

Mr. Carpenter has three daughters, one of them, Mrs. Charles M. Woods, residing in Springfield at 503 South Walnut street. Mrs. A. E. Petefish, another daughter, lives in

the old family homestead, near Carpenter's mill, north of the city, the farm on which her father was born and reared. Mrs. George N. Council, the third daughter, resides at Batavia, Illinois. They were all present at the reunion.

BOOK REVIEWS.

The Methodist Episcopal Church and the Civil War. By William Warren Sweet, Ph.D., Professor of History, De Pauw University. (Cincinnati: Methodist Book Concern Press, (1912). 225 p. \$1.00 net.)

For some time attention has been called to American church history as a promising field for investigators. This volume, which was completed in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the doctor's degree at the University of Pennsylvania, well illustrates the prominence of a single denomination in a critical period of our history.

Nine chapters serve to emphasize the influence of the Methodist Episcopal Church as an aid to the national cause during the Civil War. Headings, such as "The Church on the Border," "The Church in the Central and Northwestern States," "The War Bishops," and "Methodist Co-operation with Inter-denominational Organizations," state accurately the chapter contents. The author has used most faithfully the extensive bibliography cited in chapter nine. A topic of so much importance as the influence of the church in the cleavage between Eastern and Western Virginia (pp. 54-55) might well have been expanded.

Professor Sweet has done a piece of work that was worth the doing and it is gratifying to know that other theses are now in preparation which will present in some such form the influence of other denominations on this period of our history.

J. A. James.

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NECROLOGY

CAMPBELL S. HEARN.

In the death of Campbell S. Hearn the State of Illinois, Adams County and the city of Quincy have all lost an able, industrious and faithful friend and public servant.

Campbell S. Hearn was born November 20, 1844, in Woodford County, Kentucky, the son of Jacob and Jane Harrison Hearn. When the boy was about seven years of age (1851), his father removed with his family to Missouri. There the boy Campbell worked with his father on the farm and received such educational advantages as the times and the limited means of his parents afforded. When the exciting anti-slavery agitation aroused the whole country, the young boy naturally took the side espoused by his father and neighbors, and when less than eighteen years of age, he enlisted in the Confederate Army in Missouri in 1862.

He served throughout the last years of the war, and at its close returned with his parents to Kentucky, where they resided until 1867, when they removed to Adams County, Illinois, and made a permanent home on a farm in Melrose township, which first the father and son cultivated, and after the father's death, the son continued to manage and cultivate.

Campbell S. Hearn was married in September, 1872 to Miss Elizabeth Hastings. She lived but a few years and died, leaving one son, George, who now resides in Carthage, Illinois. Mr. Hearn later married Miss Emma Felt, daughter of George Felt, Esq. Mrs. Hearn, and two sons and one daughter, with the son George mentioned above, survive the husband and father.

Senator Hearn was always interested in public affairs, and as he had the confidence of his neighbors, he was frequently elected to public office. In 1883 he was elected supervisor and held the office twenty-two years, fifteen years of which he was chairman of the board. Governor John P. Altgeld honored

him with the appointment of commissioner of the Southern Illinois Penitentiary. He also served one term as member of the State Board of Equalization. In 1904 he was elected a member of the lower house of the General Assembly of Illinois, and was re-elected in 1906. In 1908 he was elected to the State Senate and again elected in 1912.

On July 1, 2, 3, 1913, he attended the reunion of the Union and Confederate armies at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, and in most eloquent words he gave the editor of the Journal an account of the reunion. This account appeared in the Journal of October, 1913.

Senator Hearn was an active member of the Illinois State Historical Society and he appreciated its work and assisted it in every way that lay in his power. He loved Illinois and he gloried in its history. He said: "As I once took arms against the government of the United States, I must serve my country even more zealously than those who have always served it." He was of a most ardent and affectionate temperament and what he did he did with all his might. His heart was so tender that his sympathies were always quickly aroused and no appeals to his heart or his purse were ever denied. The last months of his life were given to the work of the Illinois State Centennial Commission. Several years ago he began to think and plan for a great celebration of the State's centennial in 1918. He introduced into the General Assembly the legislation establishing the commission, and upon its organization he was elected the chairman of the commission and worked faithfully in its interest until his death.

He died at his home in Quincy August 28, 1914, and was buried August 31 at Woodland Cemetery. He was a member of various social and fraternal orders, among them being the Odd Fellows, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Modern Woodmen. His funeral was largely attended by the citizens of Adams County and Quincy. Committees were also present from the Illinois State Senate and House of Representatives, from the Centennial Commission and the Illinois State Historical Society. An eloquent address was

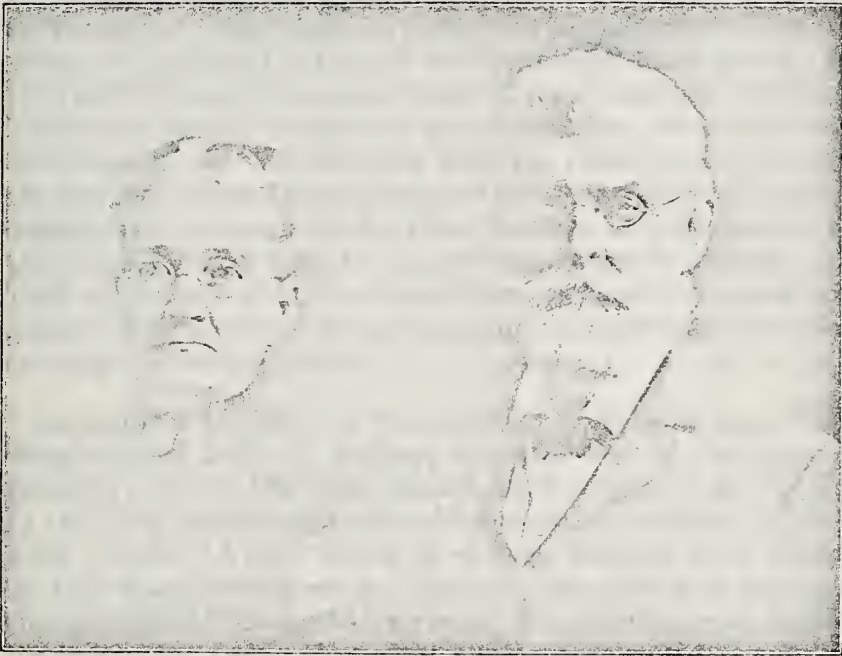
delivered by Rev. N. M. Rigg of the Vermont Street Methodist Episcopal Church of Quincy. Campbell S. Hearn might well be written among the wise of the earth, for he, too, was one who "loved his fellow-men."

ALBERT O. MARSHALL.

A. O. Marshall, former State senator, dropped dead at his residence in Joliet, Tuesday, October 20, 1914. He was 74 years old and one of the best known lawyers of the old school in the State. He was a Civil War veteran, county judge and author. Following his recovery from a serious illness last year, he married Miss Mabel Highe, who survives him. Judge Marshall enlisted in the Civil War, and after three years' active service, retired from military service, and entered the old Chicago University. After receiving his lawyer's degree he became attorney for Will County. Following his election as State senator in 1874, he wrote an interesting sketch entitled "Army Life." He was elected Will county judge in 1894, and in 1902 was elected circuit court judge, which office he held until 1905.

He was for years an active member of the Illinois State Historical Society and did good work in the field of State history, especially in collecting material relating to the history of Joliet and Will County.

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MR. AND MRS. THOMAS K. MEANS

THOMAS KENDALL MEANS.

Thomas Kendall Means was born in Jackson County, Tennessee, April 4, 1831. Died at his home in Mulkeytown, Illinois, September 9, 1914, aged 83 years, 5 months and 5 days. At the age of three years he came with his parents to Illinois, where he lived all the rest of his life, except three years. In 1875 he left his old home and went with his family to Gadsden, Tennessee, where he leased a fruit farm and put all the children into school. In the year 1878 the family went through the terrible yellow fever epidemic that devastated and almost depopulated so many cities of the South, and in December of that year he came back to the old farm home in Illinois. In 1893, at the age of 62, he traded the old home for a new unimproved farm, where he built a beautiful home which he lived to enjoy for several years.

On October 15, 1854, he was married to Talitha, one of the daughters of John N. Mulkey, who was one of the pioneer preachers of the Christian church in Kentucky and Illinois. In 1904 they celebrated their golden wedding, and had he lived until October 15 they would have been married sixty years. To this union were born six children, five girls and one boy. One girl died at the age of six years. The others are all living, the immediate family circle not having been broken by death for fifty-one years. The daughters are all living in Illinois, the son is living in Everest, Kansas.

He was fairly well educated, besides the common schools of his time, having been a student at McKendree College, one of the early institutions of the State of Illinois. He taught in the common schools for a short time, but his life was spent on the farm, working sometimes at the carpenter's trade. He was a great reader, loved books and the daily paper, and gave his family all the educational advantages in his power.

He was a member of the Christian Church for about sixty-six years. He was never a public speaker, his work was done quietly. He was treasurer of the church the last eighteen years of his life. He was a man of the very highest ideas of honor, and his word was never questioned. The funeral rites were conducted by members of the Masonic lodge, of which order he had been a member for many years. He leaves behind him his life-long companion, who is only a little younger than himself, the son and daughters above mentioned, twenty-one grandchildren and two great grandchildren.

The children of Mr. Means are: H. M. Means of Everest, Kansas; Mrs. Lily Mulkey, Decatur, Illinois; Mrs. Mary Goodwin, Maroa, Illinois; Mrs. Orbin Cook, Mulkeytown, Illinois; Mrs. Lough Snyder, Mulkeytown, Illinois. Mr. Means was during the last years of his life a member of the Illinois State Historical Society. He took great pleasure in the Society's publications, especially the Journal, and his kind letters of appreciation were a real help and encouragement to the secretary of the Society. He was a good man and a useful citizen.

McKENDREE HYPES CHAMBERLIN.

Dr. M. H. Chamberlin, an honorary member of the Illinois State Historical Society and until his removal to California a director of the Society, died at his home in Los Angeles, California, July 27, 1914, aged 75 years. An extended sketch of the life of Dr. Chamberlin, written by his son, Clifford D. Chamberlin, is published in this number of the Journal.

The members of the Historical Society will learn with regret of Dr. Chamberlin's death, for he was a man who made friends as the magnet attracts the needle. Everyone who knew him felt the inspiration which ruled his life. He was a learned man, educated in the classics in the good old-fashioned way, and yet, as Cotton Mather in the *Magnalia*, says of a noted minister, "His chief learning was his goodness." McKendree H. Chamberlin was born in Lebanon, Illinois, November 17, 1838, and he loved his native State and her institutions. His business took him from place to place, but Illinois—Lebanon—McKendree College, these were home to him. For the college, of which for fourteen years he was president, he gave years of labor and days and nights of prayerful anxiety. It was next to his family his principal earthly interest.

In December, 1904, Dr. Chamberlin was appointed a member of the Board of Trustees of the Illinois State Historical Library to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Judge H. W. Beckwith. Governor Richard Yates, the retiring governor, made the appointment, and Governor Charles S. Deneen, who was inaugurated governor a few weeks after this appointment had been made, said that he congratulated Governor Yates on the selection, but that he was sorry he had not himself the pleasure of making the appointment. This office Dr. Chamberlin resigned on moving out of the State. Friendly relations had existed between the families of Deneen and Chamberlin

for two generations, and Governor Deneen entertained feelings of admiration and friendship for Dr. M. H. Chamberlin. He had also a deep interest in McKendree College, from which he graduated, and he was a great aid and encouragement to Dr. Chamberlin in his work for the college.

After Dr. Chamberlin removed to California he retained a lively interest in "home affairs," as he called matters relating to Illinois. His courteous and graceful letters of acknowledgement came regularly in response to any letter sent or small services done for him by the officers of the Historical Society. The Society is fortunate in being able to present to its members and to the people of Illinois an account of Dr. Chamberlin's life and services, written by his faithful and affectionate son, who had the intimate knowledge necessary to the writing of such a paper, and the clear view and impartial judgment which enabled him to present it fairly and without comment. To Mrs. Chamberlin, the widow of Dr. Chamberlin, and to the only child, the son above mentioned, the Illinois State Historical Society, mindful of its own loss, extends its deepest sympathy in the loss of this faithful and affectionate husband and father.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE ILLINOIS STATE HISTORICAL LIBRARY AND SOCIETY.

No. 1. *A Bibliography of Newspapers Published in Illinois Prior to 1860. Prepared by Edmund J. James, Ph.D., and Milo J. Loveless. 94 p. 8vo., Springfield, 1899.

No. 2. *Information Relating to the Territorial Laws of Illinois, Passed from 1809 to 1812. Prepared by Edmund J. James, Ph.D. 15 pages, 8 vo. Springfield, 1899.

No. 3. *The Territorial Records of Illinois. Edited by Edmund J. James, Ph.D., 170 pages, 8 vo., Springfield, 1901.

No. 4. *Transactions of the Illinois State Historical Society for the Year 1900. Edited by E. B. Greene, Ph.D., secretary of the society. 55 pages, 8 vo. Springfield, 1900.

No. 5. *Alphabetic Catalogue of the Books, Manuscripts, Pictures and Curios of the Illinois State Historical Library. Authors, Titles and Subjects. Compiled by the Librarian, Mrs. Jessie Palmer Weber. 363 pages, 8 vo. Springfield, 1900.

Transactions of the Illinois State Historical Society for the years 1901 to 1913, 12 vols. Nos. 6 to 12, out of print.

*Illinois Historical Collections, Vol. I. Edited by H. W. Beckwith, President Board of Trustees of the Illinois State Historical Library, 642 pages, 8 vo., Springfield, 1903.

*Illinois Historical Collections Vol. 2. Virginia Series, Vol. 1. Edited by Clarence W. Alvord, CLVI and 663 pages, 8 vo., Springfield, 1907.

*Illinois Historical Collections, Vol. 3. Lincoln-Douglas Debates of 1858. Lincoln Series, Vol. 1. Edited by Edwin Erle Sparks, Ph.D. 627 pages, 8 vo. Springfield, 1908.

*Illinois Historical Collections, Vol. 4. Executive Series Vol. 1. The Governors' Letter Books, 1818-1834. Edited by Evarts Boutell Greene and Clarence Walworth Alvord. XXXII and 317 pages, 8vo. Springfield, 1909.

Illinois Historical Collections, Vol. 5. Virginia Series Vol. 2. Kaskaskia Records, 1778-1790. Edited by Clarence Walworth Alvord. L and 681 pages, 8 vo. Springfield, 1909.

*Illinois Historical Collections, Vol. VI. Bibliographical Series. Vol. 1. Newspapers and Periodicals of Illinois, 1814-1879. Revised and enlarged edition. Edited by Franklin William Scott. CIV and 610 pages, 8 vo. Springfield, 1910.

*Illinois Historical Collections, Vol. VII. Executive Series, Vol. II. Governors' Letter Books, 1840-1853. Edited by Evarts Boutell Greene and Charles Manfred Thompson. CXVIII and 469 pages, 8 vo. Springfield, 1911.

*Illinois Historical Collections, Vol. VIII. Virginia Series, Vol. III. George Rogers Clark Papers, 1771-1781. Edited with introduction and notes by James Alton James. CLXVII and 715 pages, 8 vo. Springfield, 1912.

*Illinois Historical Collections Vol. IX. Bibliographical Series Vol. II. Travel and Description 1765-1865. By Solon Justus Buck. 514 pages, 8 vo. Springfield, 1914.

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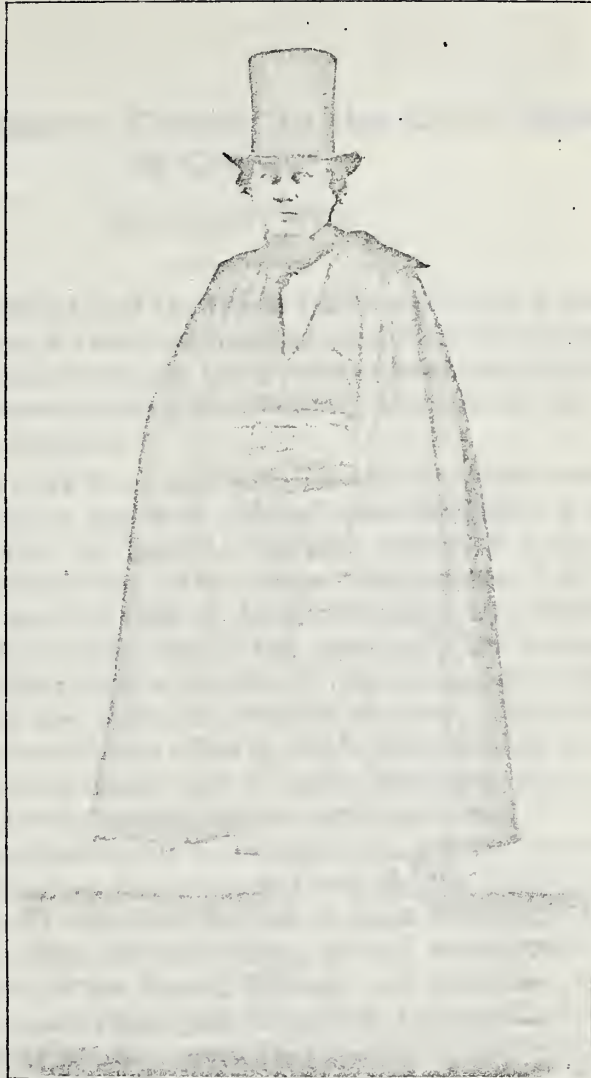
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JAMES M. BUCKLIN
Chief Engineer, Illinois and Michigan Canal.

An Unpublished Chapter in the Early History of Chicago.

By JESSE W. WEIR.

Geologists tell us that the Great Lakes were once a part of the sea; that, as a result of some great prehistoric upheaval, they sank to somewhat near their present level and eventually their waters were discharged eastwardly through the St. Lawrence into the Atlantic.

Rising above its level and parallel with it there extended for many miles on the west side of Lake Michigan a rocky ridge in which, at one point, a crevasse opened to a depth of about two hundred feet. For a time "the waters of the lake were poured into the Gulf of Mexico through this outlet, by way of the Mississippi valley, but eventually the waters receded and it filled with a deposit of clay, sand, etc., until its bottom was six feet above the level of the lake. This trough, which is from one to two miles in width, may be said to begin at Summit, eleven miles west of Lake Michigan, and to end at Lockport, twenty miles further south and west."

One geological authority contends that a glacier twenty-five hundred feet high at the south end and sixteen thousand feet at the north end occupied the bed of Lake Michigan; that it finally broke from its moorings; moved southwestwardly, passed the site of the city of Chicago and ploughed its way through the rocky ridge just described, leaving in its wake great fissures or scars to mark its gigantic and erosive force. Down one of these channels now courses the Des Plaines river, a stream which rises in southern Wisconsin, parallels the west side of Lake Michigan and flows southwestwardly till it unites with the Kankakee and thus forms the Illinois. The last named stream also makes its way in a southwest-

ward direction across the State, joining the Mississippi at Grafton, about three hundred and twenty-five miles from Chicago. Between these points there is a fall of one hundred and seventy-four feet, but between Chicago and Romeo, a distance of twenty-seven miles, the bed of the Des Plaines is six feet above the level of Lake Michigan.

Of these geological and topographical conditions the early explorers, who made their way down the lakes from Canada in their search for the fabled stream that led to the Gulf of California, soon became aware. Convinced that if a connection could be made between the Chicago and Des Plaines rivers, it would unite the only gap that separated the waters of the St. Lawrence from the Gulf of Mexico, the few settlers then in northern Illinois soon began to conceive the project of building a canal. Chicago lay in the natural pass through which the indomitable energy of the hardy voyageurs and trappers of the fur companies had forced a passage not only for the furs of the north, but for the guns, ammunition, blankets and the vast amount of supplies that would be needed by the Indian tribes in the south and west. The traffic in these goods was very extensive but, large as it was in the aggregate, half of it, at least, was carried on the backs of the voyageurs, after reaching Chicago, across a portage of nine miles.

From the north the furs came in what were called Mackinaw boats and upon reaching the mouth of the Chicago river were "cordelled" up that stream to the South Fork and then about five miles to the Regule—a narrow outlet of the portage lake. At this point, in dry weather, the boats were unloaded and the freight "packed" across the portage to the Des Plaines river; but in wet seasons the boats, partially relieved of their loads, were dragged through the shallow waters over the same route. Rude though this mode of transportation was, the cost per ton from the Great Lakes to the Mississippi was much less than the cost of transportation by water even at this day.

Of course the leading industry of the period was the fur trade and the profits were so inviting, men were ready for any kind of risk or exposure to secure the coveted furs and

get them through to civilization. The trappers and voyageurs were satisfied with small pay, seldom ever realizing more than a hundred dollars in a year. Not much capital was required and the business was steadily growing in volume and value. It was natural, therefore, to understand that the people of Chicago, encouraged by the rapid development of their trade and their surroundings, were easily convinced that, in order to secure a suitable route to the great river and the markets of the world, nothing was required beyond a slight enlargement of the existing water-way which, for a part of the year, slowly made its way across the rim of the basin that enclosed Lake Michigan.

Even before Illinois had been admitted to the Union as a State, one practical and important step towards the construction of a canal between Lake Michigan and the Illinois river had already been taken. That was the execution, at St. Louis, August 24, 1816, of a treaty with the Indians by which a strip of land twenty miles wide, extending through the Des Plaines and Illinois valleys from Chicago to Ottawa was ceded to the United States. By this treaty, which was negotiated by Ninian Edwards, the governor of the Illinois Territory, and Col. Auguste Chouteau of St. Louis, the Indians ceded all the land "which lies south of a due west line from the southern extremity of Lake Michigan to the Mississippi river" and certain other tracts not necessary to set out here. For these lands the Indians received "a considerable quantity of merchandise" and an agreement that they were to receive annually for twelve years goods to the value of one thousand dollars. The grant contained 9,911,411 acres and included the present site of the city of Chicago.

After Illinois became a State, the demand for the canal at Chicago became more pronounced and general. Finally, in March, 1822, Congress, in answer to a petition to that effect, passed a law authorizing the State of Illinois to "construct a canal connecting the waters of Lake Michigan with the Illinois river," later supplementing that action with a generous donation of public lands. On February 14, 1823, the Leg-

islature of Illinois enacted a law providing for the internal navigation of the State and naming Emanuel West, Erastus Brown, Theophilus W. Smith, Thomas Stoo, Jr., and Samuel Alexander, "commissioners to carry into effect the act of Congress authorizing the construction of the Illinois and Michigan canal." The first thing the commissioners did was to engage the services of two competent engineers from St. Louis, Col. Rene Paul, an accomplished French officer of engineers, and Mr. Justus Post, to survey and report upon the proposed improvement. The report of these gentlemen was in full accord with the popular belief. They proposed two plans: One was a shallow cut, supplied with water from the Des Plaines river, the other to cut through the dividing ridge five or six feet below the level of Lake Michigan, making the lake a feeder. The estimated cost of the first plan was about ten thousand dollars per mile and the second about fifteen thousand.

But here I must halt my narrative long enough to admonish the reader that this paper is not intended to portray the history of the Illinois and Michigan canal nor of its marvelous and gigantic successor, the great drainage canal. That story, I am sure, has been admirably told by those better equipped for the requirement than the writer; but, though not able to bring out in perfect detail the proper historical perspective, I hope I may succeed in throwing in a few side-lights not out of harmony with the tenor and value of the picture which history will ultimately put upon her canvas. I shall, therefore, endeavor to perform what, to me, is an unusually delightful task: putting on record the story it has been my good fortune to gather from the recollections of one of the men—and he, by far, the ablest and best equipped of all those engaged in the enterprise—who attempted to solve the first great transportation problem that confronted the people of Chicago.

Among the new arrivals, about thirty years ago, in the Indiana town where I have always lived was a quaint and interesting character. Judging from appearances the man had about rounded out his career and, as I later learned, had

settled in our midst to spend the few remaining days of his life in the company of certain of his kindred. His hair was thin and gray, his face wrinkled and his body bent under the weight of advancing years; but despite these seeming signs of decline, there was something about him in bearing, countenance and manner which, after all, repelled one's first impression of decrepitude and decay. His hands and feet were shapely, his forehead broad and intellectual and his face capable of an unusual range of expression, being enlivened by the play of two very keen and penetrating eyes. As usually happens when an old man is transplanted into a new community, he was slow to make acquaintances. I used to see him almost every day about nine o'clock in the morning slowly making his way to the postoffice. He was invariably alone and, save for a digression now and then into a tobacconist's shop, looked neither to the left nor right. The impression made upon me that he was averse to conversation or personal contact was very effectually dissipated, however, when the tobacconist, one day, called me into his shop and introduced me to him. It took but a few moments' conversation to convince me that my first deductions were wrong; for the stranger was not only not reserved nor taciturn, but, in reality, an animated and entertaining talker. His full name, he told me, was James M. Bucklin. Being of the absorbent age I was anxiously awaiting the recital of his own exploits but, instead of thus enlightening me, he seemed bent on diverting the conversation into some other channel. By and by, however,—and what man can resist the artless curiosity of a youth animated by an ingenuous desire to learn the truth?—he began to disclose himself so that in time my anxiety to learn who he was, whence he came and what he had done, was substantially gratified. Inasmuch as the narrative of his achievements is, in part, the story of early Chicago and the adjacent territory, I have often wondered if it would not be considered suitable material for the archives of the Illinois Historical Society.

Mr. Bucklin and I became fast friends and had many meetings together; and at each interview his reminiscences were

so entertaining I invariably tried to make copious notes of everything he said. These notes I still retain in addition to numerous other interesting and valuable items in his own handwriting. His memory, for one of his advanced years, was remarkably clear and his ability to recall names, dates and other early incidents was little short of the marvelous. In the narrative which follows, no attempt is made to conform to any specified requirement. The material and data are presented in the form and order in which they were originally communicated by him, and, as faithfully as it can be reproduced, his story is as follows:

"I am a native of Rhode Island, having first seen the light of day in the city of Providence, May 6, 1802. My father had been a sea-faring man and at the time of my birth was the commander of a ship named *Arm and Hope*, owned by the Browns of Providence, who had extensive shipping interests and after whom Brown University was named. My mother was Sarah Fenner Smith, a grand-daughter of Governor Fenner of Rhode Island. In my ninth year the family moved to Baltimore where, for a time, we lived in the former mansion of Count Vandevol, a French Huguenot. Soon after we reached Baltimore the War of 1812 broke out. One of the incidents of that historic struggle was the storming of Fort McHenry, and I remember well of climbing to the roof of a building adjoining our home to view the bombardment and note the effect of the shells. At that time my father was in the commission business, but ere long the venture proved to be unsuccessful. Then he got the western fever and determined to cross the Alleghanies, his objective point being Louisville, Kentucky. While yet at Providence, where my education began, I attended a school which had some sort of connection with Brown University, although I was only in the primary class; and at Baltimore I was a pupil in the school taught by John D. Craig, an educator of acknowledged ability and reputation. He was an uncompromising adherent of Andrew Jackson, being rewarded for his loyalty by the latter, when he became President, with the office of commissioner of patents.

"We reached Louisville in 1822. Six years later the place was incorporated as a city and my father was the first mayor; which office he continued to hold, by successive elections, till 1838. Before we left Baltimore I had begun to study the rudiments of surveying, because I had always had an ambition to become a civil engineer, and I continued my efforts in that direction after we removed to Louisville. Finally I went up the river and for a time worked as an assistant with the engineers on the Miami canal in Ohio. I was a very enthusiastic and assiduous student and eager to learn. After one season there I returned to Louisville and found employment on the canal then being built around the falls of the Ohio. In time, as the result of my experience and application, I became so proficient that there was no part of the engineering work I could not do.

"One day, late in the spring of 1830, Henry Clay dropped into my father's office in Louisville with a gentleman whom he introduced as Col. Charles Dunn of Illinois. Mr. Clay explained that Colonel Dunn was one of the commissioners, appointed by the governor of Illinois, to construct a canal connecting Lake Michigan with the Illinois river and was in quest of an engineer to take charge of the work. 'Learning that you have a son skilled in that line,' observed Mr. Clay to my father, 'I have brought Colonel Dunn to see you and thus learn if he could not engage the young man's services.' At this juncture I was sent for and within an hour after reaching my father's office had made satisfactory terms with Colonel Dunn and was ready to enter upon my new assignment. About the middle of July, in accordance with the arrangement between us, I reported for duty to Colonel Dunn at Golconda, Illinois, accompanied by my brother, John C. Bucklin, whom I had chosen as my assistant."

An examination of the records of the State of Illinois shows that under the act of the Legislature passed in 1829, Governor Edwards appointed as canal commissioners Edmund Roberts of Kaskaskia, Gershom Jayne of Springfield and Charles Dunn of Golconda. In 1831 another act was passed amend-

ing the original act, authorizing the construction of the canal, providing for the appointment by Governor Reynolds of three commissioners, but the records seem to indicate that only two served: Jonathan Pugh, designated as president, and Charles Dunn as acting commissioner.

"When we reached Goleconda," relates Mr. Bucklin, continuing his story, "we found Colonel Dunn and Captain Pope, the surveyor of the board of commissioners, awaiting us. After some time spent in careful preparation, we packed our books, instruments, blankets and wall tent in a wagon, turned our backs on the Ohio, and set out on horseback for Chicago. At Carlyle we were joined by Sidney Breese and Alfred W. Cavarly, who remained with us till we reached Chicago, and at Vandalia by William Porter, secretary of the board. Dr. Jayne and Mr. Roberts were added to the party at Springfield. Although the Legislature was not in session at Vandalia, the State capital, the people there were very deeply interested and enthusiastic over the contemplated canals and other public works and there was more or less drinking and frolicking in consequence. The same was true at Springfield, and while it would not be proper to specify who, or what officials, indulged, I think I am safe in saying that the drinking was not all done by the engineers and surveyors.

"The journey to Chicago was alike long and memorable. North of Springfield the country was very thinly settled—no houses or improvements except at the points of the timber bordering on the streams across the prairies at intervals of thirty or forty miles. The streams which we crossed had not yet broken through the thickly matted sod upon which they flowed but were of wide expanse, the water slowly percolating underneath and through the grass. The prairies were infested with myriads of green-headed flies whose bites were so severe on the horses we were compelled frequently to travel by night. Upon our arrival at Ottawa—the mouth of Fox river—the home of Major James B. Campbell, treasurer of the board of canal commissioners, he and George Walker joined us. In due time we reached the Des Plaines river

where, for the first time, I caught a view of Lake Michigan. Away in the distance I espied a little dot on the horizon, which proved to be the flag that floated over Fort Dearborn. On the banks of the lake with naked eye we could see but little else, but with the aid of field glasses, we could discern the palisades of the fort surrounded by what looked like a few huts and some scattering Indian lodges which then comprised all there was of the settlement known as Chicago. Between us and the lake the country seemed to be an arid, concave plain, without a vestige of vegetation of any sort, recent prairie fires having entirely consumed the grass, the smoke of which was still visible.

"Upon our arrival at Chicago we put up with John Kinzie who kept a public house in a two-story log building situated on the west side of the junction of the north and south forks north side of the main channel of the Chicago river. Fort Dearborn was then under the command of Major John Fowle of the Fifth Regiment and I think he had two companies of the regiment in the fort. He presented us to Captain Martin B. Scott, the celebrated rifle and pistol shot; to Mr. Guion of the Topographical Corps; to Dr. C. A. Finley, surgeon of the post; Lieut. James Engle, Lieut. Amos B. Foster and Mr. Bailey, the sutler. Sometime after this, Major Fowle was blown up at Cincinnati on the steamboat *Gazelle*, April 25, 1838, and Lieutenant Foster was shot by a private soldier at Green Bay, Wis., February 7, 1832.

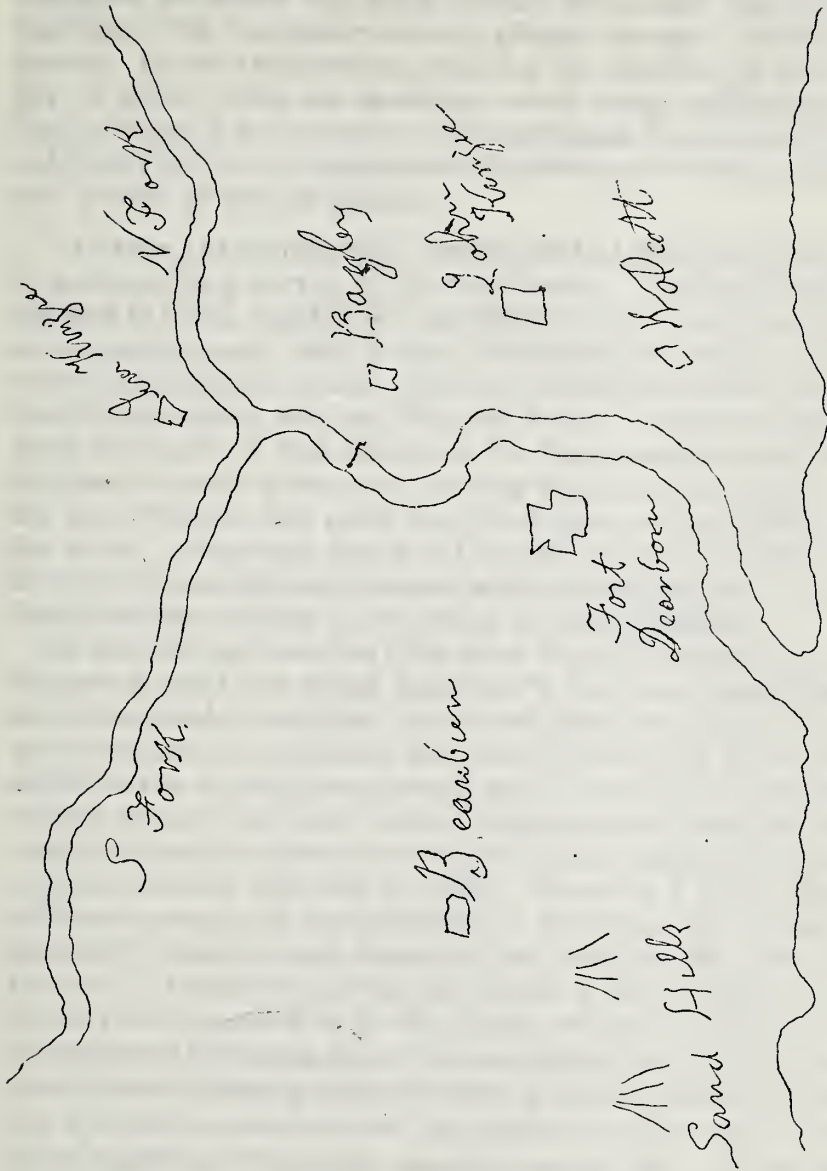
"The population of Chicago at this time was somewhat nomadic, dividing its time between the Great Lakes and St. Louis, as well as on the upper reaches of the Missouri river and the Rocky Mountains. Many of them were officials in the service of the fur companies. Dr. Alexander Wolcott, the Indian agent, John H. and Robert Kinzie, the Bailey family and Gurdon S. Hubbard, at that time a resident of Chicago, all lived on the north side of the river. The fort was on the south side and still further south lived Colonel Beaubien and his son Mark; also the Indian traders, the Bourbonnais and Le Frambois families, Captains Culbertson, Wentzell and

Furman,—names frequently mentioned by Fremont and other narrators of adventures in the Rocky Mountains. West of the river lived the Potawatami chiefs, Robinson and Billy Caldwell, in log huts. On the opposite side, hundreds of Indians were frequently encamped, for the United States government at that time only owned in that region a tract of land eighteen miles wide, extending from Chicago to the navigable waters of the Illinois river. With few exceptions this composed the whole population of the town, except the soldiers in the fort.

“As already indicated, when we reached Chicago we put up at the spacious two-story log house of John Kinzie and there too the canal commissioners held their meetings. The little settlement was in the throes of what would now be called a real estate boom. Convinced that Chicago would one day be the metropolis of the west, the inhabitants were wrought up to the highest pitch of excitement and exultation over their glowing prospects. The canal project was for a time laid aside in the scramble for real estate; in fact before I could actively enter upon my duties as chief engineer of the canal, my brother and I were asked to stake off into lots the greater part of the town site, preparatory to a public sale. A St. Louis surveyor named James Thompson, some time before my arrival, had been employed by the canal commissioners to survey and lay out the town into lots. He had made a map which was lithographed at St. Louis, dated August, 1830, and duly recorded at Peoria, at that time the county seat of the county in which Chicago was located,—Cook county, which included Chicago, not being organized till January 15, 1831.

“At the sale of lots which followed, James Kinzie, I remember, for a consideration only a little over a hundred dollars, bought eighty acres of land and, inasmuch as he was the only blacksmith in the settlement, no one was allowed to bid against him. To that extent the people of that day were beginning to realize the need of fostering and protecting home industries. The land in question lay near Wolf Point. In a short time Kinzie sold it to some one whose name I do not recall and

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CHICAGO IN 1830

From a map by James M. Bucklin, Chief Engineer Illinois and Michigan Canal.

the latter, in turn, disposed of it to another. In all these transfers no money was used because the people practically had none, the purchaser usually giving his note in lieu of money. In one transaction, involving the transfer of a number of acres which are doubtless worth many millions now and in which I was more or less interested, I remember the net result of the sale consisted of a saddle and bridle, a pistol and a flask of French brandy!

“As soon as the real estate excitement had subsided, I began to arrange for a survey of the canal route. The first thing I did was to hire a number of Canadian voyageurs and organize an exploring party with a view to locating the mouth of the canal and its proper course. Upon triangulating and sounding the Chicago river, not less than ten feet of water was found from the mouth of that stream to the Regule and as that was the nearest point to the pass entering the immediate valley of the Des Plaines, that point was fixed upon as the mouth of the canal. A straight line was then run through the pass to the Des Plaines, the rocky bed of which was found to be seven feet above the surface of the water in Lake Michigan.

On our way up from the Ohio river we had crossed the Des Plaines at what was called Laughton's Ford, so named after an Indian trader who lived there and made use of the water power to run a small mill, but upon looking for the water which was to supply the proposed canal I found the rocky bed of that stream nearly dry—a fact which entirely dispelled the idea of depending upon it for water during a season of extraordinary drouth like that of 1830. However, I went ahead with my survey and investigation of the route for the canal generally proposed and reported the result to the commissioners. I found that, from the mouth of the Chicago river to the point conceded to be the proper entrance of the canal, a distance of five miles, there was no obstruction to its navigation by boats drawing under five feet of water, the river forming a perfect, natural channel, its banks being low and of uniform height and its water supplied by the lake. From the point last mentioned the line of the proposed canal followed

the margin of the portage lake until it struck the river Des Plaines at the ford—a distance of nine miles. The excavation through this section at an average depth of fifteen feet would have been in hard ferruginous clay. From the ford of the Des Plaines to the Ausoganashkee, or Reed swamp (often abbreviated to the Sauganash or Sag) the excavation was sixteen feet deep, the six feet consisting of sand and clay and the remaining ten feet of limestone. The swamp did not present any great or insurmountable obstacles to the passage through it of the canal, but with the lake as a feeder, the canal's construction would have entailed great expense. The swamp's surface was fifteen feet above the bottom of the canal and almost ten feet above the level of Lake Michigan. In excavating through it I found we would have to cut through five feet of mud and ten feet of rock.

“The section I had surveyed and gone over included a stretch of eighteen and one-half miles. When it came to the cost I gave the commissioners the following estimate: Conditioned that its dimensions were to be the same as the canals in Ohio, which had a general width at the bottom of twenty-six feet and a slope on the banks in earth of one and three-fourths base to every foot perpendicular rise, I figured that the excavation would total a little over a million and a half dollars. To carry the canal entirely through the deep cut which terminated about six miles below the Sauganash swamp would probably increase the cost to two and a half million dollars.

“But here a difficulty of no inconsiderable proportions injected itself into the problem. Grave doubts had arisen in my mind as to whether the Des Plaines, especially late in the summer, would yield the requisite amount of water as a feeder for the canal. Therefore I began to cast about for another and surer source of supply. Being intent on learning from some older resident of the locality, some one familiar with the topography of the country, the rainfall and the history of the many preceding seasons, I hunted up two Indians who had been recommended to me and whose experience and judgment I afterwards found to be of the highest possible value. One

was a half-breed, being the son of an Irish officer in the British military service in Canada, and a Potawatamie Indian woman, and bore the name Billy Caldwell. In his youth he had been educated by the Jesuit fathers at Detroit and spoke with fluency the French and English languages, besides being master of several Indian dialects. He had participated in the War of 1812, fighting beside his friend and confidant, the famous Indian Tecumseh. He was well liked by the people of Chicago and lived in a frame house which it was said had been built for him by the United States government in return for services rendered. At one time he held a commission as justice of the peace. In 1836, when the United States ordered the removal of the Indians to Council Bluffs, Billy Caldwell migrated thither with the Chicago contingent and lived there with his Indian friends the rest of his days. He died about 1848.

"The other Indian, whose aid I invoked, was named Shabonee—called Chamblee by the French—and he, too, was a faithful ally of Tecumseh in his various military enterprises. He was the son of an Ottawa Indian chief and told me he was born on the Maumee river in Ohio about the time of the Revolutionary war. In early manhood he married the daughter of a Potawatamie chieftain whose village was on the Illinois river, a few miles above the city of Ottawa. He was a leader among the Indians, at the same time retaining the confidence and respect of the whites. He it was who saved the people of Chicago from probable massacre by Black Hawk and the Prophet in 1832. With his people he journeyed to their reservation in western Missouri in 1837, but subsequently returned to northern Illinois, where he died about 1859, aged about 83 years. He was the finest looking Indian I ever saw. Tall, straight as an arrow, with large head and face, he was a model of physical strength. He was pleasant in manner, agreeable in temperament, with apparently more kindness and consistency as a friend than many white men I have known.

"Believing these Indians understood the lay of the land and the 'play of the seasons' in the territory adjacent to Chicago better than any white man there, I engaged them to ac-

company me in my examination of the country and my search for the required water supply. As soon as I could make a profile of the rock in the Des Plaines, both of them, by the aid of diagrams and sketches which they also made use of in describing the country, comprehended the object of the survey, especially Caldwell, who at once described a river with 'plenty of water' and so high that I could easily, by means of a dam, bring it into the valley of the Des Plaines through the Sauganash swamp; but in doing so I must continue nine miles further down the Des Plaines to the mouth of the swamp and follow it to the river which he called the Calamic (Calumet). The Des Plaines, when low, I learned, afforded a very inconsiderable quantity of water, but the Calamic, which emptied into Lake Michigan about twelve miles south of Chicago, furnished an abundant supply—about 320,000 cubic feet per hour—and was, in every respect, advantageously situated as a feeder. The Indians further assured me that in certain seasons of high water there had been water connection between the Des Plaines and the Calamic through the valleys of the Sauganash swamp and Stony creek. The latter being the case, I concluded that, as the intervening ground was low, a dam could easily be erected on the Calamic at a sufficient elevation to give the feeder its proper descent. The distance from the Des Plaines to the foot of the rapids of the Calamic through the valleys of the Sauganash and Stony creek is seventeen miles, but I found that the descent of the feeder might be increased by locating the dam five miles further up stream. In that case the descent would be reduced to four inches to the mile and the depth of the cutting on the canal would be reduced to four feet fourteen inches. By means of this plan the cost of the canal would have been greatly lessened. Instead of the million and a half dollars at first estimated, I figured that the canal and feeder could both be constructed for a little over a hundred and sixty thousand dollars.

“Careful examination, therefore, proved that my Potawatamie friends had formed a singularly correct judgment with regard to the practicability of making a feeder of the Calamic

river; but they were only mistaken as to the quantity of water required to supply the summit level, of which they, of course, had no means of forming an adequate conception. Although the discharge of the Calamic far exceeded that of the Des Plaines, it required very little engineering knowledge to discover that after all it would hardly be sufficient, especially in dry seasons to supply the evaporation and leakage of the feeder alone, much less the summit level of the canal.

"My Indian friends were very helpful and attentive and I enjoyed every moment of their companionship. They were above the average of their race in intelligence and in numerous instances displayed better judgment and keener discrimination than many white men. While we were encamped on the river we were abundantly supplied with fish which the Indians "gigged" by torchlight—a very interesting and skillful process. For a distance of fifteen miles to the lake, the Calamic, like the Chicago, has no fall below the foot of the rapids. On one occasion, during our protracted stay, about two hundred Sac and Fox Indians on horseback passed on a trail not more than a hundred yards from our camp without turning their faces to the right or left on their way to Fort Malden for arms and ammunition. No doubt they marked us for their own, as the Sac or Black Hawk war was then about due, but was only postponed for a year by the unexpected arrival at Fort Edward—(Fort Armstrong)—Rock Island—of General Gaines with two or three companies of artillery.

"It was after my journey of exploration with Shabonee and Billy Caldwell that I began to experience some misgivings as to the practicability of the canal enterprise; and the more I reflected on it, the more doubtful I became. My faith had materially weakened due to the fact that I had been overcome by the fever for railroads, which was then sweeping over the country. As evidence that this rapidly developing sentiment was already finding adherents in Illinois, it is only necessary to recall a resolution passed by the Legislature at Vandalia in the spring of 1831 after I had surveyed the canal route, directing the chief engineer of the canal, as early in the spring

as the weather would permit, to ascertain whether the Calamie would be a sufficient feeder for that part of the canal between the Chicago and Des Plaines river or 'whether the construction of a railroad is not preferable or will be of more public utility than a canal.'

"As soon, therefore, as I had completed the survey and location of the canal, I turned my attention to the railroad project. The first thing I did was to select the junction of the north and south forks of the Chicago river, then called Wolf Point, as the point of departure for the contemplated Illinois and Michigan railroad. From this location a straight line, thirteen miles in length, was run to the rapids of the Des Plaines river, called Laughton's Ford. Crossing at the ford, the line was then continued down the right bank of the Des Plaines to the Illinois river below the mouth of the Kankakee, forming a junction with the line of the canal, previously located. No heavy work was required on the whole route; the profile exhibited only a continuous light fill with a maximum graduation of twenty feet to the mile, the minimum curvature being about two thousand feet. To me, the enterprise from every point of view seemed feasible and easy of attainment; but before committing myself unreservedly to it, I determined to avail myself of the judgment and experience of others whose knowledge of railroad building was more extensive and general than mine.

"I therefore gathered up all my maps, profiles and computations and set out for Baltimore for the purpose of consulting a friend who, I believed, was capable of giving wholesome advice on a branch of engineering with which I was manifestly unfamiliar. This man was Mr. Jonathan Knight, chief engineer of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. I found him and Mr. Benjamin H. LaTrobe in Washington, having just completed the location of the Washington branch of that road. They examined with some interest the profiles of a road one hundred and ten miles long with a maximum grade of twenty feet per mile, almost coincident with the surface, the long, straight lines and large curvatures, especially when contrasted

with the profile of the Washington branch, the latter with its fifty foot cuts and fills, containing ten times the quantities required for the graduation of the whole route of the Illinois and Michigan railroad, which was yet quite equal to the branch in operative power and business capacity, although nearly three times as long. Mr. Knight advised the construction of ten miles of double track at each terminus; that the bridges and culverts should be double tracked; to ballast the road well; to make the curves as large as possible and to use T rails eighty pounds to the yard in weight.

"But notwithstanding that in my report to the canal commissioners I demonstrated, as I supposed, that to construct a canal and make it a reliable work would cost over a hundred thousand dollars per mile, and that the cost of a railroad would not exceed twenty-five thousand dollars per mile; that its construction would require but a short time comparatively; that it would greatly facilitate the construction and diminish the cost of the canal and that the land grant, if reserved, would in all probability ultimately pay for both the railroad and the canal—nothing could be urged by the friends of the measure of sufficient force to overcome the popular prejudice then existing in favor of transportation by water. If that had been possible, the Illinois and Michigan railroad would have been in full operation before work was fairly commenced on the canal, and continued down the valleys of the Illinois and Mississippi rivers to Alton—the object of those who advocated a railroad—with the view of making it one of the most powerful, most efficient and economical freight lines in the United States—the grades not to exceed twenty feet per mile. Had this project been consummated, Chicago would in effect have been as near the Gulf of Mexico as St. Louis now is.

"But my advocacy of railroads made but little impression on the denizens of the rapidly expanding town of Chicago. Nothing I could say in the slightest degree diminished their unbounded faith in the efficacy and superiority of water transportation. Even as late as 1840, the opposition to railroads as compared to canals had not abated, as witness the following

extract from the report of a Legislative committee, to whom had been addressed the inquiry: 'Whether it would not be the part of wisdom now to abandon the canal and construct a railroad along the route.'

" 'We are not insensible,' argues the committee, 'to the benefits arising to the country from the completion of well-planned railroads; but we have no difficulty in coming to a conclusion to prefer canals over railroads. Well may we remark—in the language of a clear-minded statesman—that 'time and experience seem to have tested the comparative value of two modes of facilitating the commercial outcome of the different regions and public judgment has settled down in favor of canals in preference to railroads whenever the country is peculiarly suited for their construction;' and there can be no doubt that nature has pointed out this as the character of the country lying between the navigable waters of the Illinois and Lake Michigan. The next argument advanced by the committee, the most conclusive of all, is of such compelling force and convincing significance, it cannot, in the light of the new thought and the various socialistic experiments of the present day, well be omitted: 'Again the committee would urge as a preference of canals over railroads that the former are not proposed to be used and cannot well be used as monopolies which are so repugnant to the feelings of a large majority of our citizens. On a canal, a trader or farmer may use his own canal boat or craft and in this way become his own carrier and vendor of his own productions and thus save the freight and expense of hired labor. From the nature and use of canals they admit of competition of all kinds of business connected with them. But can the committee say the same of railroads? They are necessarily confined to a few or the exporter has necessarily to be subject to the pleasure of a company or their supercilious agents. When constructed a canal is steadily improved by wear and time. A railroad, on the contrary, is rapidly wearing out and needs constant repairs.' "

So much for the attitude of the people of Chicago towards the railroads. Fortunately for our old friend, Major Bucklin, Providence permitted him to linger on earth long enough to realize how thoroughly public sentiment had changed on this one-time perplexing question. Among the papers found after his death is one which bears this brief and suggestive endorsement in his own handwriting: "It is a singular but unpleasant fact that soon after I left Chicago and my report favoring the construction of a railroad became public, I was actually hung in effigy by the intelligent population of that place for my unsolicited but honest recommendation and I rejoice that I am still living to enjoy the comfort of a wholesome but belated vindication; so that after the lapse of over half a century I can feel that justice has been done in so far as such acknowledgements can go."

But now I am sure I have exceeded the limits put upon the length of my contribution and must forbear further infliction on the patient reader. As to the Illinois and Michigan canal, it suffices to say that it had, especially during its construction, a mercurial and, at times, uncertain career; but at length, after many vicissitudes, it weathered the storm. The month of April, 1848, saw it completed and open for navigation. On the 24th day of that month the board of commissioners, while in session at Chicago, received a report from the chief engineer stating that navigation was open and that the General Fry, the first boat, had passed over the summit level from Lockport to Chicago April 10, and that the first boat which had passed through the entire length of the canal from LaSalle to Chicago was the General Thornton on April 23. As was said at the time: "It was a matter of great congratulation that sugar from New Orleans brought by the General Thornton to Chicago was received at Buffalo by way of Mackinaw some two weeks before a like cargo from New Orleans reached Buffalo by the Gulf of Mexico, the Atlantic and the Erie canal."

A word as to my old friend, Major Bucklin. After his marriage to Mary Ann Beckwith at Huntsville, Alabama, in 1835,

he returned to Louisville and later removed to Terre Haute, Ind., where he had charge of a division of the famous Cumberland or National road, then under construction. When his work had ended there, he purchased a farm ten miles from St. Louis, and took up his residence there. In 1850 he sold the farm and resumed his profession. He served as chief engineer of the Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad and also assisted in the construction of the Northern Cross—now the Wabash—railroad, making his home and headquarters at Quincy, Hannibal, St. Joseph and other adjacent places as occasion required. His last work was on the Southern Pacific, the route of which he assisted in locating. Three places are named after him; one in Illinois, and one each in Missouri and Kansas. After his service with the Southern Pacific he retired and spent the remainder of his days with a son and daughter in central Indiana. He died April 12, 1890, and is buried in Forest Hill cemetery, Greencastle, Indiana.

The writer visited him during his last illness and was present at his death. A few hours before the end his mind began to wander and his speech became thick and inarticulate; but despite his disjointed sentences and irrational mutterings one could easily observe, what so often occurs at the passing out of an aged person, that he was living his early days over. Again he was threading his way through the dense woods, or wading in the deep grass across the prairies or signaling his rodman as he looked through his transit, anon shouting to his Indian guides to "Bring up the canoe!" or, perchance, to "Look out for the wolves!" As I stood beside him I too was carried past the stirring scenes of the present to the days of the forest and the frontier; and as I watched the heaving breast and realized that the vital forces were rapidly ebbing away I could not repel the solemn thought that he was indeed the last of his generation.

Credit Island, 1814-1914

HISTORICAL ADDRESS DELIVERED ON THE ISLAND AT THE CELEBRATION OF THE ONE HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BATTLE.

BY WILLIAM A. MEESE.

The treaty of Paris, made in 1783, in which Great Britain acknowledged "the freedom, sovereignty and independence of the United States" was virtually a truce, and not a full adjustment of the difficulties existing between Great Britain and the United States. In that treaty Great Britain, among other things, agreed to surrender certain forts in the northwest territory, but many of these forts she retained, among them Detroit, Michilimackinac, Niagara and the trading post at Prairie du Chien on the Mississippi, near the mouth of the Wisconsin river, and shortly after the cessation of the hostilities, the British began inciting the Indians against the Americans.

President Washington,¹ as early as 1794, in speaking of British interference in the Northwest Territory, said:

"For there does not remain a doubt in the mind of any well informed person in this country, not shut against conviction, that all the difficulties we encounter with the Indians, their hostilities, the murders of helpless women and children along our frontiers, result from the conduct of the agents of Great Britain in this country." He further said: "Seducing from our alliance tribes that have hitherto been kept in peace and friendship with us at a heavy expense, they keep in a state of irritation the tribes that are hostile to us, and are instigating those who know little of us. It is an undeniable fact that they

1. Writings of Washington, Edited by W. C. Ford. Vol. 12, pages 459-462. Letter Washington to John Jay, Phila., Aug. 30, 1794.

are furnishing the whole with arms, ammunition, clothing and even provisions to carry on the war. I might go further, and if they are not belied, add men also, in disguise.

* * * * It will be impossible to keep this country in a state of amity with Great Britain as long as these forts are not surrendered."

The French traders at Prairie du Chien lost no opportunity to incite the Indians against the Americans, partly to monopolize their trade and partly to secure their friendship in case a war should break out between the United States and England.

In 1811, N. Boilvin,² United States Indian agent, at Prairie du Chien, wrote the Secretary of War William Eustis, of the feeling of the French and British traders toward the American traders, and urged the government to erect a fort at Prairie du Chien, which, owing to its central position, would put an end to the intercourse between the Canadian and the British traders and the Indians, and which would end the discrimination against the American trader.

The British traders continued openly to display their ill will toward the Americans and their government and secretly incited the Red men against our people. After the declaration of war against Great Britain in 1812, most of the Indians of the northwest territory openly sided with the British.

When on June 18, 1812, the American Congress declared war against the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and their dependencies, it was not alone on account of the grievances we had against Great Britain for searching our ships and harassing our merchant marine, but also owing to the British interference upon our frontier. This declaration of war was forced upon our government by the long continued acts of injustice suffered by our country.

In order to justly understand the history of the event we are today commemorating, it will be necessary to briefly outline the condition existing and the affairs that happened on the upper Mississippi river prior to Sept. 6, 1814.

2. Edwards Papers, page 59.

The Louisiana purchase in 1803 gave the United States control of both banks of the Upper Mississippi river. Previous to this time little was known of our Upper River by the Americans, and not until Lieut. Zebulon M. Pike, under orders from our government in 1805, came up the river from St. Louis, to discover its source, and to select locations for future United States posts did our Government have any definite knowledge concerning this country.

At the beginning of the year 1814, the war with England was still in progress, and though the warfare was carried on mostly on the lakes, the Atlantic Ocean, and among the eastern states, the west, and especially the Upper Mississippi river, was the scene of important events, which, owing to their distance from civilization, lack of means and length of time, to transport news, were overlooked, and have failed to receive such recognition in American history, that events of lesser importance, but happening in the east have received.

St. Louis, the American headquarters for the Upper Mississippi River, Cap au Gris, a small French hamlet a few miles north of the mouth of the Illinois river, the deserted old post at Fort Madison, the mines at Dubuque and the small French settlement and British Post at Prairie du Chien, were the only settlements on our Upper River.

Robert Dickson, a British trader during the years 1811-13, had been active in inciting the Indians of the northwest, his object being to secure their aid, in an attack on the American settlements at St. Louis, Kaskaskia and Peoria, but these forces were more needed in Canada, and the West was thus saved a bloody border warfare.

On March 27th, 1813, Ninian Edwards,³ Territorial Governor of Illinois, wrote the Secretary of war "If the British erect a fort at the mouth of the Wisconsin, and should be able to retain it two years, this, and Missouri Territory will be totally deserted in other words, conquered."

3. History of Illinois and Life of Ninian Edwards. By Ninian W. Edwards, pages 346-347.

In the beginning of the year 1814, our Government decided to build a fort on the Upper River at Prairie du Chien (near the mouth of the Wisconsin River), where the British had the preceding year, fortified the House of the Mackinac Fur Company and stationed there a company of Michigan Fencibles (militia.)

On May 1st, 1814, William Clark, Governor of Missouri Territory, with a detachment consisting of sixty U. S. Regulars of the Seventh Infantry, and one hundred and forty Illinois and Missouri Rangers or Volunteers, left Cap au Gris in five fortified keel boats, for the mouth of the Wisconsin River, there to erect a United States fort. At the mouth of the Rock River they had a slight skirmish with a party of Sauk (Sac) braves.

About the middle of April, Robert Dickson left Prairie du Chien, taking with him most of the British forces, together with about three hundred Indian allies. Captain Dease was left in charge of the Post. His command consisting of a company of Michigan Fencibles and a body of Sioux and Fox Indians. When it was learned that an American force was nearing the Prairie, the Indians refused to fight the Americans, and Captain Dease and his British soldiers fled.

Lieut. Joseph Perkins, who was in command of the United States Regulars, on his arrival at the Prairie, took possession of the place and immediately began the erection of a fort, which he named Fort Shelby, in honor of Governor Shelby of Kentucky. As soon as the fort was completed Captain John Sullivan's Company of Fifty Rangers, thirty-two Rangers from Captain Yeizer's Company, together with Governor Clark, left Fort Shelby and returned to St. Louis, arriving there the last of June.

When General Howard, Commandant of the American forces in the West, learned of the return of the troops from Prairie du Chien, he immediately organized another expedition to be sent up the river to reinforce Fort Shelby. This second expedition was commanded by Lieut. John Campbell, of the First United States Infantry, who was acting Brigade

Major. On July 4th this second expedition set out from Cap au Gris in three fortified keel boats. The command consisted of thirty-three regulars, sixty-five rangers and thirty-five other persons, including sutlers, boatmen, women and children. On the evening of July 18th, they landed where the City of Rock Island now is, and were visited by Black Hawk and his band who professed friendship. The morning of the 19th of July, the Americans set sail, and when opposite Campbell's Island a hurricane came up, Lieutenant Campbell's boat was blown ashore on the Island since known as "Campbell's Island." While the men were preparing their breakfast they were attacked by Black Hawk and his Indians who had followed them up the River. The other boats were in advance and hearing the firing, turned about, and took part in the battle which lasted all day. Campbell's boat was set on fire and burned, and his party was taken off in Lieutenant Rector's boat. Our loss was sixteen killed, among which were one woman and one child.

On the 17th of July, Fort Shelby at Prairie du Chien was attacked by Colonel William McKay in command of one hundred and fifty British soldiers and four hundred Sioux, Winnebago, Menominee and Chippewa Indians, and on the evening of July 19th, the same day Campbell's expedition was defeated, Lieutenant Perkins surrendered Fort Shelby. The British renamed the Fort, calling it Fort McKay.

After the capture of Fort Shelby by the British, Colonel William McKay left for Mackinac and Captain Thomas C. Anderson was in command.

The British had great influence with the northwest Indians and it is not to be wondered that they made the Indians believe that the Americans would drive out the Indian, while the British wanted the Indian to retain his land.

The fur trade with the Indians of the Upper Mississippi and the northwest was shared between the British and the French, and was of great value.

In a letter from Michilmakinac, dated July 16th, 1814,⁴ Colonel R. McDouall, writing to Colonel Drummond in charge of the British forces in the Northwest, speaks of General Clark's taking the post at Prairie du Chien and refers to him as a "Ruffian" and calls the Americans "unprincipled invaders" and "merciless invaders" and discusses the "necessity of dislodging the American Gen'l from his new conquest, and making him relinquish the immense tract of country he had seized upon, and says if the Americans are allowed to settle this territory there "would be destroyed the only barrier which protects the great trading establishments of the Northwest and the Hudson's Bay Company."

⁵On July 27th, Lieut. Colonel McKay, writing from the Fort McKay, Prairie du Chien to Lieutenant Colonel McDouall speaks of the capture of Prairie du Chien and of his taking prisoner sixty-six soldiers, two men and one child. To show the spirit of the British toward the Americans I quote from Colonel McKay's letter:

"My intention was to have kept the prisoners here till I got certain information from below, and if the enemy came here and fired a single shot, to have sacrificed them to the Indians, "that such a course would have pleased him, we learn from the remainder of this paragraph in his letter in which he adds, "*But I am sorry that circumstances oblige me absolutely to send them to St. Louis.*"

In the same letter he speaks of a "Report, that four hundred Cavalry are about this time to leave St. Louis for here; if so, they will give us our hands full," he also says that it is impracticable for the present to go down the Mississippi and return by the way of Chicago, and mentions the fact that, he is sending to the Indians at the mouth of the Rock River ten kegs of gunpowder in addition to four kegs he sent a few days previous.

4. Wisconsin Historical Collections. Vol. XI., pp. 260-263.

5. Wisconsin Historical Collections. Vol. XI., pp. 263-269.

On August 12, 1814, Pierre Grignon, Captain Commanding a company of British at Prairie du Chien, writes Capt. T. G. Anderson Commanding Fort McKay:⁶

"I have tried to raise the Sacs and Foxes, in order to embroil them with the enemy. Such were the intentions of your servant and more."

The British were kept constantly apprised of the movements of the Americans at the lower end of the Upper Mississippi by the Sac and Fox Indians. On August 14, Lieutenant Duncan Graham, received orders to proceed to the Rock River and secure the aid of the Sacs and Foxes and proceed then to a short distance above Fort Madison and bring up an American gun-boat to the mouth of Rock River, he is instructed that if he fail, then he is to "burn her." He is also cautioned to be on guard for the approach of the enemy.

That the British were still anxious to descend the River and attack the Americans we learn from a letter written by Capt. Thos. G. Anderson in reply to one from Capt. Pierre Grignon, in which the former says:

⁸"As to your good intentions and wish to go and burn St. Louis, I conceive it to be out of the question to harbor any such idea."

Lieutenant Graham had barely reached the Sac Village at the mouth of Rock River when Captain Anderson, in a letter, apprises him that three Renards (Fox) arrived at Prairie du Chien the evening of the 20th, with the information that the Americans had started up the Mississippi River.⁹

British officials lost no opportunity to "stir up" the Indians. On August 21, Lieut. Col. R. McDouall, writing from Michilimakinac to Captain Anderson concerning the Red man, says:¹⁰

"You may assure them that great efforts are made by the King in their behalf; and that the ministry are determined to

6. Wisconsin Historical Collections. Vol. IX., pages 210-211.

7. Wisconsin Historical Collections. Vol. IX., pages 222-223.

8. Wisconsin Historical Collections. Vol. IX., page 211.

Letter Anderson to Grignon, Aug. 15, 1814.

9. Wisconsin Historical Collections. Vol. IX., page 223.

10. Wisconsin Historical Collections. Vol. IX., pages 228-230.

make no peace, till the lands plundered from the Indians are restored. To attain this purpose, great re-inforcements of troops are coming out."

Lieutenant Graham had returned from the Rock River and on the 24th, Lieutenant Colonel McKay ordered Captain Anderson to send down ten more kegs of powder to the Sauks. ¹¹

On August 26th, the following order was issued:

¹²Fort McKay, Aug. 26, 1814.

To Lient. Graham—

Sir: The expedition for the Rock River, under your command, being now in readiness, you will march tomorrow morning at eight o'clock, and proceed with all haste to your place of destination. *On your arrival there, you will assemble the Indians, and explain to them that the intention of the expedition is to support them in defending their lands, and women and children, according to promises made to them by their father, Robert Dickson, and Lieutenant Colonel McKay, and that in case of any attack, they must support and defend the guns as long as they have a man standing.* That they must not amuse themselves, during the action, in taking scalps. They must destroy the enemy as much as possible, except prisoners. Those they will treat well, and not, as is generally the case, use them barbarously; but, on the contrary, if they use them as we always do our prisoners, and bring them here, they shall be well recompensed for it. You will, in case of being successful, and should be fortunate in making prisoners, use every means in preventing their being insulted, or ill-used by the Indians; and by all means, act in every way towards them as becomes a British officer. You will not proceed below the Rock River until you find it necessary to take advantage of a commanding situation. If the enemy do not reach Rock River in six days after your arrival there, you will decamp and return here, unless you get information of their being at hand. But in case you find the enemy's forces to be absolutely too strong to risk an engagement, you will retreat here with all possible haste,

11. Wisconsin Historical Collections. Vol. IX., page 230.

12. Wisconsin Historical Collections. Vol. IX., page 219.

leaving the Indians and a few of your men to follow up the enemy, and annoy them as much as possible until they reach here. Having full confidence in you, and the troops under your command, I trust to your judgment to arrange all necessary matters as occasion may require, and trusting to a deliberate and prudent conduct in you, I wish you a successful and safe return. I am, sir, etc.

Thos. G. Anderson, Capt. Comd'g.

The order to Lieutenant Graham does not state what was the size of his command or of what his equipment consisted, but the following letter sheds light upon this question :

Prairie du Chien, Fort McKay, Aug. 29, 1814.

To Lieut. Col. McDouall:¹³

Sir: The command of this post having been left to me by Lieutenant Colonel McKay, I have the honor to communicate to you, that on the 27th instant I sent off a small detachment under the command of Lieutenant Graham, of the Indian department, for the Rock River, consisting of *thirty men, one brass three-pounder, and two swivels*. Having sent Lieutenant Graham to that place on the 15th inst., in order to get a party of Sauks to proceed with him to within two miles of the enemy's abandoned Fort Madison, to take possession of, and, if possible, bring away a gun-boat that the enemy had got sunk, by the fall of a tree, last Spring, on their way up here; and, at the same time, to get information of the enemy.

But the Sauks, having got repeated information, by scouting parties, that the Americans were on the point of leaving St. Louis for this place, they were afraid, and would not go. Lieutenant Graham, therefore, determined to proceed, with his small party of volunteers, to burn the gun-boat, in order to prevent its falling into the enemy's hands. As he was on the point of embarking for that purpose, two young Sauks arrived from the Sauks on the Missouri (where there are still ten lodges—say one hundred men) express, with news that a courier had been sent by some French gentlemen, from St. Louis to the Sauks on the Missouri, to notify them that a

13. Wisconsin Historical Collections. Vol. IX., pages 220-221.

strong detachment of the enemy was to march from St. Louis on or about the 12th inst., to cut off the Indians at Rock River.

The courier from St. Louis was sent to the Indians on the Missouri, that they might immediately give information to those on the Rock River to be on their guard. Lieutenant Graham, believing this report to be true, returned here on the 23rd instant; but previous to his return, exclusive of circulating reports, the Indians at the Rock River sent word to me, and to the Indians above this, through the medium of a pipe, to inform me of the enemy's being on their way here, and begged that I would send them some ammunition, with one or two guns, and a few soldiers, to assist them in defending their lands, women and children.

On Lieutenant Graham's arrival, I called together all the officers to have their opinion on the subject, and they universally agreed that it was absolutely necessary to send a small detachment, not only for the preservation of the post, but to retain the Indians in our favor. This small detachment, together with the aid they got from the Feuille with forty of his young men, will greatly encourage the Indians on the lower Mississippi, and prevent their joining the enemy, which necessity might otherwise compel them to do.

The Sauks, Renards, and Kickapoos that were about the entrance of Rock River, when Lieutenant Graham was there, formed about eight hundred men, though, with the reinforcements that will join them by the time the detachments from this reaches them, I am well persuaded will reach them twelve to fifteen hundred men. Upwards of one hundred men, Sioux, Puants and Renards, from above this, passed here yesterday on their way to join the detachment. Ammunition, arms and tobacco are the principal articles the Indians are really in distress for.

I beg leave to remark that the critical situation of the country here at present absolutely requires that Robert Dickson should be here with the reinforcements of troops asked for by Lieutenant Colonel McKay. The Volunteer privates from MacKinaw and the Bay, though willing to serve their country,

are becoming weary of garrison duty, and as the time for which they volunteered their services having expired, they hope to be soon relieved. I send Captain Grignon, of the Bay, express, with this communication. I have the honor to be, etc.

Thos. G. Anderson, Capt. Com'dg.

Captain Anderson, in the meantime, sent messengers up the Mississippi, notifying the Indians to be in readiness should the Americans succeed in passing the Rock Island rapids.

On the 29th, Lieutenant Graham arrived at the Rock River and on September 3rd¹⁴ sent a letter to his superior, Captain Anderson. He says, "Our coming here has given more satisfaction to the Sauks than if all the goods in the King's store in Mackinac had been sent them, as they are now firmly convinced that their English Father is determined to support them against the ambition and unjust conduct of their enemies.

In a postscript to this letter, written "The 4th of September, about one o'clock in the morning," he mentions his discovering party "having arrived and reported having seen" three large gun-boats under sail on their way up, about thirty leagues from here."

AMERICAN EXPEDITION.

There was nothing to hinder Indian depredations in the Upper Mississippi Valley. St. Louis was the farthest northern and western point where an American Army was located. It was decided that the Indian Village at Rock River (The Sac near its mouth and the Fox on the west side of the Mississippi opposite the lower end of Rock Island), should be destroyed. Major Zachary Taylor, with a detachment of three hundred and thirty-four men in eight large fortified keel boats, left Cap Au Gris on the 23rd of August, and on the evening of September 5th, reached Rock River. On his arrival Indians in large number made their appearance. After they had passed the mouth of Rock River, the wind began to blow a hurricane, and Taylor's boats were blown toward the small island above Credit Island, where about four o'clock a landing was made. During the night a corporal, who was on the outside of Captain

14. Wisconsin Historical Collections. Vol. IX., pages 224-225.

Whiteside's boat, was mortally wounded by an Indian. At daylight the Indians began to gather in the vicinity of the boats and Major Taylor disembarked his troops and formed them for action, pushing through the willows to the Iowa side and began firing. Captain Rector was ordered to drop down with his boat to the large island, Credit Island, and attack the Indians there with his artillery. The Indians who were reinforced by the company of British soldiers under Lieutenant Duncan Graham, began a fierce firing on the Americans. The British three pounder and the two swivels doing great damage to Taylor's boats and after a spirited contest, Taylor to save his fleet, ordered his boats to drop down stream. The American loss was three men killed and eight badly wounded.

Major Taylor gives a full account of the Battle as he saw it from his boat, he says: ¹⁵

Sir: In obedience to your orders, I left Fort Independence on the 2d ult. and reached Rock River, our place of destination, on the evening of the 4th, Inst., without meeting a single Indian or any occurrence worthy of relation.

"On my arrival at the mouth of Rock River, the Indians began to make their appearance in considerable numbers; running up the Mississippi to the upper village and crossing the river below us. After passing Rock River, which is very small at the mouth, from an attentive and careful examination, as I proceeded up the Mississippi, I was confident it was impossible for us to enter its mouth with our large boats. Immediately opposite its mouth a large island commences, which, together with the western shore of the Mississippi, was covered with a considerable number of horses, which were doubtless placed in those situations in order to draw small detachments on shore; but in this they were disappointed, and I determined to alter the plan which you had suggested, which was to pass the different villages as if the object of the expedition was Prairie du Chien, for several reasons. First, that I might have an opportunity of viewing the situation of the ground to enable me to select such a landing as would bring our artillery

¹⁵. Niles Register Supplement to Vol. 7, pp. 137-138.

Letter Taylor to Gen. Howard, dated Sept. 5, 1814.

to bear on the villages with the greatest advantage. I was likewise in hopes a party would approach us with a flag, from which I expected to learn the situation of affairs, at the Prairie, and ascertain in some measure their numbers and perhaps bring them to a council, which I should have been able to have retaliated on them for their repeated acts of treachery; or, if they were determined to attack us, I was in hopes to draw them some distance from their towns towards the rapids, run down in the night and destroy them before they could return to their defense. But in this I was disappointed. The wind, which had been in our favor, began to shift about at the time we passed the mouth of Rock River, and by the time we reached the head of the island, which is about a mile and a half long, it blew a perfect hurricane, quarterly down the river, and it was with great difficulty we made land on a small island, containing six or eight acres, covered with willows, near the middle of the river, and about sixty yards from the upper end of the island. In this situation I determined to remain during the night if the storm continued, as I knew the anchors of several of the boats in that event would not hold them, and there was a great probability of their being drifted on sandbars, of which the river is full in this place, which would have exposed the men very much in getting them off, even if they could have prevented their filling with water.

"It was about 4 o'clock in the evening when we were compelled to land, and large parties of Indians were on each side of the river, as well as crossing in different directions in canoes; but not a gun was fired from either side. The wind continued to blow the whole night with violence, accompanied with some rain, which induced me to order the sentinels to be brought in and placed in the bow of each boat. About daylight, Captain Whiteside's boat was fired on at the distance of about fifteen paces, and a corporal, who was on the outside of the boat, was mortally wounded. My orders were, if a boat was fired on, to return it, but not a man to leave the boat without positive orders from myself. So soon as it got perfectly light, as the enemy continued about the boat, I determined to

drive them from the island, let their numbers be what they might, provided we were able to do so. I then assigned each boat a proper guard, formed the troops for action and pushed through the willows to the opposite shore; but those fellows who had the boldness to fire on the boats cleared themselves as soon as the troops were formed by wading from the island we were encamped on to the one just below us. Captain Whiteside, who was on the left, was able to give them a warm fire as they reached the island they had retreated to. They returned the fire for a few moments, when they retreated. In this affair we had two men badly wounded. When Captain Whiteside commenced the fire, I ordered Captain Rector to drop down with his boat to ground and to rake the island below with artillery, and to fire on every canoe he should discover passing from one shore to the other, which should come within reach. In this situation he remained about one hour, and no Indians making their appearance, he determined to drop down the island sixty yards, and destroy several canoes that were lying to shore. This he effected, and just on setting his men on board, the British commenced a fire on our boats with a six, a four and two swivels, from behind a knoll that completely covered them. The boats were entirely exposed to the artillery, which was distant three hundred and fifty paces from us. So soon as the first gun fired, I ordered a six-pounder to be brought out and placed, but, on recollecting a moment, I found the boat would be sunk before any impression could be made on them by our cannon, as they were completely under cover, and had already brought their guns to bear on our boats, for the round shot from their six passed through Lieutenant Hempstead's boat and shattered her considerably. I then ordered the boats to drop down, which was done in order, and conducted with the greatest coolness by every officer, although exposed to a constant fire from their artillery for more than half a mile.

"So soon as they commenced firing from their artillery, the Indians raised a yell and commenced firing on us from every direction, whether they were able to do us any danger or not. From each side of the river, Captain Rector, who was

laying to the shore of the island, was attacked the instant the first gun was fired, by a very large party, and in a close and well contested action of about fifteen minutes, they drove them, after giving three rounds of grape from his three-pounder.

"Captain Whiteside, who was nearest to Captain Rector, dropped down and anchored nigh him, and gave the enemy several fires with his swivel; but the wind was so hard down stream as to drift his anchor. Captain Rector, at that moment, got his boat off, and we were then exposed to the fire of the Indians for two miles, which we returned with interest from our small arms and small pieces of artillery whenever we could get them to bear. I was compelled to drop down about three miles before a proper place presented itself for landing, as but few of the boats had anchors sufficient to stop them in the river. Here I halted for the purpose of having the wounded attended and some of the boats repaired, as some of them had been injured by the enemy's artillery. They followed us in their boats until we halted on a small prairie and prepared for action, when they returned in as great hurry as they followed us.

"I then collected the officers together and put the following question to them: "Are we able, three hundred and thirty-four effective men, officers, non-commissioned officers and privates, to fight the enemy with any prospect of success and effect, which is to destroy their villages and corn? They were of the opinion the enemy was at least three men to one, and that it was not practicable to effect either object. I then determined to drop down the river to the Lemoine without delay, as some of the ranging officers informed me their men were short of provisions, and execute the principal object of the expedition, in erecting a fort to command the river. This shall be effected as soon as practicable with the means in my power, and should the enemy attempt to descend the river in force before the fort can be completed, every foot of the way from the fort to the settlement shall be contested.

"In the affair at Rock River, I had eleven men badly wounded, three mortally, of whom one has since died. I am much

indebted to the officers for their prompt obedience to orders, nor do I believe a braver set of men could have been collected than those who compose this detachment. But, Sir, I conceive it would have been madness in me, as well as a direct violation of my orders, to have risked the detachment without a prospect of success. I believe I should have been fully able to have accomplished your views if the enemy had not been supplied with artillery and so advantageously posted as to render it impossible for us to have dislodged him without imminent danger, of the loss of the whole detachment.

"I am, Sir, yours, etc.

"ZA. TAYLOR, BREV. MAJ.

"COM. DETACHMENT."

THE BRITISH ACCOUNT.

Lieutenant Graham the day after the battle writes his superior giving a full account. He places the date as the Sixth, while from Major Taylor's letter we would infer it to have been the fifth. From my research I am inclined to believe the date as mentioned by Graham is correct and that Major Taylor was mistaken as to the date. Graham writes:
Rock River, Sept. 7, 1814.

Capt. Thomas G. Anderson,¹⁶

Sir: I mentioned to you in my letter of the 4th inst., by the information I had from the Indians, that the enemy were within thirty leagues of this place on their way up. As soon as I found out their strength, I concluded the place of their destination must be La Prairie du Chien. The Rapids was the only place where we could attack such a force to any advantage. On the 5th inst. we moved to the west side of the island, and took our position at the narrowest part of the channel, the only place where they could pass at that point. We were determined to dispute the road with them, inch by inch.

They appeared in sight at 4 o'clock p. m. with a strong fair wind. There were eight large boats, four of which were equal in size to the one that made her escape from the Prairie. The largest of them had a white flag flying at her mast head. When

16. Wisconsin Historical Collections. Vol. IX., pages 226-228.

they came to the head of Credit Island, about two miles from us, a storm of rain, thunder and lightning came on, and the wind shifted to the opposite point of the compass, which compelled them to pass the remainder of the day, and that night here. All the women and children were sent to the Island. I took all the Sioux with us to cover the guns in case of being obliged to retreat, as they promised they would rather be killed to the last man than give up the guns.

I told the Sauks, in case the enemy should attempt to land at their village, to retreat to the island, and then we would return and attack them. The sixth, at break of day, some of the Sauks came to us, and requested that we should attack them immediately as the wind was against them, and some of their boats were aground. We crossed to the main land at the Foxes' Village. There we left our boats, and went as quick as possible through the prairie, unperceived by the enemy, until we were on the beach opposite to them. Here we had a close view of them. I had no idea of the enormous size of their boats before. They lay with their broad sides close to a low sandy beach. The largest of them had six port-holes open on the side next to us. The channel was about six hundred yards broad.

We were on an elevated spot, but no covering. I requested the Indians not to waste their ammunition firing at the boats, and save it in case the enemy should attempt to land. They did so. Finding they could not make up matters with the Sauks, as they had killed one of their sentinels in the night, they took down the white flag, and put up the bloody in its place, which I believe to be a signal of no quarters. It was then seven o'clock in the morning. Everything being ready, we opened a brisk fire, from the three-pounder, and two swivels, on their boats. In about three-quarters of an hour the largest of their boats, which was ahead of the others, after having about fifteen shots through her, began to push off, and dropped astern of the rest, and made the best of her way down the current. The others soon followed her. We kept firing

at them along the bank, as far as the ground would permit us to drag the guns; but they soon got out of our reach.

They went on about a league, and put to shore. I thought they might intend to throw up some breast-works, and make a stand at that place. I sent immediately for the boats to go with all the Indians, to endeavor to dislodge them from there. By the time we were ready to embark, some of the Indians that followed, returned and informed us, that it appeared to them that the Americans had committed the bodies of some of their men to a watery grave, well knowing if they buried them on shore, they would be torn to pieces. They then got up their sails, the wind being fair, and made the best of their way off. As the enemy landed at that place, the Indians say they were about a thousand men. I think their number to be between six and eight hundred.

If we had had a larger supply of ammunition and provisions, we might have harassed them as far as the Rapids of the River Des Moines; but having only a scanty supply of the one, and entirely destitute of the other, we were obliged to give up pursuing them any further. Although we have not been able to capture any of their boats, they have been completely repulsed, and I have every reason to believe with a considerable loss, as out of fifty-four shots that we fired at them, there was only three or four that did not go through their boats. The action lasted about an hour. One of the swivels was served by Lieutenant Brisbois, and the other by Colin Campbell, which they executed with credit to themselves, and all attached to the expedition behaved themselves in a manner worthy of veteran troops, for they seemed to vie with each other who would be the foremost, notwithstanding they were entirely exposed to the enemy's shot, and I am happy to say, that not a man was hurt. It is to the skill and courage of Serg't. Keating, on whom everything depended, that we owe our success, and no praise of mine can bestow on him what he deserves. As the Indians had no communication with the enemy, I have not been able to find out who commanded the American expedition.

Sir, I am, etc.

DUNCAN GRAHAM, Lieut. Indian Dept.

From a letter dated October 11th, written from Prairie du Chien by Captain Anderson to Col. R. McDonall¹⁷ we learn,

"That five of the eight gun-boats, that were driven back from the Rock River (the other three are supposed to have continued their route to St. Louis, are at the entrance of the River Des Moines; and the Americans have built a fort there, on the east side of the Mississippi, about one hundred and forty leagues from this, and about half way from this to St. Louis, two leagues below the fort of the Rapids. Interpreter Guillroy, who headed this party of eight Sanks, reports to have been within musket shot of the fort for a whole day, and discovered three men, two of which he supposed were looking for honey; and wishing to take them prisoners, prevailed upon the Indians not to fire upon them. By this means they unfortunately made their escape. The third man was walking about the boat, all of which they had uncovered, and made use of the boards to cover their houses.

The fort is about fifty yards square, and is picketed in with very large oak pickets, about twelve feet high, and is situated on a high hill that terminates at the water side, where their boats are hauled up. They have cleared all the trees and brush from the back part of their fort to the distance of musket shot; but in front to the water side, they have left a thick wood standing, I suppose to cover their going for water. At the north side of their fort, about seven or eight hundred yards distance, is a small hill or elevation, which rather exceed the fort in height, and entirely covers the approach of troops till the extremity of the hill is attained. The Mississippi at this place is about ten or twelve hundred yards wide, and clear from islands."

Col. John Shaw, who was with Major Taylor's expedition, in 1856 dictated his recollections of the battle to Lyman C. Draper. He said:

17. Wiscensin Historical Collections. Vol. IX., pages 243-245.

¹⁸“The attack occurred on a very bright morning; the preceding night was cloudy, very windy, with some rain. The first cannon ball from the British passed through Taylor’s boat, called the *Commodore*. Yet Taylor in his report says, it was Hempstead’s boat, it may be that Hempstead was the Captain of the *Commodore*, while Taylor was commander of the expedition.

“It became necessary for some one to expose himself in order to cast a cable from a disabled boat which was drifting fast towards the shore where the Indians were, to Captain Whiteside’s boat, and one Paul Harpole greatly exposed himself in accomplishing the object. But having done this, he lingered, and one after another he shot at the enemy fourteen guns handed to him, when he was shot in the forehead and tumbled forward into the river. The crippled boat was saved, but poor Harpole’s exploit in which he lost his life, was the wonder and admiration of all. Harpole was a young man of some twenty-three years of age, and resided near Wood’s Fort in Missouri, where he had always been celebrated for his strength and activity and was possessed of much backwood’s wit and humor.”

¹⁹Black Hawk in speaking of this battle says:

“The British landed a big gun, and gave us three soldiers to manage it. They complimented us for our bravery in taking the boat, and told us what they had done at Prairie du Chien; gave us a keg of rum, and joined with us in our dancing and feasting. We gave them some things which we had taken from the boat — particularly books and papers. They started the next morning, after promising to return in a few days with a large body of soldiers.

We went to work, under the directions of the men left with us, and dug up the ground in two places, to put the big gun in, that the men might remain in with it, and be safe. We then sent spies down the river to reconnoiter, who sent word by a

18. Wisconsin Historical Collections. Vol. 2, page 221.

19. Autobiography of Black Hawk. Published by J. B. Patterson, Oquaka, Ill., 1882. p. 49.

runner, that several boats were coming up, filled with men. I marshalled my forces, and was soon ready for their arrival, and resolved to fight—as we had not yet had a fair fight with the Americans during the war. The boats arrived in the evening, and stopped at a small willow island, nearly opposite to us. During the night we removed our big gun further down, and at daylight next morning, commenced firing. We were pleased to see that almost every fire took effect, striking the boats nearly every shot. They pushed off as quick as possible; and I expected would land and give a fight. I was prepared to meet them, but was soon sadly disappointed; the boats having all started down the river. A party of braves followed to watch where they landed; but they did not stop until they got below the Des Moines rapids, when they landed, and commenced building a fort.”

It is estimated that some fifteen hundred Indians were in this engagement.

When Captain Nelson Rector drove the Indians back into the willows, in this sortie from his boat, he was elegantly dressed in his military costume with a towering red feather in his cap, and with drawn sword lead his men to the charge. He deliberately walked on the open sand beach a short distance from the enemy and ordered his company to follow him. In this exposed situation with hundreds of the Indians guns fired at him, he moved on undaunted as if he were in his messroom with his comrades. His escape was miraculous, as he was alone in advance of his company.

Captain Rector was a brother of Lieutenant Stephen Rector who led the gallant rescue of Major Campbell and his men at the engagement on Campbell's Island.

The Rector family were Virginians, there were nine brothers, all of whom were in the war of 1812. Governor Reynolds in speaking of them said,²⁰

“They possessed integrity and honesty of purpose in the highest degree, nature had endowed them with strong and

20. Reynolds' Pioneer History of Illinois. 2nd Edition, page 353.

active minds, but their passions at times swept over their judgments like a tempest. They were the most fearless and undaunted people I ever knew. Dangers, perils and even death were amusements for them, when they were excited. They were impulsive and ungovernable when their passions were enlisted. They were the most devoted and true hearted friends and the most energetic and impulsive enemies to any one they thought deserved their hatred. The family, in their persons were generally large and formed with perfect manly symmetry. They were noble, commanding and elegant in their bearing, and their personal appearance, was for manly beauty not surpassed in the territory. They possessed an exquisite and high sense of honor and chivalry. An insult was never offered to any one of them that went unpunished. The whole Rector family were patriotic and were always willing and ready on all proper occasions, to shed their blood in the defense of their country."

While little has been known of this engagement, such reports as were published were incorrect.

²¹Peck in his *Annals of the West*, says:

"Had Major Taylor known the real strength of the enemy, he would not have retreated, as it was soon discovered that there were only three individual Britons present, with one small field piece."

And Davidson and Stuve in their *History of Illinois* say:

²²During the night the English planted a battery of six pieces down at the water's edge to sink or disable the boats."

Governor John Reynolds, in his *History of Illinois* said:

²³"I saw in the Harbor at St. Louis the boats that were in Taylor's battle at Rock Island, and they were riddled with the cannon balls. I think the balls were made of lead, at any rate they pierced the boats considerably."

21. *Annals of the West*. 3rd Edition, page 915.

22. Davidson & Stuve. 2nd Edition, page 281.

23. John Reynolds, *My Own Times*. 2nd Edition, page 102.

CREDIT ISLAND.

From Lieutenant Graham's letter²⁴ we learn that one hundred years ago, the Island upon which we are commemorating this event in the history of the Upper Mississippi, was known as CREDIT ISLAND. Earlier records mention the name, and it may be interesting to you to know how it got its name.

It was the custom of the Sac and the Fox Indians in the fall after harvesting the crops they had raised on the land along the Rock River below the Watch Tower, to start for the Northwest to hunt the buffalo and fur bearing animals. Just previous to the Indians departure the French and British Traders would come from Prairie du Chien to this Island, with such supplies as the Indians needed on their hunting trip. The Indians would be given whatever they needed, without pay, on *Credit*, with a promise to pay in peltries when they returned at the end of the Winter.

Upon the return from the hunt the Traders would again come to Credit Island here the Sac from his village on the Rock and the Fox from his Village on the West bank of the Mississippi, (at about where the West abutment of the Government Bridge is) would bring his furs, pay his debts and barter for such articles as he or his squaw desired.

This was the third American expedition up the Mississippi river in the year 1814. All ending in defeat and disaster. The British and Indians had possession of the country until December 24th when the peace of Ghent ended the war.

Lieutenant Graham's letters prove that British soldiers fortified Rock Island two years before Fort Armstrong was erected, and that a company of British soldiers fought a battle on soil now the State of Iowa.

In June, 1893, Mr. George Pullman presented to the Chicago Historical Society, a magnificent monument to mark the site of massacre of the Soldiers of Fort Dearborn.

24. Wisconsin Historical Collections. Vol. IX., pages 226-227.
Letter Graham to Anderson.

²³Ex-president Benjamin Harrison delivered the address. His remarks are worthy of reproduction. He said in part:

"I am glad that we are beginning to build monuments. Bunker Hill, was, not long ago, lonesome, but now every city and nearly all counties have built in commemoration of the heroes and of the cause. The sculptor has found the universal language. He speaks to the schooled and to the unschooled. This history of the conquest of the West is full of incident, calculated to kindle the historian and to stir the imagination of the novelist, the painter and the sculptor.

Every community should properly mark the scene of imperious demands, but the historian serves the future as effectively as the projector. We shall value our possession of lands and free institutions more highly if we learn that they were bought, not with corruptible things, as silver and gold, but with precious blood, the blood of the brave and of the innocent. We shall, after this lesson, be more willing to preserve by blood, if need be, that which was bought by blood."

Illinois has taken up the work of marking historic sites. The work has been started and carried on by local societies and communities, similar to the societies and the people represented here today.

There is no state, no county and no city or village, but has some incident or event in its history that is worthy of perpetuation.

Iowa teems with historic events and Davenport and Scott County have some that are more than local, more than statewide in interest.

On this ground; one hundred years ago today was fought a battle in the War between Great Britain and America. It was the only battle in the War of 1812, fought west of the Mississippi river.

Between the abutment of the old bridge and the western terminus of the present Government Bridge was the old Village of the Fox Indians, doubly historic, marking the Red-

²⁵Ceremonies at unveiling of the Bronze memorial group of the Chicago-Massacre of 1812. P. 17. Printed for the Chicago Historical Society 1893.

men's Village and the spot where the first railway crossed the Father of Waters.

The site where the Treaty with the Indians was signed in 1832, and the site of Dr. Emerson's home, the home of Dred Scott, each and all should be marked.

I hope that the interest manifested today will not cease until all of these Historic sites are fittingly marked.

The County Records of Illinois

BY THEODORE CALVIN PEASE.

The last few months have seen the completion of a survey of the historical resources of Illinois, begun some three years ago. Liberal appropriations by the state legislature have made possible the visiting of every county seat in the state, and a thorough canvass, both of the records contained in its court house and of the material, such as letters or diaries, of historical interest in private hands. A survey in similar detail has hardly been attempted hitherto outside New England; but its progress has aroused interest and inspired queries from several other states, which may now perhaps undertake a similar task. In this field the enterprise of Illinois has given it an enviable position of leadership among its sister states.

Generous as have been the outlays for the enterprise, commensurate results have been attained. Possessors of material of historical interest, have yielded it to the personal importunities of a searcher actually in the field; and the State Historical Library has been enriched by rare files of newspapers that for decades have reposed forgotten in court house cellars and attics. More than this the whereabouts of other files and other manuscript collections of equal value are now definitely known. Further the record contents of every court house in the state have been minutely listed, and the result will soon be published in a volume of the Illinois Historical Collections, which will serve as a complete finding list for the student in search of material whether early or recent, and whether of historical, sociological, or economic interest. Finally observations made in so many court houses of so many different conditions surrounding old records and so many different methods of making new ones may well be expected to bear fruit in suggestions directed toward bringing about a situation that may render

the records safer, more useful, and more economical for both the student and the taxpayer.

The records of the court houses have yielded some material of especial interest. To mention specific facts, some of the negro slavery and indenture records throw a clear light on just exactly how slavery lingered in Illinois for a generation after the constitution of 1818 had forbidden it. For instance a tax list of 1820 in Madison county, reveals that Benjamin Stephenson owned eight slaves valued at \$1,570; Ninian Edwards three, valued at \$1,500; James Gray five, worth \$850, and Thomas Reynolds three, worth \$600. All told fifty-five negroes were owned in the county, held as slaves, as accompanying records, show by means of 99 year indentures for nominal sums, which were no bar to sales of unexpired terms. And this is but a single instance. In county after county similar records of marked interest and importance have been found.

However, the fact that the records of local jurisdictions in Illinois would be of interest and importance to the historian might have been taken for granted long ago. Thus the history of local administration in the state is told more vividly than anywhere else in the early records of its county commissioners courts. So full are the records of material of great local interest—containing as they do, details of early licenses, records concerning the establishment of early roads, etc., that it would seem as if any local historical society, ambitious to try its hand at publication, would not need to look far for material both interesting and important. Then there are the wills, inventories, and records of the probate courts, which with their detailed and appraised lists of personal property, may serve as indexes to the culture of past generations. There are the records of law proceedings and criminal trials in circuit and county courts, with additional records that may tell the sociologist of the county's treatment of its wayward children and mental defectives. There are the records of taxation, and last of all, in many cases, detailed election returns, some of them as early as the territorial days of Illinois. To discriminate between these and determine which might be important for the

historian, and which unimportant, proved from the outset an impossible task. Accordingly all were listed in as much detail as was possible. With the publication of such lists, it is hoped the searcher of records, however far distant from material he may desire, can determine exactly where it exists and what use he may hope to make of it.

As to the methods employed in storing and preserving this material there is little ground for extreme optimism. There are one hundred and two court houses in Illinois, and almost as many gradations of excellence and defect in the methods of preserving the records they contain. Sometimes every book and paper in an office is carefully disposed in labeled and sorted boxes and in fireproof vaults. Sometimes older records, not in current use, but for the same reason of all the more interest to the historian, are left in vaults that are no better than dust holes, or simply cast into basements or attics to decay. Sometimes a clerk or a board of supervisors has made a holocaust of the records; and sometimes Providence has been tempted a day too long by fire-trap court houses without vaults and by extreme carelessness with lamp and coal stoves, and a whole body of records has disappeared in flames. In many court houses the stage is all set for a repetition of this tragi-comedy, and by the laws of probability we shall hear of its performance in some one or other in the next few years.

Perhaps the degree of safety enjoyed by county records can be most sharply indicated by something like a statistical summary. Fairly exact notes on ninety-five court houses are at hand. Of these court houses, forty-one are apparently fireproof, ten are doubtful, and forty-four, counting the counties without court houses, make no pretense of being fireproof. Of these last, however, twenty-five have vaults that are clearly safe, although in half of these part of the records are stored outside the vaults. Of the ten court houses classified as doubtful, five, and of the thirty-nine that are not fireproof, fourteen are without safe vaults. Therefore in nearly one-fifth of the counties in Illinois, the records are in immediate danger of wholesale destruction by fire.

Startling as the above statement may sound, to anyone acquainted with actual conditions in certain court houses it is the barest commonplace. It is true that one often finds, in small counties as well as large, modern court houses with good and adequate vaults, modern filing material, and carefully preserved records and papers. It is also true that in others, constituting perhaps a bare majority, conditions are merely indifferent. But in a large minority of instances, there is no pretense of preserving the records from fire in the so-called "vaults." Kerosene lamps and coal stoves stand among wooden furniture on wooden floors, while the books and papers are in filing equipment of pasteboard and wood that could only furnish fuel to a fire. The county officials who tolerate such conditions will not learn, either from the fires that have partially or completely destroyed the records of twelve counties, or even from their own experience. In at least two counties whose records have been wiped out by fire within the memory of men now in the prime of life, conditions are as bad as can be. True, these counties may have laid to their souls the proverb that it is useless to lock the stable door after the horse is stolen, for they have little left that the historical student would miss. But in at least five of the nineteen counties established prior to 1819, bodies of records that are practically intact escape from day to day by mere luck, the complete destruction that could be wrought by a single misplaced match.

In the face of such facts and of the neglect visited on records of supreme historical interest, we realize that our new solicitude for our county records will bring us grave problems to resolve. Shall we meet the question of safety in the simplest way, by building a great archive repository at Springfield and conveying thither our local records of historical interest? Such perhaps is the solution toward which are turning the archive workers, who meet yearly in the Public Archives Conference of the American Historical Association. Yet here too we encounter difficulties. Clearly we must not remove from county seats records that are in current use by the people of the district. And if we remove such only as are not

in current use, we shall afterwards find that we have separated to different repositories records of the same transaction that merely chanced to be in different books. Moreover, how shall we determine definitely what portions of the great masses of books and papers that load down our court houses possess potential interest to the student and are therefore to be centralized? In some cases no doubt exists at all. Early election returns to the county clerk appear as rubbish, unconnected with any matter of record that he uses in his daily task; but to the historical student they are the backbone of political history. To classify other records on this basis, however, demands careful painstaking consideration, open minded to the rights and conveniences of the people of the locality as well as to those of the historical student. And in no other way can the problem of centralization be fairly and rightly adjudicated.

Meanwhile if very much remains to be done before we have brought to a fair conclusion the work we have undertaken respecting county archives, there is much that each one of us in his place and station can accomplish. The preservation of the records of the state, past and present, whether of current use or historical interest, depends on inspiring in their custodians—many of them—a sense of the usage to which their charges are properly entitled. It depends also on the provision of fireproof places of storage for them, or in preventing waste of space through half use, misfit record books in offices that are fireproof, but of inadequate size. These are only a few of the possible improvements that suggest themselves. In furthering them every citizen of the state who is interested in the past of his community, and every citizen whose birth, marriage, or title deed is recorded in an Illinois county has, whether he recognizes it or not, a vital interest. But while private enterprise may do much, our main hope must be that the legislature will devise an adequate solution of the record question, both for the student and the tax payer. The enterprise with which Illinois has already begun officially to devote proper care and attention to her county records should inspire her to greater exertions in the task that remains before her.

Elections and Election Machinery in Illinois 1818-1848.

BY CHARLES M. THOMPSON, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS.

Before the nominating convention system was generally accepted in the late thirties by the political leaders of Illinois, the press of the state was the strongest single factor in choosing candidates and in concentrating party strength.¹ These results were brought about in several different ways: (1) by direct announcement made through the columns of friendly newspapers by the candidate himself, (2) by editorials, (3) by anonymous communications, (4) by requests purporting to come from friends of the candidate and addressed to the editor, (5) by requests addressed to the candidate, who forwarded them to the editor for publication.² In any case it is obvious that the editor held the whip hand, for unless he supported a given candidate, or at least remained neutral, he seriously handicapped any and all candidates by refusing them publicity; and without publicity, such as the press afforded, any aspirant for office had slim chances for success.

Such a situation compelled every prominent politician to have the support of one or more papers; and when support was not forthcoming from papers already established, new

1. Between 1824 and 1840 something like 160 newspapers were printed in Illinois. Of this number about 50 remained in 1840, and several of these were temporary campaign sheets. See Scott, *Illinois Newspapers*, III. Ills. Hist. Collections Vol. 6.

2. The newspapers of the period contain hundreds of examples under each head enumerated above. See *Edwardsville Spectator*, October 17, 1820, October 30, 1821, October 5, 1824; *Illinois Gazette*, September 25, 1824; *Illinois Intelligencer*, August 27, September 10, 1824; *Alton American*, April 14, 1834; *Alton Spectator*, March 4, 1841; *Alton Telegraph*, March 16, 1836; August 14, 1841; *Sangamo Journal*, January 26, February 2, 9, March 15, August 11, 1832. *Galena Advertiser*, August 3, 10, 1829; J. Reynolds to H. Eddy, 1834, *passim*. (Eddy MSS.)

ones were started in the most advantageous localities.³ More often, however, politicians gravitated in groups around the various papers of the state. In the earlier period the *Edwardsville Spectator*, the *Illinois Advocate*, and the *Illinois Gazette* were each the center of such a group, while in the late thirties and early forties the *Sangamo Journal*, the *State Register*, the *Chicago Democrat*, the *Alton Telegraph*, and the *Quincy Whig* performed similar functions.⁴ This grouping of politicians resulted in the formation of factions within parties, which continued to exist even after the convention system had been adopted in its entirety.⁵

The attitude of the typical editor toward his political opponent was one of severity. He espoused or opposed issues with unreasonable vehemence, and abused and slandered when occasion required. Such an attitude may have been due to deliberate choice, but it is more likely that it was forced on him by the political ideals of the time. Consequently a neutral newspaper would have been out of place in such an environment; and had an editor attempted to stand on middle ground, or even to temporize with the opposition, his political influence would have been at an end.

The adoption of the convention system in the late thirties diminished the influence of the newspapers as a force for concentrating party strength on particular candidates. For a

3. Good examples of such papers are *Republican Advocate*, Kaskaskia; *Illinois Whig*, Vandalia; *Free Press*, Vandalia. Letters of J. Reynolds to H. Eddy and to A. F. Grant, written between the years 1830 and 1834, throw light on this subject. Also letters of C. W. Clark, editor, *Shawneetown Journal* (this paper is not mentioned in Scott, *Illinois Newspapers*) to H. Eddy, 1833-4, passim. (Eddy MSS.)

4. H. Eddy to N. Edwards, July 28, 1829; A. F. Grant to J. Reynolds, February 2, 1834; A. F. Grant to J. Duncan, February 22, 1834; J. Reynolds to H. Eddy, February 17, March 24, July 3, 13, 1834; J. Reynolds to Eddy & Clark, July 4, 6, 1834; A. F. Grant to J. Reynolds, February 6, 1834. (Eddy MSS.)

5. A "famous battle" was carried on in the Whig ranks by the *Vandalia Free Press*, supported by the anti-junto Whigs, against the *Sangamo Journal*, which was supported by the "Springfield Junto." The Democrats likewise had their differences. The *State Register* struggled with the *Times* (Springfield) for supremacy. The former was supported by the state officials, the latter by Douglas, Peck, Trumbull, Brooks and Peters. See *Alton Telegraph*, January 27, February 10, 1844.

time the system was opposed by influential leaders in both parties,⁶ but there is little reason for believing that any great number of them opposed it on the ground of principle.⁷ They opposed it as a matter of expediency, because it seemed likely to be unpopular; they adopted it when it appeared that the mass of the people was friendly toward the system. The Democrats were the first to use the nominating convention.⁸ The Whigs, on the other hand, vacillated between a thorough-going convention and none at all, but the tide of opinion moved them to adopt the former view. As time went on opposition to the system became weaker, and the state convention of 1839 may be said to mark the beginning of its acceptance by the Whigs.⁹

In Illinois the convention system proper had its beginning in county and precinct mass meetings.¹⁰ As early as 1824, a mass meeting was held in Gallatin County to select a candidate for presidential elector. The practice does not seem, however, to

6. See Alton Telegraph, May 13, 1843; Illinois Statesman, April 29, 1843. For views on the subject see, Thompson, *Attitude of the Western Whigs toward the Convention System*, (Proceedings of the Mississippi Valley Historical Association, V., 167 ff.) Dr. Fithian of Vermillion County expressed a similar feeling regarding the convention system and the growth of parties. W. Fithian to A. Williams, December 26, 1834. (Williams-Woodbury MSS.)

7. See House Journal, 1835-6, p. 27. For arguments for a convention by a Whig paper, see Chicago American, July 15, 29, 1835.

8. The Democrats, particularly those in the northern and central parts of the state, seemed to have had no hesitancy in fathering the system. Thus a resolution passed in a Cook County mass meeting read: "Resolved: That we will not recognize the pretended claims of any aspirant to any office, nor any person as a candidate for any office, unless he shall be nominated by a convention fairly called, at which every member of the party has an opportunity of being heard either in person or by his delegate. And that we will support all nominations made in such convention, and use all fair and honorable means to secure the election of individuals so brought before the people."—Chicago Democrat, July 8, 1835. Among the staunch friends of the convention system was E. Peck of Chicago. Peck had formerly held office in Canada, and the opponents of the system left nothing undone to convince the people that it was a British institution and hence un-American. See Sangamo Journal, December 12, 1835; Alton Telegraph, March 25, 1843; R. J. Hamilton to H. Eddy, January 30, 1833. (Eddy MSS.)

9. See Thompson, *op. cit.*; Alton Telegraph, May 13, 1843; Sangamo Journal, October 8, 1841.

10. It is believed that the first county convention ever held in Illinois in which nominations were made for county officers by regularly elected delegates was in Cook County, July 4, 1835. See Chicago Democrat, June and July, 1835, *passim.*, October 14, 1835, January 13, 1836.

have grown to any great extent until the presidential campaign of 1832. During that campaign many local mass meetings were held,¹¹ likewise both parties held state conventions.¹² These state conventions differed materially from the ordinary state convention of the period, in that their members were regularly chosen in county mass meetings. The other type was composed of members of their respective parties. The functions of the regularly constituted state conventions increased with the years, and by 1839 the Whigs organized with a full complement of officers and committees.¹³

Of the committees of this convention the state central committee was the most important. It was composed of five members who were authorized to have entire control of the party's activities. It was empowered to delegate its authority to sub-committees whose units of operation should be the counties. Each of these sub-committees was expected to follow as far as possible the suggestions made by the central committee, which were as follows: (1) sub-committee to divide its county into small districts and appoint in each district a committee whose duty was to make a complete list of all voters in the district and to ascertain which candidates each voter expected to support; (2) district committees to work for the party ticket by personal solicitation and by distributing campaign literature; (3) district committees to report to their respective county committees once each month; (4) district committees to make first report not later than April 30, 1840; (5) county committees to report on the political conditions in their respective counties on the first of each month; (6) state central committee to keep county committees informed as to political conditions in the state as shown by the reports of the various county committees; (7) county committees to solicit subscriptions for

11. For accounts of typical mass meetings, see *Sangamo Journal*, August 2, 18, September 1, 8, 15, 22, 1832.

12. For a complete report of the state National-Republican convention, held at Vandalla in 1832, see *Sangamo Journal*, September 29, October 20, 1832. Reports of a Jackson-Johnson convention may be found in *Ibid.* April 5, 1832; see also *Illinois Advocate*, May 6, 1835.

13. *Sangamo Journal*, October 11, 1839.

a campaign newspaper to be established;¹⁴ (8) county committees to furnish results of all elections held in their respective counties; (9) county committees to prevent local differences from defeating the party's candidates for the general assembly; (10) county committees to keep the plan of organization secret from all except true and tried Whigs. This ambitious campaign organization was the product of Mr. Lincoln's efforts as a political leader. It set a standard for subsequent campaigns as long as the Whig party was a force in Illinois politics.

Little is known now about the collection and disbursement of campaign funds during this period. The usual procedure appears to have been for the friends of any particular candidate for an important office to advance sums of money with the understanding that they were to be repaid only in the event of success.¹⁵ In some sections of the state, and there are reasons for believing that it was a general practice, it was customary to assess the local leaders for funds to carry on state and congressional campaigns. In presidential campaigns the candidates chosen for electors were usually men of means, who were expected to canvass the state in the interest of the party without hope of reward other than that which comes with increased publicity. The printing and postage bills attached to these candidacies were some times met by local leaders, sometimes by the candidates themselves.¹⁶ The possession of wealth seems to have been neither a help nor a hindrance to political advancement. Edwards, Coles and Duncan were men of means, and likewise successful office-seekers. On the other hand, Kinney, Sloo, Hogan and H. C. Webb were comparatively wealthy, but unsuccessful in acquiring office. Lincoln's early poverty did not bar him from office, and he was but a type of a great body of public officials.

This was the period of the stump speaker and the circuit rider, and one of the marked characteristics of early Illinois

14. Perhaps the Old Soldier. See Scott, *Illinois Newspapers*, 323; T. C. Browne, to H. Eddy, February 25, 1840. (Eddy MSS.)

15. A. F. Grant to J. Duncan, February 22, 1834. (Eddy MSS.)

16. Eddy MSS. (Undated) No. 163.

politics was the relatively large number of lawyers and preachers occupying position of political leadership. Few, if any of the speeches of these men have been preserved in authentic form, but if one may judge from their correspondence, it would be safe to say that the virtue of their oratorical efforts lay more in the manner of their speaking than in what they said. Even though the oratory was often-times crude and ungrammatical, it was effective; and certainly a more polished kind, without the fire which a western speaker knew how to inject, would have fallen flat.

Inseparable from the stump speech was the debate. Some were prearranged, but more were extempore. An outburst from a candidate or his friends was sure to be met with a rejoinder from the same rostrum or from one near at hand. In the midst of important campaigns, court yards, court rooms and public halls became the arenas where forensic and even fistic battles were fought. There was no dearth of combatants, for every lawyer, ambitious for political and professional advancement, was ready to enter the lists. Particularly in and about the general assembly was the opportunity taken for political debate. What was said and done there was the cue for local politicians throughout the state; and more than one political reputation rested on the ability of its possessor to influence his fellow lawmakers. On many occasions Mr. Lincoln debated the issues at stake with political opponents, and his reputation as a debater began two decades prior to his encounters with Douglas in 1858.

During the late thirties the ratification meeting and the rally came to be a force in determining political issues. The former, as the name implies, was merely a jollification meeting at which formal nominations, particularly those for the presidency, were ratified amidst huzzas and enthusiastic speeches. Because of the sparseness of the population and the difficulties of travel, such meetings in the earlier days were impossible except on a small scale. With the increase in population and improvements in means of travel, however, these meetings became increasingly important for creating enthusiasm and

promoting party solidarity. Before 1840, crowds made up of a few hundred were typical, but with the coming of the "Tippecanoe and Tyler too" campaign, came the practice of assembling large crowds to see fantastical parades and to hear inflammatory speeches. Such meetings were effective in that the enthusiasm generated was contagious, and after 1840 they were integral parts of political campaigns.

The methods of voting in vogue during this period were even more unique than the manner of campaigning. Between 1818 and 1848, either one of two methods was used. One was by ballot, the other by *viva voce*. Of the two, the latter generally prevailed. Even in the use of the latter method the ballot often had a place. The voter carried it to the polling place and read from it the names of the candidates he desired to support. The election clerk wrote the voter's name in the election sheet and indicated after it his preference among the candidates. The usual method employed was as follows.

18. [Illegible text block]

[Illegible text]

[Illegible text]

[Illegible text]

[Illegible text]

[Illegible text]

By an Order of the County Commissioners, Court of Fayette County, an Election was held at the House of James Altum (in East Fork Township) for State and County Officers, on the first Monday in August A. D. 1822

FAYETTE COUNTY	For Governor			Lieut. Gov- ernor	For Con- gress	Representatives for Fayette and Montgomery Counties						For County Commissioners of Fayette County				For Sheriff	For Coroner											
	Jos Philip	Jas. B. Moore	Thos. C. Brown			Adolphus F. Hubbard	Jas. Lemmon Jr.	Jno. G. Lofton	Dan'l P. Cook	Jno. McClean	B. M. Town- send	Wm. Berry	Walter Baugh	Jno. H. Wakefield	Jno. Warnock			Jno. Depew	Paul Beck	Wm. Johnston	Jas. Allen	Henry Walker	John Whitley Jr.	Jno. C. Kel- logg	Alex H. Mit- chell	Jno. Oliver	J. Delleplain	Jno. Koley
Henry Lee	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...
Harry Lee	2	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	2	...
John Phelps	3	1	...	3	1	3	...	3	1	3	...	3	1	3	...	3	1	3	...	3	1	3	...	3	1	3	...	
Zadock Phelps	4	...	...	4	...	4	...	4	...	4	...	4	...	4	...	4	...	4	...	4	...	4	...	4	...	4	...
Ebenezer Dagat	5	...	...	5	...	5	...	5	...	5	...	5	...	5	...	5	...	5	...	5	...	5	...	5	...	5	...
John Fisher	6	...	1	6	...	6	...	6	...	6	...	6	...	6	...	6	...	6	...	6	...	6	...	6	...	6	...	
Chancy Lee	7	...	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...
Cornelius Dunnam	8	...	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...
Jacob Phelps	9	...	2	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	
James Nichols	10	...	3	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	
Francis Herman	11	...	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...
Jesse Griffin	12	...	4	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	
John Edington	13	...	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...
Federick Phelps	14	...	5	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	
Robert Nichols	15	...	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...
James Altum	16	...	6	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	
Henry McDaniel	17	...	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...
Joseph Bates	18	...	7	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	
Jesse Nichols	19	...	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...
Samuel Davidson	20	...	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...
B. A. Miles	21	...	8	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	
William Nichols	22	...	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...
William Howard	23	...	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...
Will Marshall	24	...	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...

The elections of this period were characterized by their lack of uniformity in procedure. First, there was no limit whatever to the number of candidates that might be voted for at any given election.¹⁷ Second, the number of candidates for the same office varied from precinct to precinct.¹⁸ Third, it was a general practice in some sections of the state to vote directly for president and vice-president.¹⁹ Discrepancies which now would be considered as serious often crept in with no ill effect whatever. Thus in the state election of 1822, of the four candidates for governor the names of three were mis-spelled in a single precinct in Fayette County; and in the precinct in which the state capital was located, the name of the successful candidate, Edward Coles, was spelled "Cowles."²⁰ Such a mistake appears the more strange when it is known that one of the election officials was a state officer. The great wonder is that complications did not arise in the form of contested elections.

Few franchise restrictions were placed on the people. Up to the year 1849, practically every male adult who had resided in Illinois for six months was entitled to vote. In elections for state officers, voters of one county very often voted in another county. There is no evidence at hand to show what test was applied in such cases, and if any formal oath or affirmation was required the election sheets fail to indicate the fact.

Although the privileges of franchise were granted liberally, the number of officers filled by direct vote of the people was limited. The fathers of the first state constitution, and the lawmakers that immediately followed them, manifested slight confidence in the ability of the people to choose their own officers. But two state officers, the governor and lieutenant-governor, were chosen directly by the people. The secretary

17. Compare the Mss. election returns for representative in 1831 in the county archives of Coles, Fayette, Shelby, Sangamon, Macoupin counties.

18. See MSS. election returns for the year 1840 in the archives of Coles County.

19. See MSS. election returns for the year 1836 in the archives of Coles and Shelby Counties.

20. See MSS. election returns for the year 1822 in the archives of Fayette County.

of state was selected by the governor with the consent of the senate, while the rest of the state officers were elected by the two houses in joint session. The judges and district attorneys were appointed by the general assembly, and these officers in turn appointed minor court officials in their respective counties. The election of state officers by the lawmakers gave rise to legislative caucuses. Because the Whigs were everlasting in the minority, and hence had little use for such a system, they decried it in the most extravagant terms.²¹ There was also considerable dissatisfaction with the caucus in the Democratic ranks, but its general use indicates its acceptance by a majority of the party.

Caucuses of a different nature existed among the Whig leaders, who met not to divide the spoils of victory, but to determine issues and to agree on candidates for subsequent elections. Even the most bitter opponents of the convention system did not deny that they sometimes participated in such meetings. This practice disrupted the Whigs to a certain extent. Those members of the party who opposed the caucus declared that the party will was thwarted by a small group of Whig politicians whom they called the "Springfield Junto." Among the members of this junto were Lincoln, W. H. Herndon, S. T. Logan and Stuart. There seems to have been a justification, however, for such an organization. It originated among the Whigs rather than among the Democrats for no other reason than the refusal of the former party to adopt the convention system. Lincoln and his political friends desired to win, and only turned to secret meetings when open ones were rejected by their followers. The late adoption of the convention system by the Whigs did not destroy the power of the junto. Its members merely adapted their political tactics to suit the new situation; and up to the very last day of the existence of the party as a national organization, this small group of men shaped its policies and dominated the choice of candidates for the more important offices.

21. G. Churchill to G. Flagg, December 3, 1844. (Churchill MSS.)

The Shaw-Hansen Election Contest.

AN EPISODE OF THE SLAVERY CONTEST IN ILLINOIS.
BY WAYNE E. STEVENS.

A bundle of papers was recently discovered among the archives of the Secretary of State at Springfield, which proved to contain the original documents bearing upon the Shaw-Hansen election contest, one of the most dramatic episodes of early Illinois political history. It is extremely probable that up to the time of their discovery, these papers had never been carefully examined since the contest itself was decided by the lower house of the General Assembly in 1823. In spite of all that has been written concerning the incident, it is certain that they have never before been used as historical material. The finding of these documents presents an opportunity to say a little that is new concerning an otherwise rather threadbare subject. The various accounts which have appeared in histories and reminiscences of the period are in the main familiar accounts, so far as they go; but certain details concerning the legal basis of the dispute have been lacking owing to the absence of information concerning this phase of the matter. These documents, then, together with newspapers, correspondence, etc., bearing upon the period, render it possible to give a fairly complete account of an incident which occupies a prominent place in early Illinois politics.

The Shaw-Hansen contest derives practically all its interest and importance as an episode of Illinois history from its connection with the early slavery controversy in the state. It reveals, perhaps, more than anything else, the bitterness of the struggle which dominated early Illinois politics and above all the determination of those who plotted to bring slavery into the state. In fact, to one who is accustomed to consider the

attitude of Illinois with regard to slavery in the light of her later history and traditions, the knowledge that the question was once a burning local issue with the people of the state, is apt to come with a sense of shock.

A brief consideration of the political situation which existed during the first six years of the period of statehood is necessary in order to understand the significance of the Shaw-Hansen election controversy.¹ The history of Illinois politics between the years 1818 and 1824, is exceedingly complex owing to the fact that there were no well-defined parties. There were, instead, factional divisions, based upon personal differences among the leading politicians of the state which date back to the territorial period.² These factional groupings were modified by other issues, both state and national. It is safe to say, however, that during the years between 1818 and 1824, the slavery question was the most important issue which came before the voters of Illinois. The question was being almost continuously agitated in one form or another, throughout the period—either in its relation to state or national policy.

The Ordinance of 1787 prohibited slavery in the Northwest Territory, but this enactment was not necessarily considered final, particularly in the minds of some of the settlers who entered the Territory from the southern and border states. Slaves were held in Illinois both before and after 1818 as well as a large number of indentured servants who were virtually slaves.³

There were many people in Illinois Territory who disputed the validity of the Ordinance of 1787, in so far as it had any bearing upon slavery, and some of them doubtless would have liked to insert in the constitution of 1818, a provision legalizing the institution within the state. To what extent the matter was discussed in the convention is uncertain, but any effort

1. C. M. Thompson's *Rise and Development of the Whig Party in Illinois*. Chap. II., contains a good summary of the political history of Illinois during this period.

2. Reynolds, "My Own Times," 133; Churchill's "Annotations on Rev Thomas Lippincott's "Early Days in Madison County," 10th Paper.

3. Harris, *Negro Slavery in Illinois*, 6-15.

which may have been put forth in 1818 to accomplish such an end proved abortive, as the slave element was then in no position to undertake a trial of strength with the national government.⁴

The Missouri question was the principal issue in the congressional election of 1819 in Illinois and there is little doubt but that the interest of the people in the outcome of the struggle was intensified because of the uncertain future of their own state with regard to slavery. Daniel P. Cook and John McLean were opposing candidates for Congress. The two men represented different political factions while they were likewise opposed on the slavery question. McLean advocated the extension of slavery into Missouri, while Cook demanded that its area be restricted so far as possible. Neither candidate attempted to dodge the question which became practically the sole issue in the election. The campaign was waged with vigor on both sides. Cook and McLean traveled about the state making speeches, while the newspapers likewise plunged into the controversy.⁵ Cook was victorious, and if the election returns be accepted as an indication of the views of the people, the sentiment of the state in 1819 must be regarded as hostile to the extension of slavery, as a phase of national policy. In spite of the out-come of the election, anti-slavery leaders were extremely suspicious and accused certain Illinois politicians of plotting to bring the institution into the state. Their accusations were all met with sweeping denial, however. In the election campaigns of both 1819 and 1820, those who were suspected of favoring the introduction of slavery denied that they had any intention of altering the constitution of 1818 so as to legalize the institution.⁶

The election campaign of 1822 was not fought out squarely upon the slavery issue, although the question appears to have

4. Churchill's Annotations 7th paper; Journal of the Constitutional Convention of 1818, Ill. State Historical Soc., Journal Oct. 1913, p. 401; Harris, Negro Slavery in Illinois, 16-26.

5. Illinois Emigrant, May 22, 1819; for a general discussion of the Missouri question in Illinois, see files of the Edwardsville Spectator and the Illinois Emigrant for 1819.

6. Edwardsville Spectator, May 29, June 5, 1819.

assumed some prominence. Edward Coles and Joseph Phillips were the leading candidates for governor, there being four in all. Coles was an avowed opponent of slavery and sought to bring the issue into the campaign. Phillips was known to be personally favorable to the institution though he appears to have tried to avoid the question.⁷ The views of the two men with regard to slavery probably influenced some voters, though factional differences and the personal popularity of the candidates were likewise important factors. Although Coles defeated Phillips for governor, the election of 1822 may only, to a limited extent, be regarded as a victory for the anti-slavery forces.

Rumors were floating about during all this time which concerned deep-laid plots on the part of the slavery men. As early as 1820, the following editorial appeared in an anti-slavery newspaper: "*The Old Slave Party* have commenced operations, and are preparing to make a desperate effort in opposition to Mr. Cook. The hopes of this party, and the object to be accomplished by the election of Mr. Kane, will be developed in due time."⁸ By and by these vague rumors became more definite, but even as late as 1822, the slavery question appears to have exerted but little influence in the choice of members of the legislature.⁹ Both sides were simply marking time and the slave faction was awaiting a favorable opportunity to begin operations, while at the same time endeavoring to disarm the suspicion of its opponents. It was evident that before the question of slavery in Illinois could be settled, a campaign would have to be waged on that specific issue. The opening of the contest was only a matter of time.

The leader of the anti-slavery forces made the move which at last precipitated the inevitable struggle. Governor Coles,

7. See Hooper Warren in the *Free West*, May 10, 1855; for a rather non-committal statement by Phillips see his letter to Thomas Sloo, Jr., *Ohio Historical and Philosophical Society, Quarterly*, VI., No. 3, p. 51; *Edwardsville Spectator*, July 10, 1821.

8. *Edwardsville Spectator*, July 4, 1820. Kane and Cook were at that time opposing candidates for Congress.

9. *Edwardsville Spectator*, May 4, 1822; *Illinois Gazette*, April 6, 1822; *Lippincott, Madison County*, No. 30.

in his inaugural address before the General Assembly on December 5, 1822, made a plea for the enforcement of the clause in the Ordinance of 1787 prohibiting slavery, for a general revision of the laws relative to negroes, and for the enactment of new laws which should prevent the kidnaping of free negroes within the state.¹⁰ This speech of Governor Coles fell like a bolt from a clear sky upon friends and foes of slavery alike. The pro-slavery men in the legislature had as yet made no move and the governor's message came to them as a challenge. Coles was of the opinion that the slavery question was bound to come before that session of the General Assembly and explained his bold action on the ground that he desired to unmask the designs of those whom he believed to be secretly plotting the introduction of the institution which they professed to oppose.¹¹

If that was his design, he was eminently successful. The challenge was accepted and the struggle began. Both house and senate appointed special committees to consider that portion of the governor's message dealing with slavery; but as a majority of both houses were slavery sympathizers, it is needless to say that nothing was done toward removing the abuses complained of. The senate committee instead recommended that the General Assembly adopt a resolution providing for a popular vote at the next general election on the question of calling a constitutional convention. The object, of course, was to legalize slavery by amending the constitution. For the passage of such a resolution, however, a two-thirds vote in the General Assembly was necessary. The slave, or convention party as it now came to be called, had a numerical but not a constitutional majority in both houses.

At last, on February 10, 1823, after much bickering, the senate passed the resolution by a vote of 12 to 6.¹² The house took action on February 11, the vote standing 23 for and 13 against, the measure.¹³ A change of but one vote was need-

10. Edwardsville Spectator, Dec. 14, 1822.

11. Coles to Nicholas Biddle, April 22, 1823, Washburne, Coles, 147.

12. Senate Journal, 1822-3, p. 261.

13. House Journal, 1822-3, pp. 262-268.

ed in order to give the convention party a constitutional majority. The slave men were greatly chagrined, by their defeat, especially since Nicholas Hansen, a member of the house had acted with them until his vote alone was necessary in order to insure the passage of the resolution, when he had bolted to the other side. The way in which the slavery party secured the change of one vote on the convention resolution is the story of the Shaw-Hansen election contest.

The facts concerning the disputed election are briefly as follows. The official returns for the general election held in Pike County on August 5, 1822, as received by the secretary of state gave 75 votes to Nicholas Hansen and 21 votes to John Shaw. Pike County was at that time divided into three election precincts. In one of these precincts, that of Colesgrove, a dispute arose on the day of the election regarding the legality of the appointment of the officials who were to preside at the polls. It appears from the testimony submitted in the case that the county commissioners' court had selected three men to act as judges of the election in the Colesgrove precinct. On the day of the election, the contention was raised that two of them were not legally qualified to serve. The voters were split into two factions over the question. The minority, claiming that the judges appointed by the county commissioners' court were legally qualified, proceeded to open the polls at a private house. The majority elected two men to serve as judges in the place of those whom they claimed to be disqualified and invited Stephen Dewey, who had gone with the minority, to join them, as being the only one of the three appointed by the county commissioners who was qualified to serve. He refused to serve with the majority whereupon they selected a third judge and proceeded to hold an election at the seat of justice. Thus there were two polling places, at each of which presided judges claiming to be legally qualified. The whole controversy concerning election officials apparently owed its origin to a rivalry between factions headed by John Shaw and Nicholas Hansen, opposing candidates for the legislature; for at one of the polls, Shaw received all the vote cast while at the

other, Hansen received all. Shaw obtained a majority of the votes cast in the precinct, as a whole his total being 83, as against the 12 votes received by Hansen.¹⁴

The situation resulting from the election, then, was as follows. The county clerk was confronted by two sets of returns from Colesgrove precinct, each of which was claimed to be official. It was his duty in making up the returns for the county to decide which should be regarded as legal, and upon his decision depended the outcome of the election, not only for representative to the legislature from the district, but for a number of county officers as well. If one set of returns were accepted, the total vote for the county would stand 75 to 21, in favor of Hansen. If the set favoring Shaw were accepted, the total vote would stand 104 to 63 in his favor. If both sets of returns could have been employed in making up the total, Shaw would still have been successful by a vote of 104 to 75.¹⁵ The clerk decided to accept the returns favoring Hansen, who was thereby given a majority of 54 votes over his opponent and in due time received a certificate of election.

Shaw, as may be supposed, prepared to contest the election of his rival. The law governing election contests specified that the person bringing a contest must give notice in writing within twenty days of the close of the election, naming the points of contest, together with the time and place of taking testimony with regard to the same. The time fixed for tak-

14. The facts concerning the disputed election have been gathered from affidavits among the Shaw-Hansen Contest Papers.

15. Transcripts of poll books, Shaw-Hansen Contest Papers. The following table will illustrate more clearly how the vote in Pike County was divided. The first two precincts given are designated by means of their respective polling places:

	Hansen.	Shaw.
1. House of Ossian Ross.....	13	18
2. House of Rufus Brown.....	50	3
3. Colesgrove Precinct, House of Nathaniel Hinkley	12	0
Seat of Justice.....	0	83
Total vote cast.....	75	104

ing depositions must be within forty days of the close of the election.¹⁶

Shaw accordingly informed Hansen of his intention to contest his election, the notification bearing the date of August 19, 1822, fourteen days after the election. He named August 29 for the taking of depositions. Not only did he charge that the election itself was illegal, but also that friends of Hansen had resorted to intimidation and bribery.¹⁷

The contest, as has been noted, involved not only the two opposing candidates for the legislature, but candidates for county officers as well, whose election depended upon the same set of returns. On August 29, the parties concerned met and depositions were taken relative to the contested county offices. Hansen objected for some reason to the testimony in his case being taken at this time, and requested a postponement to which Shaw agreed. Shaw accordingly sent Hansen a second notice, bearing the date of September 4. Certain additional points of contest were specified and September 12 was named for the taking of depositions. On the day appointed, Shaw appeared with a goodly number of witnesses who testified in his favor. Their affidavits, together with transcripts of poll books and numerous other papers bearing upon the contest, were in due time forwarded to the lower house of the legislature, and referred to the committee on elections.

The array of testimony submitted by Shaw, together with the intricate legal questions involved in the dispute, must have filled the committee with dismay. It is unnecessary to consider the legal points involved in the dispute. There is, indeed, no evidence to show that the members of the committee themselves gave them any very careful attention. Their report to the house, at any rate, would indicate that they did not consider the case purely on its merits as presented in the testimony. There was an easier way of deciding the matter. The argument upon which the committee based their opinion that Hansen was entitled to his seat was as follows: It was de-

16. Illinois Session Laws, 1821, p. 77.

17. Shaw to Hansen, Contest Papers.

clared first of all that no testimony had been taken pursuant to Shaw's first notice to Hansen, owing to the fact that the day set for receiving the testimony had been postponed from August 29 to September 12. A second notice had been given on September 4 and therefore, the committee concluded, the original notice of August 19 was of no account. They further reasoned that as the second notice had been given more than twenty days after the close of the election, the whole contest was illegal and unworthy the attention of the house. This rather technical line of argument was clinched by another of similar character. The second notice was dated September 4, but the date of its service, as it appeared upon the document itself, was given as August 7, nearly a month before it was actually written. Though this was plainly but an error in recording the month, the committee declared that the discrepancy in dates invalidated the notice. These technicalities afforded a plausible excuse for settling the contest without reference to the points brought forward in the evidence, and it is probable that this was what was actually done. At any rate, the committee made its recommendations on December 9, and Hansen was confirmed in the possession of his seat with little opposition.¹⁸

It appears certain, that the decision of the house in this first instance was not influenced by political considerations. It has been asserted that Hansen was retained in his seat because he favored Jesse B. Thomas for United States senator, but there is little indication that this was a consideration at all. The fact that Hansen was in actual possession of his seat was of course in his favor. The house had, moreover, the opinion of the highest legal authority in the state to sustain its decision. The contest over the county officers had been referred to John Reynolds, chief justice of the supreme court, and he had decided in favor of those candidates who based their claims upon the set of returns which also favored Hansen.¹⁹ The

18. House Journal, 1822-3, p. 24.

19. This decision by Reynolds is included among the documents bearing on the case.

first decision in the Shaw-Hansen case was apparently justified, even upon the somewhat technical grounds advanced by the committee; but the house did not maintain a consistent attitude.

After the failure of the convention resolution on February 11, 1823, the slave men decided that Hansen's seat must be given to Shaw, who was known to favor a convention. Some new evidence must be found, however, to serve as an excuse for reversing the decision of December 9. The evidence was already at hand, in the form of an affidavit made by one Levi Roberts, a resident of Pike County, the document bearing the date of January 28.²⁰ The audacity of the slave men in using this affidavit as an excuse for reversing the decision in the contest almost surpasses belief. The substance of Robert's testimony is contained in the following words: "From the intimate acquaintance of this deponent with the citizens and inhabitants of said county, he says and verily believes that a majority of twenty-nine of all the Legal and qualified votes in said county was given for Said John Shaw." A more flimsy or worthless piece of evidence can scarcely be imagined, especially in view of the fact that transcripts of the election poll books had been submitted to the committee along with the other documents. The affidavit really contained no "new evidence" at all. The point to be noted, however, is that the very acceptance of this evidence involved a flat reversal of the principals laid down in the previous decision. If no legal notice of the contest had been rendered in the first instance, it was utterly impossible that any valid notice should have been given in the second case, months after the legal period for such notice had expired.²¹

The chief arguments of those favoring the expulsion of Hansen were first, that a majority of the voters of Pike County had

20. Contest Papers.

21. See *Edwardsville Spectator*, Feb. 22, 1823, remarks of Mr. Churchill in report of house debate on the question.

avored the election of Shaw, and second, that the house had a right to judge concerning the qualifications of its members.²²

The anti-convention men protested vigorously against the highhanded tactics of the majority, but without avail. The convention party had its way, and on February 12, Hansen was deprived of his seat and the convention resolution was carried. It may be noted in passing that in all probability the convention element was not so greatly surprised by Hansen's sudden change of front on February 11, as has sometimes been assumed. The fact that the deposition of Levi Roberts was dated January 28, two weeks before Hansen gave the vote which brought upon him the wrath of the slave men, shows that there was some doubt as to the attitude which he might finally assume.

The Shaw-Hansen contest played a prominent part in the campaign of 1824. Immediately after the passage of the convention resolution, both sides mobilized their forces for the struggle, which was to determine once and for all whether negro slavery should be legalized in Illinois. The questionable procedure of the convention party in the legislature furnished the opposition with a powerful weapon, and one which it used to the utmost.²³ The conventionists could make but a feeble rejoinder to the charges of corruption hurled against them. To one looking back, it seems that they must indeed have been in desperate straits ever to have resorted to so bold a piece of political manipulation, one which was sure to react against themselves. The slave men handicapped themselves at the very outset by incurring the distrust of all fair-minded people.

The newspapers of the period are filled with charges and countercharges relating to the Shaw-Hansen contest. The

22. Edwardsville Spectator, Feb. 22, 1823. Supporters of the convention resolution also argued that the case was reopened in order that a decision might be rendered conformable to principles laid down in another contest, that of *Craw vs. Emmitt*, decided during the same session. Illinois Intelligencer, Jan. 16, 1824.

23. See, for example, the discussion in the Edwardsville Spectator, Feb. 22, 1823.

dispute seems to have become rather wearisome in time, however, for in the *Edwardsville Spectator* for January 6, 1824, an article bearing on the controversy was accompanied by the following editorial announcement: "The above is the last that will be published in this paper, on either side, unless paid for as an advertisement." Even the redoubtable Hooper Warren, one of the bitterest opponents of slavery to be found in the state, refused to allow space in his columns for further wrangling over the matter.

In conclusion, a few words may be fittingly said concerning the convention campaign itself, which began about a year and a half before the election of August 2, 1824. Both sides realized that the contest might be close and so exerted themselves to the utmost. The nominal issue, of course, was whether or not a convention should be called to amend the constitution, but it was universally understood that slavery was the real issue involved.

Governor Coles led the fight against the calling of a convention. He vigorously attacked slavery, not upon moral or legal, but upon economic grounds. He strove above all to prove to the voters of Illinois that the institution would not pay. He tried hard to keep the legal aspects of the case in the background, for, as has been said, there were many people in Illinois who denied the validity of the clause of the Ordinance of 1787 prohibiting slavery, and who had very decided notions concerning the rights and privileges of a sovereign state. The argument advanced by the convention party may best be summarized in the words of Coles himself, who, in a letter to a friend in Philadelphia, said, "The great argument here in favor of the introduction and toleration of Slavery, is that it would have the immediate effect of raising the price of lands, and adding to the population and wealth of the country."²⁴

The election of August 2, 1824, resulted in a sweeping victory for the anti-slavery party. The vote on the question of calling a convention was 4972 for, and 6640 against, the meas-

24. Coles to Roberts Vaux, June 27, 1823. Washburne, Coles, 155.

ure. The outcome of the election was absolutely decisive. Never again was an organized attempt made to introduce slavery into Illinois.

Soldiers of the American Revolution Buried in Illinois

BY MRS. EDWIN S. WALKER.

The Military records of over 200 soldiers of the American Revolution, who are buried in the State of Illinois, have been secured and the burial places, of at least three-fourths of the number, located.

That errors have found place, is not strange, owing to information received being incorrect.

When the full records of more than 400, who are known to be buried in Illinois, are secured, a careful revision will be made, and all inaccuracies, so far as found, will be corrected, preparatory to publishing in a suitable form. It is desired that this work be finished in time for the commemoration of the Centennial of the State.

In a recent issue of the Journal, Vol. VII, No. 2, July, 1914, the record and name of a member of the Latimer family was incorrect. We are glad to make the correction.

Jonathan Latimer was a native of New London, Conn.

He was commissioned first as Captain, then Major, and finally as Colonel, serving in the Connecticut line of troops.

He was in the Third Connecticut Regiment known as Webb's Regiment.

This sturdy patriot was doubly honored, since six of his sons were in the service of their country.

Colonel Latimer came to Illinois, settling in Knox county in 1832, where he died and lies buried in Cherry Grove cemetery, Abingdon. Jonathan Latimer and his six sons, deserve all the honor that the present and coming generations can give. The heroic men of that period did not stop to ask "What is all

this worth?" or "What is there in it for me?" They cherished high ideals, and these ideals were placed above all else that the world could give. Verily, "the nation that forgets to honor its heroes will soon cease to be heroic."

KANE COUNTY.

William Bennett was born at Sandown, New Hampshire, May 9, 1758. He enlisted four different times; first, August, 1776, under Capt. Nathan Brown, Col. Pierce Long, New Hampshire troops. Second, 1779, serving with the same captain and colonel. Colonel Bedel, third time, July 1780, in Massachusetts troops, Capt. — Johnson, Colonel Wadsworth; fourth time, September 1782, with Capt. Cutting Farrow, New Hampshire troops. He was in the battle of Fort Ann. After the war he removed to New York, Genesee County, and in 1836 he came to Kane County, Illinois, where he died Feb. 15, 1846, and is buried near Wasco in a private burying ground.

Nathan Brown, a native of New York, enlisted in the Chapin Company, under Capt. Benjamin Chapin, Col. Thaddeus Crane's Regiment, Westchester County. After the war he came to Illinois, settling in Kane County where he died and is probably buried in Batavia township.

Daniel Burroughs was born in New York, he enlisted in the Charlotte County Militia with Capt. Elshama Tozer and Cols. Alexander Webster, and Thomas Armstrong, in the Dorset Regiment.

He came to reside in Kane County, Illinois, and died in Batavia Township.

Abner Powers was born in Richmond, New Hampshire, Dec. 15, 1760. He enlisted Jan. 1, 1777, serving until December, 1781, under Col. John Stark, again served in the Seventh Company 1778 for two years, Capt. William Farwell's Company. He again served from Richmond until 1782.

He came to Illinois, settling in Kane county where he died Oct. 19, 1852 in Virgil Township, and was buried at Lily Lake. A marble slab was placed at his grave, bearing the significant

date 1776, and the inscription, "A Soldier of the Revolution," also a sword carved in the marble.

Several years since, while attending a Knight Templar's funeral, Mr. Lewis M. Gross, of Sycamore, noticed that the slab was broken in three pieces. Investigation of his military history revealed the patriotism of this Hero of the War, and that he served in the battles of Bennington, Saratoga, Valley Forge, and Yorktown. As a result it was determined that a suitable monument should be erected to his memory. Several years ago on July 4th, a beautiful and imposing granite monument was unveiled with appropriate ceremonies.

The monument stands thirty feet high, of rough granite, the west side of the die being smooth where the inscription is placed.

Three companies of the Third Regiment, and five hundred members of the Grand Army, with a large band of forty-eight pieces, civic societies, and a large number of citizens, came to do honor to Abner Power's memory. We cannot too highly honor these men who sacrificed so much that an enduring government might be handed down to their descendants.

Frederick Vaughn came from the State of Connecticut, where he enlisted under Lt. Col. ——— Canfield in the Connecticut Militia. He was born in 1767, and died in Aurora, Kane County, Aug. 6, 1845, and is buried in the Root Street cemetery (now forsaken), Aurora, Illinois.

WINNEBAGO COUNTY.

This county, though one of the most northern counties in the state, is honored by being the burial place of Revolutionary Soldiers.

The Rockford Chapter D. A. R. has marked the graves of three of these pioneer-patriots, and assisted in marking the graves of others in Ogle and Boone Counties.

Samuel Campbell, a native of Massachusetts, born Oct. 8, 1762, was a private in Capt. John Spoor's Company, Col. John Brown's Regiment, serving three months; also serving seven

days with Col. John Ashley Jr.'s Regiment. Again under Lt. Moses Hubbard by order of Gen. John Fellows, and with Capt. James Campbell, service six days. Samuel Campbell came to Illinois and settled in Winnebago County, where he died Nov. 8, 1844, and is buried in the Hulse cemetery, Peca-tonica. His grave was marked May 26, 1908.

Jehiel Harmon was born in Suffield, Connecticut, Oct. 5, 1762, he early enlisted in the service of his country, taking the place of an older brother who was ill and forced to leave the service.

His service was during the closing six months of the war. He came to Illinois and settled in Winnebago County, where he died March 3, 1845, and is buried in the West Side cemetery, Rockford. His grave was marked June 14, 1902.

Ephriam Palmer was a native of Massachusetts; he enlisted in 1777 when but 17 years of age in Capt. Sylvanus Cobb's Company, for one month, and again for three months with the same leader. In 1778 and 1779 he served one year under Capt. — Lockwood's Company; Col. John Wood's Regiment. He was taken prisoner June 7, 1779 and confined in the Small Pox Hospital, New York; was exchanged February 1780, and again served his country, enlisting from Salem, New York, as a substitute with Capt. — Stevens, and was one who was placed to guard the notorious Major Andre.

He early came to Illinois, settling in Winnebago County, where he died and is buried in the Kishwaukee cemetery, Kishwaukee. His grave was marked in June, 1907.

OGLE COUNTY.

Ogle County has an additional name to add, that of Rufus Phelps, who was born in 1767 in New York, where he enlisted for six months in Dutchess County, was stationed at Fort Herkimer. He was wounded and was discharged from the service, receiving a soldiers' land bounty. Coming to Illinois he settled at Holcomb, Ogle County, where he died in 1839. His grave was marked by the Rockford Chapter June 19, 1909.

BOONE COUNTY.

Boone County has at least two Revolutionary soldiers buried in Belvidere.

Timothy Lewis was born in Ashfield, Massachusetts, May 24, 1764. He served as a substitute for his father, Timothy Lewis, in April 1779 in Capt. — Densmore's Company, for six months; he again served as a substitute in 1780 under Capt. Isaac Newton, Col. — Maxwell's Regiment.

After the war he came to Illinois, settling in what is now Boone County, where he died May 2, 1858.

Thomas Hart was born March 3, 1757 in Farmington, Connecticut. He enlisted in 1776 and served one year. Coming to Illinois he settled in Boone county where he died Dec. 12, 1845.

These graves were both marked by the Rockford Chapter Oct. 20, 1911.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Montgomery County has one more name to add to the list of Revolutionary soldiers, buried in that county:

Mason Owens, a native of Virginia, enlisted three different times, serving eight months under Capt. Joseph Rogers; ten months with Capt. George Strother, and five months with Capt. William Bunbury, Col. John Skinker. He was in several skirmishes, and at the siege of Yorktown. He was born in King George County, Sept. 8, 1760. In 1807 he removed to Kentucky, and in 1827 to Illinois; died in Montgomery County in 1846.

KENDALL COUNTY.

Henry Mizner, born in Berks County, Pennsylvania, Sept. 22, 1759; he enlisted in a Northumberland County, Pennsylvania regiment, serving under Capt. — Green for fifteen months. After the war he came to Indiana, where he received a pension for service in the Revolutionary War. He removed to Illinois, settling in Kendall County, where he died Sept. 25, 1848; is buried in the Millington cemetery, Kendall County.

PUTNAM COUNTY.

Isaiah Strawn, a native of Bucks County, Pennsylvania, born Oct. 28, 1758. He was too young to enter the service when the war began, his parents being Quakers and opposed to the shedding of human blood, Isaiah remained at home until the fall of 1777, when he enlisted, serving in the transportation line. At the Battle of Germantown, he rushed into battle, seizing the musket of a fallen friend, and neighbor, who had been mortally wounded. Soon after he received a charge of buckshot in his left leg and was carried from the field; one shot lodging in the hollow of his foot.

This he never permitted to be removed, carrying it for sixty-four years. He came to reside in Illinois in what is now Putnam County, where he died Aug. 14, 1843, and is buried in Florid cemetery, Putnam County.

MOULTRIE COUNTY.

James Patterson was born in Montgomery County, Virginia, July 5, 1758. He enlisted in 1775 from Rutherford County, North Carolina, serving three months under Capt. James Wilson, Col. — Rutherford's Regiment; he again enlisted in August, 1777, for three months, Capt. Jesse Lytle, Col. — Rutherford's Regiment.

In September 1780, he again served under Capt. Williams, Col. — Campbell's Regiment, serving three months, and finally for the fourth time, he served nine months under Capt. Jesse Lytle and Colonel Rutherford.

He was engaged in the Battles of King's Mountain, Cowpens, Guilford Court House, and Yorktown. He was wounded at Cowpens and was pensioned. He came to Illinois at an early day, settling in Moultrie County, then a part of Shelby County.

He died in 1838 and is buried near Sullivan, Moultrie County.

MRS. ANNA MARGARET LANGE JAMES.
DEATH OF THE WIFE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS.

On the eve of the home-coming celebration at the University of Illinois, news of the death of Mrs. Anna Margaret Lange James, wife of the president of the university, cast a shadow over the affair. Death came Friday afternoon, November 13, 1914, at the North Shore sanitarium, Winnetka, Illinois. By the special request of the president, sent to Dr. Phelps, his executive clerk, none of the plans for the celebration were changed. It was Dr. James' wish that the games and other events be carried on just as planned.

At the request of President James, announcement of his wife's death was withheld until after the alumni mass meeting. When he asked that the home-coming program be carried out he said:

"This would have been the wish of my wife."

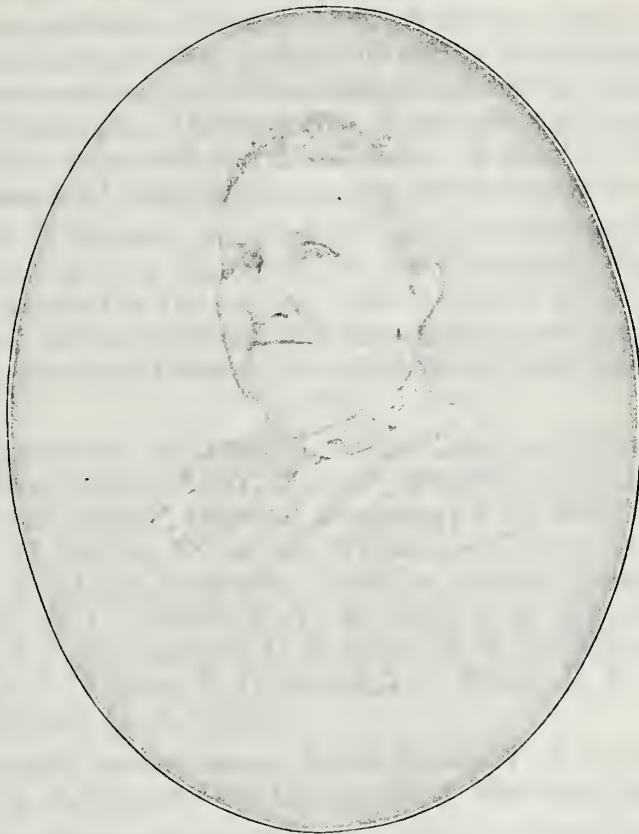
The president and his daughter Helen were at the bedside when death came. They were called at noon.

Mrs. James had been in failing health for nearly a year. For the last few months her condition had been grave. Death was expected momentarily. The heart of every friend of the university goes out to the president and his family in their hour of bereavement.

Besides her husband, Mrs. James is survived by two sons and a daughter, Anthony John, a lieutenant in the United States Navy; Herman G. James, associate professor of political science in the University of Texas; and Helen Dixon James.

The funeral took place Monday, November 16, 1914, from the auditorium of the university. Dr. Harry Pratt Judson,

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ANNA MARGARETHE LANGE,
Wife of Edmund Janes James, President of the
University of Illinois.

president of the University of Chicago; Dr. A. W. Harris, president of Northwestern University; leading educators of the middle west; the faculty and students of the University of Illinois and many townspeople were present.

The service began at 3:00 o'clock. A military escort accompanied the cortege to the auditorium and to the cemetery. The escort was composed of the commissioned officers of both the student regiments. Director Erb of the school of music presided at the organ and played the dirge. A quartet composed of professors of vocal culture at the university led the music.

Rev. F. B. Heibert, pastor of the Lutheran church of Champaign, and Rev. J. M. Page, of the University Episcopal church, assisted in the service. Rev. James C. Baker, pastor of Trinity Methodist Episcopal church, delivered the funeral address, interment followed immediately at Mount Hope cemetery.

The honorary pall-bearers included many distinguished men. They were: A. W. Harris, Evanston; H. P. Judson, Chicago; Thomas F. Holgate, Evanston; F. G. Blair, Springfield; J. C. Shafer, Evanston; William A. Dyche, Evanston; Charles M. Stuart, Evanston; James A. Patten, Evanston; T. J. Smith, W. L. Abbott, W. F. M. Goss, J. R. Trevett, T. J. Burrill, J. O. Cunningham, C. M. Moss, W. B. McKinley, M. W. Busey, S. A. Forbes, N. C. Ricker, I. O. Baker, B. F. Harris, E. Davenport, H. B. Ward.

Active pall-bearers were: David Kinley, T. A. Clark, E. L. Heintz, E. B. Greene, Otto Lessing, H. J. Van den Berg.

Besides the presidents of the two Illinois universities, some of the more prominent out of town attendants were: Mrs. Charles Davison, Mrs. Charles S. Bacon, Dean George P. Dryer, Prof. Albert C. Eychleshymer, Prof. and Mrs. Charles S. Williamson, Prof. and Mrs. Adolph Gehrmann, Prof. Julius Hess, Prof. Edward L. Heintz, Supt. William H. Browne, Prof. and Mrs. Thomas F. Holgate, Prof. and Mrs. James A. James, Prof. A. W. Patten, Mrs. P. C. Lutkin, Prof. S. P. Starr, Prof. L. E. Baker, Prof. F. J. Bernard.

The secret of such success as President James may have had is largely to be found in Mrs. James, according to their closest friends.

She was a remarkable woman, all the more remarkable because she steadily refused to come into the limelight at any time in the long career of her married life with President James, now more than thirty-five years, while she was really the inspiration, the driving wheel in many respects, the governor of the machine during all of this period.

She was a German by birth and training; for she was a woman grown when she came to this country to marry Dr. James, who was then principal of the high school in the Illinois State Normal University at Bloomington. She was born near Halle, Germany, where President James met her while a student at the University of Halle. She was the daughter of a Lutheran clergyman whose service included Schochwitz and Hoshnstedt, two small parishes near the city of Halle. As the child of a minister in the established church of Prussia, she had the social and intellectual advantages of a cultivated society and the best school and home training open to the girls of her time. Her earliest schooling was obtained with the children of the lord of the manor, Herr von Alvensleben, a distinguished member of one of the oldest noble families in Prussia. He, in common with the men of his class, employed private tutors for his own children during their early years and invited such other children to enter the home classes as he desired. Mrs. James had this rare opportunity.

She had the usual training of a German girl of her period—home school, boarding school, and cadet residence in cultivated families of her acquaintance. She passed in due course of time the examination for her certificate of high school teacher for girls' schools in Prussia, one of the most exacting of the kind in the country. She had later opportunity for the study of modern languages and history, having passed two years in Lausanne and Paris for the purpose of acquiring French, which she spoke and wrote with a rare fluency. From her residence in France dated a strong affection for the

French people and French literature and a great admiration for the achievements of this remarkable nation. She spoke and wrote English with the fluency of an educated American woman. She also mastered Italian.

As a girl and young woman she had excellent opportunities for acquiring an appreciation of music and skill in execution, having been a student of the famous composer, Robert Franz. She always was also especially devoted to the promotion of the interest in music and language study in whatever institution her husband may have been.

Mrs. James was an enthusiastic, patriotic Prussian and German. She always decorated the house on the emperor's birthday, and unlike many Germans who forget their fatherland and German speech, she trained her children to speak a correct and fluent German and begot in them a lively interest in, and admiration for, the best things in German life and characteristics.

This did not interfere at all with her equally great devotion and enthusiasm for America and things American. In fact her love for Germany and things German only served to increase her love for America. In the children's study hung portraits of Washington and Lincoln, whom she always held before the boys as examples whom they should emulate. One son, Anthony John, is lieutenant in the American navy, just now flag lieutenant to the American Admiral Howard of the Pacific squadron. The second son, Herman Gerlach, is assistant professor of politics and government in the University of Texas, while a third child, a daughter, Helen Dixon, has inherited her mother's ability as a musician, and is developing a voice of rare quality and beauty into one of strength and power. The children, it may be added, have been no mean assistance to their father's success. They have increased his popularity wherever the family has lived—no mean asset for a university president.

Mrs. James came naturally by her literary tastes and ability. Her father was a graduate of the University of Halle, a brilliant preacher and far-famed extemporaneous speaker,

sought eagerly by societies and clubs as the leading orator of festive occasions. He was a chaplain in the Prussian army and a keen and skillful debater in church councils. Her grandfather on her mother's side, William Gerlach, was professor of philosophy in the University of Halle for more than fifty years. He had begun his career as an instructor in Luther's University at Wittenberg when still a young man. He was called to Heidelberg in 1820, as successor to Hegel, the greatest philosopher of his time, when the latter was called to Berlin; but Gerlach took instead the chair at Halle.

Mrs. James' great grandfather and her great, great grandfather were both professors of the classics in the University of Leipzig, where they were important factors in that revival of classical learning in Germany at the end of the eighteenth century and the beginning of the nineteenth, which did so much to make German universities the center of the world's scientific and educational progress.

Mrs. James believed thoroughly in the emperor's doctrine that *Kinder, Kirche und Kuche*—children, church and cuisine—should form the chief interest of even the modern woman; and yet she recognized that the world is changing, and became of late an earnest advocate of woman suffrage. She educated her own daughter for the highest duties of citizenship which the ballot has brought to woman. She was a successful and devoted housekeeper. She was economical in her housekeeping, for she hated two things in the world, lying and wastefulness. What she saved by her economy and self-denial, she gave away to deserving causes. From her savings over a period of a series of years in the allowance for household expenses she subscribed a thousand dollars toward the building of the Young Men's Christian Association for the students at the University of Illinois, and another five hundred dollars saved in the same way toward the erection of a similar building for the Young Women's Christian Association for the same institution. Both these subscriptions were made at the critical point in the life of these undertakings. They did much toward giving the projects that final impulse which is so necessary

sometimes in such enterprises at strategic moments, and thus helped to carry them both through to triumphant success.

She was an active, ardent worker in the church and church affairs and church interests; and though devoted to her own church, took a keen interest in the work and welfare of all the churches to which students went—Catholic, Protestant and Jewish.

In spite of her early associations and training and intercourse with a small exclusive social circle in an aristocratic country, she was thoroughly democratic. She believed and acted upon her belief that everybody, no matter what his social or political or other station or influence might be, should be tried by the uniform standard of efficiency and honesty, in the largest and fullest sense of that term.

Although by nature an extremely social and hospitable woman, she cared little for social prestige or success in the ordinary sense of that term. She much preferred to spend her leisure time with people who needed her help, rather than cultivate social relations of the ordinary type. She had little interest in the doings of high society, appearing seldom at the social functions of the twin cities. On the other hand, she seldom sat down to lunch or dinner in her own home without having one or two guests, most often from the ranks of the instructors or assistants or their wives, because in the first place she keenly enjoyed such social intercourse herself, and in the second place she felt that it might be of some little service and refreshment to them and "the society people," she often said, "do not need me." She was a grandmother to all the faculty babies. She knew when they were expected and was on hand with some attention to welcome them, and if grief or sorrow came to a young woman she was glad to comfort or assist. She followed the scriptural injunction of rejoicing with them that rejoice and weeping with them that weep. She put her whole life and fortune as fully as the president himself into the work of the University, making it her business to help the assistants and new or younger members of the faculty feel at home in their work and life. Mrs. James had especially

a keen interest in everything relating to the students and their welfare. She was a welcome visitor at their social functions, and was unwearied in her efforts to be of service to them. She always did what she could to establish and maintain high ideals of life among the students. With a rare discretion she also carefully refrained from ever trying to run the university or form the course of university policy. Many have been the attempts as a matter of course to influence the president's action through the unbounded admiration and affection he was known to entertain for her. To such advances she always answered, "I do not attempt to interfere in any way with the conduct of university affairs by my husband. That is his business, not mine. I could not influence him in such matters if I would, and I would not if I could. I trust his good will and good judgment. Let me know how else I can serve you."

All this made her unusually popular wherever she has been. "I am sorry you are going to leave us," said a trustee of Northwestern university, when he learned of the president's decision to go to Illinois. "But if you will leave Mrs. James, I will call it square." And Philadelphia and Chicago echoed the same sentiment when President James left the former for Chicago and the latter for Northwestern. All of which goes to show that the old fashioned woman still plays even in our modern society, the fundamental role which has always belonged to her in the community.

As a young woman after marriage, while keeping house without a servant, she learned Latin that she might assist her husband in his work as principal of the high school by correcting his pupils' papers for him, and thus giving him time and leisure to go on with his studies which were fitting him for his later positions as university professor and president. She used to say laughingly, to people who expostulated with her for spending her time that way, "I am grooming my race-horse. He's got to win."

Anna Margaret Lange James came from an old and fixed society into the semi-pioneer country of central Illinois thirty-

five years ago, removed from there to the peaceful circles of the Quaker City and then to the breeziness of the Windy City on the lake, and then to the quiet academic shades of the twin cities in the heart of the corn belt. Everywhere and always her intelligence, sympathy, shrewdness and kindly spirit made her equally at home with all classes and conditions of men and women. With an invitation to the court ball in Berlin a year or two ago came the message that the minister wished to introduce to the emperor a woman who in her own life had exemplified to the people of other nations the qualities which had made the German people great.

Mrs. James had another side. She had a great sense of humor, and her gift at repartee was the source of much amusement and enjoyment to her friends. One of the guests sitting at dinner in Paris, a young Frenchman, was making jokes at the expense of the Germans, and claiming the superiority in every respect for the French, which Mrs. James as adroitly turned, when he ended up with the remark, "Well, madam, you cannot deny that France is ahead of Germany in one respect—France had a Joan of Arc, Germany never produced such a character." "No, in Germany the men do the fighting," was her reply. "We do not have to rely upon women."

Mrs. James had a remarkable memory for names and faces. It is said that she knew and could call by name all of the students on the campus of Northwestern university—nearly two thousand—after a residence of two years.

It is impossible, of course, to know by sight and name any more than a fraction of the thousands of students on the campus of the University of Illinois. The faculty itself has grown so large that it is no small task for any one person to know them. But Mrs. James came as near performing this feat as anyone, except the dean of men himself.

She had the rare quality of utter and complete frankness, combined with a universal sympathy which counteracted the usual unpleasant results of such frankness. "She comes nearer speaking the plain, unvarnished truth at all times and to all people than any person I ever knew," said a long time

friend of her, "and how she does it and still manages to keep the love of friends and the admiration of critics is more than I can understand. It must be because everyone sees and feels the genuine sympathy which she has for every person she meets, and specially for everyone who is in any sort of trouble or anxiety. Her heart goes out to mankind high and low, rich and poor in a truly remarkable way."

It is safe to say that in his determined effort to produce and maintain in the University of Illinois democratic traits and principles in the best sense of the word, among faculty and students, the president has had no more efficient coadjutor than this remarkable woman, who combined in herself the best inheritance of the civilization of the old world, with the keen and open-minded intelligence of the new.

The members of the Illinois State Historical Society extend to President James and his children their deepest sympathy in their bereavement.

GEN. JOHN I. RINAKER

John I. Rinaker was born in Baltimore, Maryland, Nov. 18, 1830. When he was only two years old both of his parents died of cholera which in 1832 swept over this country.

In 1837 he came to Sangamon county Illinois and when he was nine years old he was thrown on his own resources.

In 1840 he went to Morgan County and worked on a farm, attending country schools whenever the opportunity presented. When he was nineteen years of age he attended Illinois College, having previously earned the money for board and tuition by labor on a farm. After he entered College, he taught school from time to time to earn money to continue his education.

In 1850 he entered McKendree College, and graduated from that institution in 1851. In 1852 he went to Carlinville, Ill., and made his home there for the remainder of his long life.

He studied law at Carlinville in the office of Gen. John M. Palmer and was admitted to the bar in 1854. On October 16, 1855 he married Miss Clarissa Keplinger of Franklin, Morgan County, Illinois. She and her four sons survive him.

In the second year of the Civil War, 1862, he raised a regiment of men, which was organized in August of that year at Camp Palmer, Carlinville, and was known as the 122 Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry.

He was made Colonel of this regiment, and the regiment was mustered into the service of the United States, September 4, 1862, and was ordered to report for duty at Columbus, Kentucky, and from there was sent to Trenton, Tennessee.

In December, 1862, the regiment with other troops moved to Jackson to defend that place against the Confederate forces under General Forrest.

The command marched in pursuit of the enemy to Lexington, Tenn., after which it returned to Jackson. On the 27th of

December the command went again in pursuit of Forrest who had attacked Trenton and captured about sixty men of the 122 Illinois Regiment.

At Parker's cross-roads they met the enemy and a fight ensued in which this regiment in connection with other troops drove the enemy from the grounds taking seven pieces of artillery and five hundred prisoners.

In this engagement Colonel Rinaker was severely wounded. The command to which the regiment belonged moved in February 1863 to Corinth and from that time to the close of the war it constituted a part of the army of the Tennessee, and formed a part of the Sixteenth army corps.

In January, 1864, the regiment was stationed at Paducah and Cairo. Colonel Rinaker was assigned to the command of the post at Cairo, and remained there until June 1864, when he was ordered to Memphis with his regiment and thence to La Grange where they joined the forces under Gen. A. J. Smith who was then in command of two divisions of the Sixteenth Army corps.

Colonel Rinaker commanded his regiment in the battle of Tupelo, Miss., July 14, 1864.

His regiment held the most advanced and exposed part of the Federal line, and held it successfully under repeated attacks of the Confederate forces under Generals S. D. Lee and N. B. Forrest. The Confederates were utterly defeated at Tupelo.

After this battle, in the fall of 1864, he went with his regiment to Missouri and took part in the campaign against Price's command. After the close of the Missouri campaign the command returned to St. Louis and thence to Nashville, Tenn., where they arrived November 24, 1864. They were still a part of General Smith's command and of the army of the Tennessee.

In December they assisted in the defeat of the Confederate forces under Gen. Hood, whom they followed to Eastport, Miss.

In February Colonel Rinaker was placed in command of the first brigade, second division of the Sixteenth Army Corps,

and with his brigade went to New Orleans and then took part in the campaign against Mobile.

In April 1865 his command was a part of the forces that stormed the works at Fort Blakely, and General Rinaker bore a conspicuous part in making the assault, and for gallant and meritorious service he was recommended for and received promotion.

The 122 regiment was mustered out of the service at Springfield, Ill., August 4, 1865.

General Rinaker was promoted and breveted brigadier general, the appointment dating from March 13, 1865.

After the war closed he returned to Carlinville and resumed the practice of law, to which he devoted himself most assiduously the remainder of his life.

In his youth, General Rinaker was a democrat in politics, but when the stirring days of the Anti-Nebraska struggle came on he joined the newly organized Republican party to which he afterwards adhered.

General Rinaker twice served as presidential elector, 1872 and 1876, the latter year for the state at large. He was the candidate of his party for Congress in 1874 but was defeated. On account of his personal popularity, he ran 750 votes ahead of his party in Macoupin his home county although his opponent was Col. William R. Morrison.

He was several times prominently mentioned as the candidate of his party for governor of the State, but he invariably yielded his claims in favor of friends, also candidates, before the nominating convention.

In 1894 he was again a candidate for Congress and although his opponent was, after a contest in Congress, awarded the certificate of election by a majority of but sixty votes, this was not decided until near the close of the term, during which General Rinaker had occupied the seat of Congressman at Washington.

He was a reserved and modest man, but once having given his friendship he was a most devoted friend, and he was for years the foremost citizen of the little city of Carlinville whose

*This is true
never was
a candidate
for governor
the state of
Illinois
by Congress
recounting*

people seemed to turn to him for counsel on all questions, and his relations with his neighbors were almost of a paternal character.

He and his devoted wife lived together in the tenderest of relations for nearly sixty years.

General Rinaker died at Eustis, Florida, January 15, 1915, where he and Mrs. Rinaker had gone but a few days before to spend the winter months, as had been for some years their custom.

His remains were brought home to Carlinville for burial. The funeral was held from the Methodist Episcopal Church of which General Rinaker and his family were members.

The funeral occurred Tuesday afternoon, January 19, and Carlinville spent the greater part of the day paying final tribute to its foremost citizen. By proclamation Mayor R. A. Hankins suspended all business in the city during the afternoon in honor of the dead man. Blackburn College closed its doors during the day and the students attended the funeral service en masse.

The obsequies were participated in by prominent men from many parts of the state as well as many lodges and organizations. In every respect the services were the most elaborate held in Carlinville for years.

St. Omer's Commandery Knights Templar in full dress uniform acted as escort of the body. Early in the afternoon the remains were conveyed from the family residence to the Methodist Episcopal Church where services were held at 2:30 o'clock. Rev. R. Y. Williams, pastor of the church, officiated, assisted by Rev. A. H. Rhodes.

The services were opened by Rev. Mr. Rhodes, who delivered a prayer. Rev. Mr. Williams gave a biographical sketch of the decedent's life and chose for the text of his sermon, "Know ye not that there is a prince and a great man fallen this day in Israel."

The sermon was very impressive and Rev. Williams referred touchingly to the life of General Rinaker, dwelling on his career and how his wonderful character had at all times as-

serted itself, gaining for him the honor, love and esteem of his fellow men. Mr. Williams also spoke of the deceased's political aspirations and of how his ideals had withheld him from many prominent positions.

General Rinaker's career forms a typical American life history. A poor boy, who by his own unaided efforts rose to the highest position of American citizenship, in both civil and military capacities.

One of the most touching parts of the service was the singing of "America" by a special choir. Of all selections of music this piece was General Rinaker's favorite, a fact which was well known to his friends. The choir also sang, "There is a Wideness in God's Mercy." Mrs. William M. Hudson, wife of President Hudson of Blackburn College, sang impressively "Make Me Pure."

At the conclusion of the services the remains were placed at the west entrance of the church and the throng of mourning friends passed the bier at this place to view the remains for the last time.

From the church the remains were escorted to the cemetery by numerous organizations of which General Rinaker was a member. Captain George Castle was the marshal of the day and besides the Knights Templar were Dan Messick post G. A. R., the local organization of the Odd Fellows, students of Blackburn College, members of the State bar and the local lodge of Masons.

The Masons had charge of the services at the grave. Interment was made in the family burying ground in the city cemetery.

The following were active pall bearers: C. T. Woodward, C. J. Lumpkin, J. B. Searcy, W. H. Behrens, J. M. Barcus and George Jordan.

Honorary pall bearers were: Senator C. A. Walker, Judge F. W. Burton, W. E. P. Anderson, W. F. Burgdoff, A. L. Hoblit, Dr. J. A. Conley, Mayor R. A. Hankins and Don A. Burke.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

OF MOUNT STERLING, ILLINOIS, CELEBRATES ITS DIAMOND JUBILEE.

The Diamond Jubilee of the Methodist Episcopal church of Mount Sterling, Illinois, was begun Sunday, November 15, 1914, and continued throughout the week with special services each evening. On Sunday members of the congregation rallied and a large crowd was present at the morning service to hear the history of the church as told by Rev. J. O. Kirkpatrick, local pastor.

Sermons were preached by former pastors, including Rev. W. S. Phillips of Cerro Gordo, Illinois; Rev. W. H. McGee, of White Hall; Rev. Jesse Tharp, of Waynesville, Illinois.

A number of other former pastors were present and took part in the celebration before the conclusion of the Jubilee.

The Methodists of Brown County have had a remarkable history and among the remarks of Reverend Kirkpatrick, he said:

"In settling up this fertile section of Illinois, it seems that the Methodist Episcopal church had its representatives on the ground, very nearly if not quite as soon as any of the other religious denominations of Christians. A few Methodist families settled here as early as 1827, and others came in the years that followed closely that date. Levin Green and family, are credited as being the first people of this faith to take up their abode here. Then came the families of Granville Bond, Berry Orr, the Vanderventer's, Reid's, Brown's, Hamilton's, Pev-enhouse's, McGaskill's, Miller's, Bates', Lee's, Sadler's and Six's.

Methodist preaching occurred but seldom during these early times and was dispensed mostly by those who cleared and farmed their own land, built their own homes, raised their own

corn and potatoes, bacon and beans, etc., during the week and preached the everlasting gospel of Jesus Christ on the Sabbath. While all were poorly clad, some were at times scarcely able to cloth themselves respectably to appear in public even in that primitive time. Once in a great while a traveling preacher would wend his way into this section and remain a day or so. The early settlers would gather in the little cabins to hear him proclaim the gospel message with a great deal more anxiety and zeal than do the people display today.

"In the year of 1832 the Rushville circuit was formed, which included the territory of Brown County, and Methodism began to develop. Other Methodist families came in to settle among their brethren, and the demand for preaching became greater as the years went by. But there were probably no regular appointments for circuit preachers until 1833, when a regular four weeks' circuit was established, embracing parts of Adams, Hancock, McDonough, Fulton and Pike counties, which included all of the territory of Brown. Rev. H. Summers, Peter Cartwright, T. N. Ralston, Peter Boring, W. H. Window, Wilson Pitner, W. T. Williams, D. B. Carter, and Spencer W. Hunter were the circuit riders first to preach throughout the newly organized circuit. In 1836 there were twenty-six regular appointments scattered over this territory, and at this time the most popular of the preachers included Dr. John P. Redmond, Peter Akers, John S. Barger, and a number of other faithful and earnest preachers.

"The first sermon of the Methodist faith ever preached in this section of Illinois was by Levin Green in 1829. The first sermon by a traveling preacher was by Spencer W. Hunter in 1830, who formed a class or society in 1831 in the home of Levin Green, about three or four miles north of Mt. Sterling, on the old John Roberts farm now owned by the Givens brothers. This class increased in members and usefulness and in 1837 they considered it necessary to build a log church in their neighborhood, on the farm of Granville Bond, which was the

first structure erected for Methodist worship in this section of the state.

"In 1848 the Ebenezer church was erected a few miles southwest of the old one, the old church was abandoned and the people flocked to the new place of worship. Their worship was faithful and continued in this church until 1875, when through the earnest and zealous labors of Rev. Granville Bond, who had retired as a superannuate of the Illinois conference after many years of earnest, faithful work, they located in Mound Station, and built a new and excellent church at a cost of \$2,400, and dedicated it to God free from debt.

"The Bethel church in Lee township was erected in 1836. It was hewed of logs and cost \$150. A log church was also built in Pea Ridge township in 1834.

"The first Methodists in Mount Sterling were the Brazelton's, Kirlin's, Wilson's, Brainards and Cheseldines, but they had no Methodist preaching until 1837, when Dr. J. P. Redmond first preached at Kirlin's tavern, on Main street, where Frank Hagel's store is now located. In 1840 the first Methodist church was erected in Mt. Sterling. It was a small frame structure, which cost \$500, and was erected, on the site where Dr. Henry Dearborn's office now stands. Dr. William J. Rutledge was the first preacher in charge. In 1852 a parsonage was also built in this city, and this was used until 1876 when through the efforts of Rev. L. W. Waldin, then the minister in charge, a new parsonage was secured. The church built in 1840 became quite dilapidated by 1858, when a new one, considerably larger and more comfortable, was erected on Main Cross and South streets at a cost of \$3,000, and in 1879, this was repaired and partially rebuilt, a new vestibule and belfry added, making the very neat and comfortable house of worship that the good people of the Methodist faith are worshipping in to this day, and in which the diamond anniversary of Methodism in this county was fittingly and elaborately celebrated.

GIFTS OF BOOKS, LETTERS AND MANUSCRIPTS TO THE ILLINOIS
STATE HISTORICAL LIBRARY AND SOCIETY.

The following named books, letters and manuscripts have been presented to the library. The Board of Trustees of the library and the officers of the Society desire to acknowledge the receipt of these valuable contributions and to thank the donors for them:

Alton, Illinois. Some of the historic sites and homes of Alton, Illinois. Prepared by the Ninian Edwards Chapter, D. A. R., Alton, Illinois. Gift of W. T. Norton, Alton, Illinois.

American Rabbis. The principles and achievements of the Central Conference of American Rabbis (twenty-fifth anniversary address), Rabbi David Philipson. Reprinted from year book Volume XXIV, Central Conference of American Rabbis. 35 p. 8vo. 1914. Gift of Julian Morgenstern, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Baker Family. Ancestors of Samuel Baker, of Pleasant Valley, New York, with some of his descendants, compiled by Frank Baker, 643 Woodland Park, Chicago. 58 p. 4to, 1914. Gift of Judge Frank Baker, of Chicago.

Beckwith, Hiram W. Address of Hiram W. Beckwith, delivered before the Old Settlers' Meeting in Danville, Illinois, Sept. 5, 1878. Typewritten copy. Gift of Judge J. O. Cunningham, Urbana, Illinois.

California Society of Pioneers, San Francisco, California. Constitution, By-Laws of the Society of California Pioneers as revised July, 1912, annual report of the officers of the Society July 1, 1914. Gift of the Society.

The Carnegie Endowment for National Peace Year Book, 1913-14. 203 p. 8 vo, Washington, D. C., 1914. Press of Byron S. Adams. Gift of Carnegie Endowment for National Peace, No. 2 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.

Dodds, Joseph, Land Grant to Joseph Dodds, signed by James Monroe. Dated April 10, 1824. Gift of W. C. Dodds, 2032 East Capitol Avenue, Springfield, Illinois.

French Family. Aaron French and his descendants. Compiled by Charles Newton French. 31 p. 8 vo., Chicago, 1910. Gift of Charles Newton French, 38 S. La Salle street, Chicago, Illinois.

Idaho Historical Society. Fourth biennial report of the librarian of the Historical Society of Idaho for the years 1913-1914. 29 p. 12 mo. Boise, Idaho, 1914. Publisher not given. Gift of the Idaho Historical Society.

Illinois Centennial Banquet. Copies of the menu, program, songs and Hon. Clark E. Carr's letter to the Commercial Association of Springfield, at the celebration of the ninety-sixth birthday anniversary of the State of Illinois, Dec. 3, 1914, at the St. Nicholas Hotel, Springfield, Illinois. Gift of Hon. William A. Northcott, President of the Springfield Commercial Association.

Illinois Daughters of the American Revolution, Fifteenth, Sixteenth and Seventeenth Conferences, 1911, 1912, 1913.

Daughters of the American Revolution. Twenty-third Continental Congress, 1914. 2 vols. Gift of Mrs. George A. Lawrence, Galesburg, Illinois.

Lampton Family. Sketch of the Lampton Family in America, 1740-1914. Clayton Keith, Comp. 59 p. 8 vo. Louisiana, Missouri, 1914. Publisher not given. Gift of Mr. Clayton Keith, Louisiana, Missouri.

Legend of the Ancient Moravian Sun Inn of Bethlehem, Pennsylvania. Brother Albrecht's Secret Chamber. A legend of the Ancient Moravian Sun Inn of Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, with historical notes concerning persons and events during Colonial and Revolutionary Days. By James B. Laux, 62 p. 8 vo. Lititz, Pennsylvania, 1914. Gift of Mr. James B. Laux, New York City.

Lincoln, Abraham. Abraham Lincoln and the Illinois Central Case. Gift of Hon. George A. Dupuy, Room 814, Illinois Central Station, Chicago, Illinois.

Abraham Lincoln: Address by Rt. Rev. C. E. Cheney, D.D., in Memorial Hall, Chicago, Feb. 12, 1914. 25 p. 12 mo, 1914.

Lincoln, Abraham. Personal Reminiscences of the Martyred President, by his neighbor and intimate friend, Dr. William Jayne. An address delivered in Memorial Hall, Chicago, Feb. 12, 1900. 58 p. 12 mo, 1900.

Lincoln, Abraham. An address on Lincoln, 1907, in Memorial Hall, Chicago, by Charles Joseph Little. 16 p. 12 mo., Chicago, 1907.

Lincoln, Abraham. An address of Frederick W. Lehmann, delivered in Chicago, at Memorial Hall, Feb. 12, 1908. 36 p. 12 mo. 1908.

Lincoln, Abraham. An address delivered by Rev. Herman Page, D.D., in Memorial Hall, Chicago, Illinois, Feb. 12, 1913. 24 p. 12 mo, 1913.

Lincoln, Abraham. An address delivered by Hon. Frederick A. Smith in Memorial Hall, Feb. 12, 1913. 13 p. 12 mo., 1913.

(The above Lincoln addresses gift of G. A. R. Memorial Hall, C. E. Vaughn, Custodian, Chicago, Illinois.)

Lincoln, Abraham. Fac-simile of the autograph letter of Abraham Lincoln, president of the United States, to Gen. Henry H. Sibley, of Minnesota, ordering him to execute thirty-nine of the three hundred and three Indian murderers, found guilty by a military commission of massacring white people in the outbreak of 1862, and condemned to be hung. Dated Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C., Dec. 6, 1862. Original in the Minnesota Historical Society, St. Paul, Minnesota. Gift of Dr. Solon J. Buck, secretary Minnesota Historical Society, St. Paul, Minnesota.

Michigan Historical Commission Bulletins Nos. 1-4, 1913, 1914, and first annual report May 28, 1913, to Dec. 31, 1913. Gift of the Michigan Historical Commission, Lansing, Michigan.

Missouri Historical Society, St. Louis, Mo. Missouri Historical Society Collections, Vol. IV No. 3, 1913. St. Louis, Missouri, 1914. Gift of the Society.

Morgan County, Illinois. Deeds and transfers of land in Morgan County, Illinois, filed in 1839; Sangamon County in 1842; Mason County, 1850; Morgan County in 1854; Sangamon, 1854; Morgan, 1857; Morgan in 1858; Morgan in 1861; Morgan in 1862; Morgan in 1867. Gift of Miss Savillah T. Hinrichsen, Springfield, Illinois.

New York Historical Society. Collections of the New York Historical Society, Vols. XLV. and XLVI. 1912, 1913. 8 vo., New York, 1912, 1913. Gift of the New York Historical Society.

Ninian Edwards Chapter, D. A. R., Alton, Illinois. Year Book of the Ninian Edwards Chapter, D. A. R., Alton, Illinois, 1914. Gift of W. T. Norton, Alton, Illinois.

St. Joseph, Missouri Public Library. Twenty-fourth annual report of the Free Public Library of St. Joseph, Missouri. 16 p. 8 vo. St. Joseph, Missouri. 1914. Gift of the Library.

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Westland, Nord-Amerikanische. Das Westland Nord-Amerikanische Zeitschrift fuer Deutschland. Von Dr. G. Engelmann und Capt. C. Newfield. Heidelberg, 1837. Joseph Englemann. Gift of Mrs. R. E. Rombauer, St. Louis, Missouri.

General Emery B. Harlan. Photograph. Gift of the G. A. R. Memorial Hall, Chicago, Illinois.

Lincoln Catafalque. Picture of, taken near Lake Shore, Chicago, Illinois. Gift of the G. A. R. Memorial Hall, Chicago, Illinois.

EDITORIAL

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EDITORIAL

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Applications for membership in the Society may be sent to the Secretary of the Society, Mrs. Jessie Palmer Weber, Springfield, Illinois.

Membership Fee, One Dollar, Paid Annually.

Life Membership, \$25.00

VOL. VII.

JANUARY, 1915.

No. IV.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ILLINOIS STATE
HISTORICAL SOCIETY

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SOCIETY WILL BE HELD IN THE CAP-
ITOL BUILDING AT SPRINGFIELD, ON THURSDAY AND
FRIDAY, MAY 13-14, 1915.

This year is the fiftieth anniversary of the close of the great War between the States. As the year 1914 was the one hundredth year of peace between the United States and Great Britain, so the year 1915 is the fiftieth year of peace among our own people. Four years ago the Historical Society observed by a solemn memorial service the fiftieth anniversary of the breaking out of the War. And in a different manner we now observe this anniversary of the end of that cruel war. In contrast with the dreadful war in Europe, we may with deep thankfulness observe anniversaries of peace. The Historical Society will ask the Grand Army of the Republic, The Loyal Legion, The Sons of Veterans, The Spanish-American War Veterans, the Woman's Relief Corps, the Ladies Auxiliary to the G. A. R., the Dames of the Loyal Legion, the Sons and

Daughters of the American Revolution, the United Daughters of 1812, and other patriotic organizations to participate in the celebration.

Judge W. G. Cochran, of Sullivan, Ill., Past Commander of the Illinois Department of the G. A. R., will deliver the annual address and other able speakers will participate in the meeting. The program committee and officers of the Historical Society earnestly request members of the Society to take an interest in this celebration and to attend its sessions.

CELEBRATION OF ILLINOIS DAY.

DECEMBER 3, 1914.

The Commercial Association of Springfield, Illinois on December 3, 1914, gave a reception and banquet at the St. Nicholas Hotel in honor of the Illinois State Centennial Commission which met in Springfield on that day. The directors and members of the Illinois State Historical Society were also especially invited. Both ladies and gentlemen were invited to attend the celebration and there was a very large attendance. Addresses relating to the approaching centennial celebration were made by Gov. Edward F. Dunne, Hon. Hugh S. Magill, Jr., Chairman of the Centennial Commission; Hon. Kent E. Keller, also a member of the commission, and by Hon. Everett Jennings. Hon. William A. Northcott, president of the Commercial Association presided over the meeting and in a most happy manner introduced the speakers.

Hon. Clark E. Carr, honorary president of the Historical Society, who had been invited to speak at the banquet, wrote a letter expressing regret that he was unable to do so. The letter which contained much valuable historical information, with a picture of Colonel Carr, was printed by the Commercial Association and presented to the guests as a souvenir of the occasion. A valuable and interesting chronology of the State of Illinois compiled by Hon. Charles M. Tinney, secretary of the Commercial Association and printed as a small pamphlet was also given to the guests, as was a handsome menu booklet

which contained words of the songs sung during the evening. The musical numbers were very much enjoyed.

The ladies and gentlemen attending the banquet were all enthusiastic in their approval of plans for the Centennial celebration including the Centennial Memorial Building.

THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

The annual meeting of the American Historical Association was held in Chicago, December 28, 29, 30, 1914. An unusually large number of historical workers were present and the meetings were of great interest.

Dr. Otto L. Schmidt, President of the Illinois State Historical Society was a member of the Committee on Arrangements and did much to add to the pleasure and comfort of the members of the Association.

The Mississippi Valley Historical Association held its semi-annual meeting in Chicago at the same time.

ILLINOIS STATE CENTENNIAL COMMISSION

The plans for the celebration of the centennial of the State of Illinois are progressing in a satisfactory manner.

The Committee on Centennial Memorial publications of which Dr. Otto L. Schmidt is chairman has its plans well matured.

Authors and editors are for the most part selected.

The Centennial Memorial Publication series will consist of six volumes the first of which will be entitled Illinois in 1818. It will embrace an account of social, economic and political conditions of Illinois at the close of its territorial period; of the organization of the state and its admission to the Union. This will be edited by Dr. Solon J. Buck a member of the Illinois State Historical Society, and whose work on volume Nine of the Illinois Historical Collections, entitled a bibliography of travels in Illinois 1765-1865 has received the highest praise from historical students. Dr. Buck is now secretary of the Minnesota Historical Society. This will be the first volume

published. The other five numbers are to be a series of volumes relating to the different periods of State history.

The series will be issued under the general editorship of Prof. Clarence W. Alvord of the University of Illinois whose work on the Illinois Historical Collections has gained for him a reputation which is second to none in the field of western history. Several other historical writers have been secured to edit special volumes of the series for which their ability and experience have made them particularly well qualified.

The several volumes are to bear the following titles:

Volume I.—Illinois, Province and Territory, 1673-1818.

Volume II.—The Frontier State, 1818-1848.

Volume III.—The Era of Transition, 1848-1870.

Volume IV.—The Industrial State, 1870-1893.

Volume V.—The Modern Commonwealth, 1893-1918.

It is expected that these volumes will be written in a narrative style which will be attractive to the general reader but there will be notes and bibliographical apparatus which will make them valuable for the use of scholars.

The other committees of the Centennial Commission are of course not so well advanced in their work as the work for the actual celebration, the pageant and exposition will in the main come nearer to the time of the centennial in 1918.

LINCOLN MEMORIAL EXHIBIT AT THE PANAMA-PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION.

The Illinois State Building at the Panama-Pacific Exposition is about completed and is one of the most attractive buildings on the Exposition grounds.

The Illinois Commissioners have attempted to arrange for the comfort and convenience of Illinoisans visiting the exposition. Rest rooms, and meeting places and places for registration will be provided. A magnificent pipe organ has been placed in the building and entertainments will be given in a large assembly hall.

A Lincoln Memorial room is a special feature of the building.

A Lincoln Memorial Committee of the State Commission has been appointed of which State Senator Hon. N. Elmo Franklin of McLean County, is chairman, and under the direction of this committee a Lincoln exhibit has been prepared by Mrs. Jessie Palmer Weber, secretary of the Illinois State Historical Society. Mrs. Weber has asked the advice and co-operation of the most prominent Lincoln collectors and they have responded with enthusiasm and have given substantial aid to the project.

Among those who have assisted Mrs. Weber in the work are Mr. F. H. Meserve, Mr. Judd Stewart of New York, Miss Helen Nicolay, and the family of the late John Hay, and the Library of Congress of Washington, D. C.; Mr. Jesse W. Weik of Greencastle, Indiana; Mrs. Gertrude P. Swift of Ottawa, Kansas; the Chictgo Historical Society, Mr. C. F. Gunther, of Chicago, Gen. Walter R. Robbins and Mr. Charles Vaughn of the G. A. R. Memorial Hall of Chicago; Mrs. Josephine G. Prickett of Edwardsville, Ill.; Mrs. Walter L. Patterson, Hon. Clinton L. Conkling, Maj. E. S. Johnson, Mr. H. E. Barker, Miss Alice and Miss Ella Dorthirt of Springfield; Mr. Frederick M. Steele of Highland Park, Ill.; Mr. John S. Little of Rushville, Ill.; Mr. Edward G. Miner of Rochester, N. Y., and many others.

The exhibit consists of a history of the life of Abraham Lincoln in pictures, letters and documents. It is placed in eighteen flat wall cases, and is under glass. The frames or cases are arranged in chronological order and each item is carefully labeled. Above these cases are hung portraits of Mr. Lincoln, his family and his associates. There are also four glass show cases which contain relics and larger articles.

Mrs. Weber will go to San Francisco and personally superintend the installation of the exhibit.

PLANS FOR A CENTENNIAL MEMORIAL BUILDING.

The State Educational Building Commission which was created by the Forty-seventh and continued by the Forty-eighth General Assembly of Illinois for the purpose of considering

the question of the erection of a new state building to house the Illinois State Historical Library and Historical Society, the State Department of Education and perhaps other departments of similar nature, to suggest a site and make plans for the building, met recently with committees from the State Art Commission and the State Centennial Commission. This joint committee made a thorough examination of conditions and it is believed that some plan will be devised to relieve the overcrowded condition of the State Capitol Building.

TABLET TO ILLINOIS SOLDIERS OF THE WAR OF 1812.

On January 12, 1915 a beautiful bronze tablet to the Illinois Soldiers and Rangers who protected the frontier settlements of Illinois during the Second War with Great Britain was dedicated. The tablet is the work of Miss Nelly Walker a sculptor of Chicago, a pupil of Lorado Taft, and herself a descendant of a soldier of the war of 1812.

It represents a ranger of the Territorial period of the State. The figure is in high relief and the inscription is in low relief. The tablet has been placed on the wall at the north end of the State Library room, and the understanding is that when a new Historical Society or Educational Building is erected a special place will be made in it for the tablet.

The last session of the Legislature appropriated twelve hundred (\$1200) dollars for this tablet, and Governor Dunne appointed a commission to carry out the provisions of the act appropriating the money. Of this commission Mrs. Robert Hall Wiles was Chairman.

On the occasion of the dedication of the tablet Mrs. Wiles presided over the meeting and gave into the custody of the State the tablet as the conclusion and result of the work of the Commission.

Governor Dunne accepted it on behalf of the State. The historical address was made by President E. J. James of the University of Illinois.

Mrs. S. W. Earle, Illinois State President of the United Daughters of 1812, also delivered an interesting historical address. A few graceful words were spoken by the sculptor Miss Walker.

It was an inspiring and interesting occasion and the tablet is a beautiful and enduring tribute to the pioneers of the State who did inestimable service in the pioneer days of Illinois.

RECEPTION TO MRS. GEORGE T. PAGE, STATE REGENT OF THE ILLINOIS DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

On January 12, 1915, the day of the dedication of the tablet to the Soldiers of the War of 1812, already mentioned, a reception was given in the rooms of the Illinois State Historical Library and Society to Mrs. George T. Page, State Regent of the Illinois Daughters of the American Revolution, and to the Daughters of 1812, by the Springfield Chapter D. A. R. At the conclusion of the dedicatory services the audience was invited to go to the Historical Library, which is on the same floor of the Capitol building as the State Library in which the dedicatory exercises were held, and be presented to the distinguished visitors and partake of refreshments which were offered by the Springfield D. A. R.

The guests were received by Mrs. C. J. Doyle regent of the Springfield Chapter, Mrs. Page, the State Regent, and Mrs. Wiles, Mrs. Earle, and the sculptor, Miss Walker.

The Historical Library had been transformed by decorations of American flags and flowers, and the visitors were made heartily welcome by a committee of ladies of the Chapter of which Mrs. Arthur Huntington was chairman. All the members of the committee are eligible to membership in the Society of the Daughters of 1812.

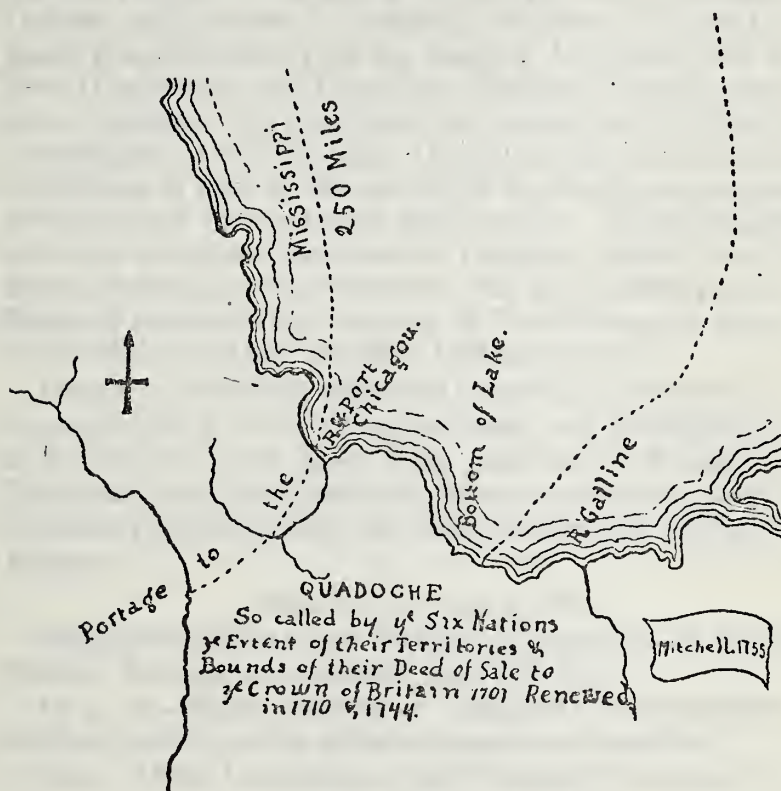
QUATHOGHE.

By J. F. STEWARD.

In a recent article the question was again raised as to the meaning of the above word. Turning to "Colden's Indians,"

page XLVIII, of the introduction, we find that it is the Iroquois name for the Hurons, really the "Wyandots." On page 508, of Drake's Indians, we find the words "Quathoghies or Hurons." On Mitchell's map of 1755 we find the explanation. Many maps in my collection have the line of demarkation, with and without the word.

The accompanying cut is self-explanatory.



CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY OF THE BATTLE OF NEW ORLEANS, JANUARY 8, 9, 10, 1915.

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE LOUISIANA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

The Centennial Anniversary of the Battle of New Orleans

was celebrated at New Orleans, under the auspices of the Louisiana Historical Society.

The very elaborate preparations that were being planned both in England and in America for the celebration of the one hundred years of peace between the two great nations, on December 24, 1914, the centennial date of the Treaty of Ghent were interrupted by the great war in Europe, but the fact that the last conflict of the war of 1812-1814, took place near New Orleans and is known in history as the Battle of New Orleans made it appropriate that the State of Louisiana, the city of New Orleans and the Louisiana Historical Society should in some significant way celebrate the anniversary of the battle. Accordingly, the Louisiana Historical Society appointed a committee to take up the matter of a proper commemoration of this great international anniversary. After consultation with the Louisiana members of Congress and of the United States Senate it was determined that the Society petition the State of Louisiana and the city of New Orleans to assist and make official by their sanction this movement.

Properly accredited with local support, and the state having appropriated a fund for the purpose, and although the first and more elaborate plans were necessarily changed by the European war, the Louisiana Historical Society prepared a splendid program which was most successfully carried out as follows:

FRIDAY, JANUARY 8, 1915.

Rendezvous before New Orleans of warships of the United States. Salvo of one hundred guns at 9 a. m.

10 a. m.—Naval parade to Chalmette battle-ground and military participation at the monument ceremonies.

Noon—Official unveiling of the Chalmette Monument by the United States Daughters of 1776 and 1812.

Salute by Washington Artillery.

Chorus—"God Save the King," and "The Star Spangled Banner."

4 p. m.—Te Deum, at Ursuline's Chapel followed by a reception.

8 p. m.—Reception at the Athenaeum with character dances of the period of 1812.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 9, 1915.

9 a. m.—Visiting United States military forces, and militia from Kentucky, Tennessee and Mississippi assembled at Washington Artillery Hall, from whence National and State officials and distinguished guests, escorted by local troops proceeded in parade to the old Spanish Armory, at the Cabildo, where was opened a permanent Battle Abbey museum exhibit in honor of Louisiana arms, showing the part which that province, territory, and, later, State, has taken in the upbuilding of this nation by the valiant holding of the settlement at the mouth of the Mississippi and in other fields.

2 p. m.—Ceremonial and reception at the Louisiana State Museum by the Louisiana Historical Society.

7:30 p. m.—Banquet to National and State officials and distinguished guests.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 10, 1915.

10 a. m.—Ceremonial pageant in Jackson Square replicating in every detail the "crowning of Old Hickory," as given after the battle of New Orleans in 1815.

The eighteen states of the Union of that period were represented by young ladies in appropriate costume surrounding a triumphal arch.

A grand pontifical mass and te deum in the St. Louis Cathedral followed as in the original thanksgiving ceremony.

Noon Parade of the Uniformed Ranks of Civic and Patriotic societies of the City of New Orleans, formed at Jackson Square.

Guests of the city of New Orleans were given medals of some composition, in replica of the gold medal given by Congress to Andrew Jackson in 1815.

They were also given white silk badges, which were reproductions of the badges worn at a banquet given General Jackson by the city of New Orleans in 1840.

All members of the Societies of the Sons and the Daughters of 1812 were invited and many attended the celebration.

At the banquet each guest was also given a solid silver spoon, commemorative of the Battle of New Orleans. Illinois was represented by Mrs. S. W. Earle, State President of the United Daughters of 1812, and by Mrs. Robert Hall Wiles, chairman of the Illinois Commission for placing in the Illinois State Capitol the memorial tablet to the Soldiers of 1812. Mrs. Wiles is also a member of the Illinois State Historical Society.

Another member of the Illinois State Historical Society was one of the most earnest workers and an important factor in the success of the Centennial observance, Mr. W. O. Hart, of New Orleans, chairman of the Invitation Committee, and toast master at the banquet, being a member of the Illinois Society, as well as one of the most prominent members of the Louisiana Historical Society.

The celebration was a memorable one and the Louisiana Historical Society and the people of New Orleans are to be congratulated upon its character and its complete success.

NATIONAL SOCIETY UNITED STATES DAUGHTERS
OF 1812, STATE OF MISSOURI, TO OBSERVE
THE RATIFICATION OF PEACE BE-
TWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND
THE UNITED STATES.

To the Historical and Patriotic Societies Army and Navy:

A Centennial Memorial Celebration will be held under the auspices of the National Society United States Daughters of 1812 of Missouri, in Saint Louis, at the Thomas Jefferson Memorial, February 16, 1915, to commemorate the one hundredth anniversary of the Ratification of International Peace between Great Britain and the United States.

A bronze tablet containing a Biographical Allegory of the Famous men of the Heroic Age in Missouri History will be unveiled, covering the period between the years 1794-1815.

The United States Daughters of 1812 represent a Society which was incorporated by the United States Congress, and which has been given the key to the Chalmette Monument in New Orleans by the United States Congress.

The objects of the Society are patriotic, educational, historic and civic.

The men who contributed extensive territory, established permanent trading centers, discovered scientific truths in Physiology and the Applied Arts, rendered unparalleled military service against a savage enemy, excelled in construction, statesmanship and impartial jurisprudence, launched the public Schools and originated the New Idea of Nationalism—were mostly men of the period represented by the N. S. U. S. D. 1812, the Heroic Age in Missouri History.

While all patriotic citizens are concerned in solving the present problems, before our country, while every hand is stretched out to aid the suffering in our own and foreign lands, brought on by a war between civilized man—would it not be well and patriotic to pause a moment to pay a loving tribute to our fore-fathers and to give a grateful thought in acknowledgement of our debt of gratitude to the men and women who fought with Indian savages to defend their homesteads and villages from extermination—thus bequeathing to us, their descendants, a civilization that is so rich and complete as to be impossible to conceive of or to describe?

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NECROLOGY

MRS. MARY F. ASHLEY DENEEN.

Mrs. Mary Ashley Deneen, mother of former Governor Charles S. Deneen, died December 20, 1914, at her home in the Yale Apartments, 6565 Yale avenue, Chicago, of heart failure following an attack of paralysis.

Mrs. Deneen was born Dec. 19, 1836, in Lebanon, Illinois. She was the daughter of Hiram K. Ashley and Sarah Horner, residents of that section of the state. When a young girl Mrs. Deneen attended the Illinois Woman's College at Jacksonville and later attended Wesleyan college at Cincinnati, Ohio, from which she was graduated in 1855.

Later in that year she was married to Samuel H. Deneen, who for thirty years was professor of Latin and Medieval History at McKendree College at Lebanon, a veteran of the Civil War and later United States Consul at Belleville, Ontario.

Hiram K. Ashley, Mrs. Deneen's father, and her grandfather, were among the organizers of McKendree College, a Methodist institution of which board of trustees former Governor Deneen is now president.

Mrs. Deneen is survived by her son and two daughters, Mrs. Fred J. Dickson of New York City and Miss Florence Deneen, head assistant of Altgeld School, Chicago. She also is survived by one brother, William Horner Ashley, of Carbondale, Illinois. Funeral services were held Tuesday at the home of former Governor Deneen, Normal boulevard and West Sixty-first place, and burial was made Wednesday at Lebanon, Illinois.

"My mother has enjoyed good health and her death was a great shock to all of us," said former Governor Deneen. "At 9 o'clock in the morning, she suffered a stroke of paralysis, and died soon afterward. She was 78 years old last Friday."

Mrs. Deneen was connected by blood and marriage with many of the prominent old families of the state. She was a woman of great strength of character and did her duty fearlessly. She had a large acquaintance throughout Illinois and was much interested in state history and public affairs generally.

She was an honorary member of the Illinois State Historical Society and took pleasure in attending its annual meetings.

Three of the pallbearers at the funeral of Mrs. Mary Frances Ashley Deneen, performed the same function at the funeral of her husband more than nineteen years ago. They were Maj. H. G. Fulton, Alexander Whitehall, and William Eakin. They are members of George G. Meade Post of Englewood, of the Grand Army of the Republic, of which Mr. Deneen was a comrade.

A guard of fifteen members of the Post, an unusual honor conferred upon a woman, accompanied the body of Mrs. Deneen from the residence at 6565 Yale avenue, to the Wabash station at Sixty-third street. The funeral party boarded a train for Lebanon, Illinois, the birthplace of Mrs. Deneen, where burial was made.

Services at the residence were conducted by the Rev. James A. Beebe, pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal church of Englewood. A fuller account of the life of Mrs. Deneen will be published in a later number of the Journal.

CAPTAIN JOHN WICKLIFFE KITCHELL

AGED 79 YEARS, FRIEND OF LINCOLN DIES.

Capt. John Wickliffe Kitchell, born May 10, 1835, died Dec. 26, 1914.

Capt. John Wickliffe Kitchell, philanthropist, civil war veteran and friend of Abraham Lincoln, died Dec. 26, 1914, at his home in Pana, Illinois, aged 79 years. Business was suspended in Pana during his funeral. Captain Kitchell, who gave Pana the Kitchell public parks, state agricultural experimental station, Lincoln monument and contributed liberally to many state institutions, was born in Palestine, Crawford County, Illinois, May 10, 1835. He left an estate estimated to be worth \$1,000,000.

Captain Kitchell died at 1:15 o'clock and his death followed an illness of five weeks. For several hours previous to his demise he had been unconscious and three days ago all hope for his recovery was surrendered by his physicians, who had given him minutest attention for the past fortnight.

The death of Captain Kitchell followed closely on the dedication of the Robert Little-Rosemond road, the first brick paved roadway in Central or Southern Illinois. This road was built by Captain Kitchell and his wife, Mrs. Mary Little Kitchell, at a personal expense of \$60,000, and was donated to Rosemond township. The road was built as a testimonial to Mrs. Kitchell's father, Robert Little, and is four miles in length. The dedication was held November 14, 1914, and Captain Kitchell was able to be in attendance a few minutes and spoke a few words from the platform to the assembled three thousand people.

Captain Kitchell's illness at first was not thought serious, and a week ago there was a marked improvement, and he was

able to be up and about his room, while prior to that time he was unable to obtain needed rest. A relapse came last Saturday and it was necessary to operate as a carbuncle on his neck developed tumorous symptoms.

John Wickliffe Kitchell was the son of Wickliffe Kitchell and Elizabeth Ross-Kitchell and was born in Palestine, Crawford County, Illinois, May 10, 1835. His father was a native of New York and one of the original founders of the Republican party. Wickliffe Kitchell came to Illinois in 1818, and at the time of his death he owned a section of land near Pana, which he was improving. This was in 1869. Wickliffe Kitchell, like his son, John W. Kitchell, was one time a candidate of the Republican party for congress. He attended and helped to organize the first Republican state convention at Bloomington in 1856, and was well acquainted with Lincoln, Lyman, Trumbull, Stephen A. Douglas, General James Shields, John M. Palmer and many other notables. Captain Kitchell's brother, Judge Alfred Kitchell, was formerly circuit judge at Olney, Illinois, and another brother, Edward Kitchell, was internal revenue collector of his district in this state and a one-time Republican candidate for congress.

John W. Kitchell at an early age began the study of law at Fort Madison, Iowa, being associated with the late Judge Miller, for more than twenty years supreme judge of Iowa. Captain Kitchell located in Hillsboro, Illinois, in 1850, and lived there and practiced law with Judge E. Y. Rice, against whom he made the race for congress in 1874, but was defeated by reason of the district being largely Democratic.

Captain Kitchell's home was in Hillsboro from 1850 to 1866, with the exception of one year when he was located at Charleston, Illinois, and edited the Charleston Courier. He also edited the Hillsboro Monitor and the Montgomery County Herald at Hillsboro. He came to Pana with his wife in 1866, where he resided until his death. Captain Kitchell from 1854 to 1861 was first assistant reading clerk in the Illinois legislature and was the first clerk to ever receive pay for working after 12 o'clock at night. He was reading clerk when the legislature

elected Lyman Trumbull to the United States senate, and was also clerk when the late United States Senator Shelby M. Cullom was speaker of the Illinois house.

Captain Kitchell had the good fortune to be one of those who assembled at Springfield to bid farewell to President Lincoln when he took his departure for Washington and to hear from the platform of the car on which he stood, the memorable last words which the president-elect uttered to the throng of anxious friends at his old home.

When the war broke out and Lincoln made his first call for 75,000 troops, Captain Kitchell at once enlisted in the first company raised in Montgomery County at Hillsboro. On arriving in Springfield, Captain Kitchell resigned his position as reading clerk of the Illinois house and went with his company to Camp Yates. He was chosen first lieutenant, was appointed adjutant of the regiment and afterwards captain of Company H, and on the expiration of his term was discharged. At the next pressing call for troops, in 1862, he was principally instrumental in raising a company. Later Captain Kitchell served as a private, and at the close of the war was mustered out with the rank of lieutenant.

Captain Kitchell married Miss Mary Frances Little, daughter of Col. Robert Little, of Andubon, Montgomery County, Illinois, Feb. 27, 1862. They made their home in Hillsboro until 1866, when they located in Pana, then a small village of a few homes and a mere handful of people. Captain Kitchell opened a law office at once and gave his time to the active practice of the law. He was for a time associated with the late Judge A. C. McMillen, but the majority of his time he practiced alone.

From his earliest residence in Pana Captain Kitchell had faith in her future prosperity, mineral wealth and rich farming community. In 1882 he organized a company that prospected for and located a rich vein of coal, 700 feet below the surface of the ground. The borings and solid core taken out of the first hole were kept by Captain Kitchell. The result of the finding of coal was the sinking of the four large coal mines

now in this city. He was president of the Pana Improvement Association. He was also president and treasurer of the Springside Coal Company, which put down the Springside mine, the late David J. Overholt being associated with him. He retired from its management in 1891.

At the time of his death he was probably the largest land owner in Central Illinois, having many large farms in this section in the hands of a splendid corps of tenants. All of these farms in later years Captain Kitchell personally superintended. No estimate can at this time be placed upon Captain Kitchell's wealth, but he is rated a millionaire by many, his holdings being principally large farm lands.

Deceased has no near relatives as survivors other than his wife, Mrs. Mary F. Little Kitchell. There are numerous cousins, nephews and nieces and more distant relatives.

The funeral services were held Monday afternoon at 1 o'clock at the family residence on Quality Hill, and was for the public. Rev. Frank P. Miller, of the Maroa Presbyterian church conducted the services, and burial was made at Rosemond Grove cemetery.

Mayor Corman, of Pana, issued a proclamation calling attention to the death of Captain Kitchell, and asking that all business be suspended from 1 to 3 o'clock, the hours of the funeral. President Warren Penwell of the Commercial club, also issued a similar appeal to that of Mayor Corman, calling for the suspension of all business.

JAMES MONROE BENSON

DEATH OF PIONEER RESIDENT OF SANGAMON, GALLATIN AND
JOHNSON COUNTIES, AND A VETERAN OF THE WAR
BETWEEN THE STATES.

James Monroe Benson was born in Sangamon County near where the City of Springfield, Illinois, now stands, February the 6, 1822. He was the son of Charles R. and Mary (Riggin) Benson, natives respectively of Virginia and Tennessee; his grandparents, Babel Benson and Nelly Soward, resided in Greenbrier County, Virginia; his father was born in Greenbrier County, Virginia, September the 28th, 1793, and his mother, Mary ((Riggin) Benson, daughter of James Riggin, a Methodist minister, was born in Knoxville, Tennessee, June the 23rd, 1796. His parents were married in Knox County, Tennessee, April the 5th, 1821, and emigrated the following fall, to Sangamon County, Illinois. In 1830 his parents removed from Sangamon County to Gallatin County, Illinois, where he grew to manhood. His grandfather served in the Revolutionary war, his father served in the War of 1812 and he served as first lieutenant of Company K. Sixtieth Illinois Volunteer Infantry during the Civil War. He was converted and joined the M. E. church at the age of twenty years. He was married April the 29th, 1845, to Celinda Slack, of Johnson County; to this union fourteen children were born; three sons and a daughter survive him. He entered his farm on government land in Johnson County and resided on the same farm for sixty years. While comparatively a young man he deeded several acres of his land, on which is erected Wesley Chapel, where his funeral was held, to the M. E. church. For a period of more than forty years, he cared for the church—furnishing light and fuel without recompense, that his friends and neighbors might come and worship God in comfort. On September

the 17th, 1914, at the age of 92 years, 7 months and 11 days, he passed away at his home in Johnson County. Funeral services were conducted at the little church on the old home place, by his pastor, Rev. L. M. Leyerle, assisted by W. J. Peterson. He was borne to his last resting place in Graves cemetery by the loving hands of six grandsons, and escorted by twelve of his old Comrades in Arms and a host of relatives, and, there his old friends, neighbors and loved ones took a last farewell of this good man.

MRS. CATHERINE BERGEN JONES.

Funeral services for Mrs. Catherine Bergen Jones, aged nearly 90 years, who died Sunday night January 3, 1915, were held at 2 o'clock Wednesday, January 6, at her home, 820 North Fifth street, Rev. Donald C. Macleod, pastor of the First Presbyterian church, of which her father was first pastor, and Rev. A. G. Bergen, pastor of the Fifth Presbyterian church, officiating.

Rev. MacLeod preached briefly from Psalm 92:12-14, and a choir composed of John J. Bergen and his daughter Mrs. Louisa N. Montgomery of Virginia, and Dr. and Mrs. A. G. Bergen sang the decedent's favorite hymn, "How Firm a Foundation." Rev. Mr. Bergen offered a prayer. Interment was made in Oak Ridge Cemetery.

Decedent's relatives present at the services from out of town were Mrs. Hardin Nance, Edward Berger of Petersburg, Mr. and Mrs. John Bergen and Mrs. Louisa N. Montgomery of Virginia, Ill.

The following obituary written of Mrs. Jones:

Mrs. Catherine Bergen Jones died on Sunday, the third of January 1915—in her ninety-ninth year, at her home, 820 North 5th Street, Springfield, Illinois.

On account of her advanced age, long residence and intimate connection with the history of Springfield and vicinity, she was one of its best known and most interesting characters.

Mrs. Jones was the daughter of the late Rev. John G. Bergen one of the pioneer ministers of Illinois. When he came to Illinois he was one of the seven Presbyterian ministers in the State, and the first Christian minister to labor and establish a church in Springfield and vicinity.

Dr. Bergen came with his family from Princeton N. J., to Springfield in 1828. Mrs. Catherine Bergen Jones, his second

daughter, born September 23, 1816, was 12 years of age when she came to Springfield with her family, arriving in the city on her 12th birthday, September 23, 1828.

During the long period of 87 years, she has been a sympathetic and intelligent observer of all the stirring events of our history, local, state and national.

It is interesting to note that the life of Mrs. Jones practically encircled a century. And in view of her exceptional natural talents, and the wonderful preservation of all her natural powers; and her sustained interest to the end in all the movements of the world, she has probably left no one behind her whose life is such a splendid commentary upon the history of the most wonderful century of human civilization.

We will appreciate the significance of such a life as this when we understand it is almost as comprehensive as American history. If she did not join hands with George Washington, she did with LaFayette and many other contemporaries of the first president and father of our American Republic. It is hard for us to appreciate that Mrs. Jones' life reached back through all the complexity of our present day civilization to the time of real (American) simplicity. Her early life antedated the aeroplane, wireless telegraphy, the automobile, the arc-light, the telephone, the telegraph, the use of anaesthetic in surgery, the discovery of the expansive power of steam, the railroad, steamship, the steam engine, the spring wagon, and everything characteristic of the life of our age. She lived in our wonderful world. She lived in a simple world before it—and now she lives in another world.

Upon the occasion of General Lafayette's final visit to the United States, in 1825, he was touring the country and was tendered a reception at Madison, New Jersey. As a part of the reception, the thirteen original colonies were represented by thirteen little girls, arrayed in white robes and tastefully adorned with flowers and evergreens. Among the thirteen little misses were the deceased Catherine Bergen and her sister, Jane. The thirteen little girls stepped out before

General LaFayette, and in concert pronounced the following address, in a clear, distinct and impressive manner:

All hail to the hero Columbia's great friend;
 Whose fame will resound till creation shall end;
 Now welcome, thrice welcome, to our happy clime,
 Where virtue is honored in Freedom sublime.
 You sought us weak, and found us when poor,
 But now we are strong, and the conflict is o'er;
 We tender our homage, extend you our hands,
 And gratitude every bosom expands.
 The loss of our Washington still we regret,
 But almost behold him in thee, LaFayette;
 And could his good spirit look now from the dead,
 The heavens would scarcely retain the blest shade.
 Now, fare you well father, we see you no more—
 The ocean will bear you away from our shore;
 May fortune attend you across the broad main,
 Until your own daughters embrace you again.

Between 1828 and 1836 she lived in "The Manse" with her parents, during which time her father was pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Springfield, continuing his pastorate until 1848. In 1836 she was united in marriage with Mr. Edward Jones, an attorney of Springfield.

Mrs. Jones united with the First Presbyterian Church of which her father was the first pastor more than eighty years ago in the year 1834, and was a charter member of what was said to be the first Sunday School Class in this county, which was organized sixty-nine years ago.

Her interest in current events and world topics even until the last days of her life has been remarked by her friends. During the last presidential campaign she was well informed, and a contributor to President Wilson's campaign fund, for which the president in two letters thanked her, not only for her donation, but for her interest in the election. She was also active in the cause of temperance and cast a vote for prohibition at the last "dry" fight in her ninety-eighth year.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE ILLINOIS STATE HISTORICAL LIBRARY AND SOCIETY.

No. 1. *A Bibliography of Newspapers Published in Illinois Prior to 1860. Prepared by Edmund J. James, Ph.D., and Milo J. Loveless. 94 p. 8vo., Springfield, 1899.

No. 2. *Information Relating to the Territorial Laws of Illinois, Passed from 1809 to 1812. Prepared by Edmund J. James, Ph.D. 15 pages, 8 vo. Springfield, 1899.

No. 3. *The Territorial Records of Illinois. Edited by Edmund J. James, Ph.D., 170 pages, 8 vo., Springfield, 1901.

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